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and

**Law & Sommer & Co.
Plant
Catalogue**

139 & 141 Swanston Street

MELBOURNE

Australia

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CALENDAR SHOWING PROPER TIME TO SOW FOR EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR	Inside back cover.
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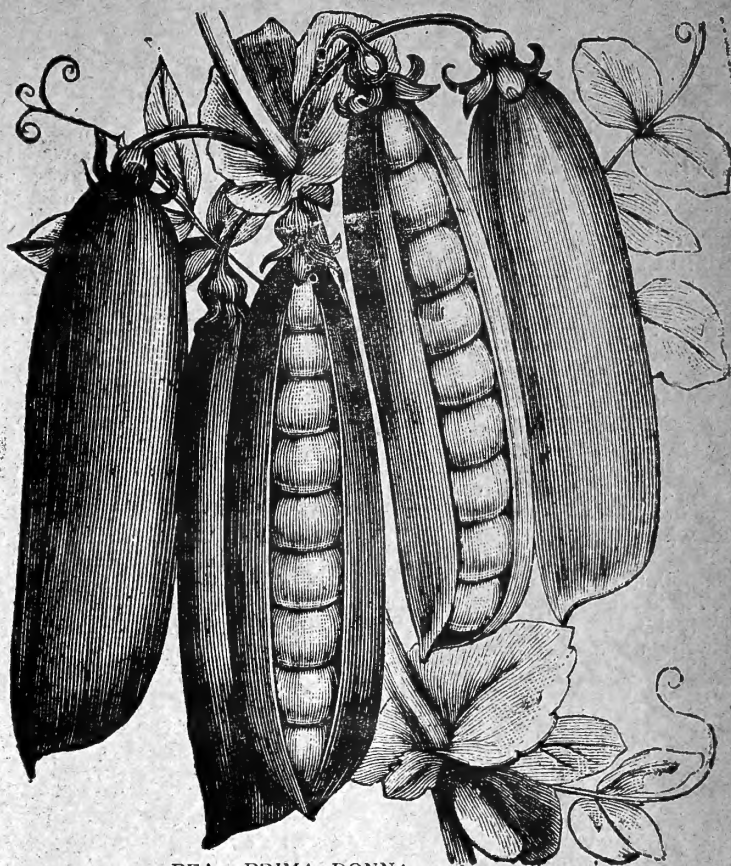
New and Select Vegetable Seeds.

PEA, Prima Donna.

EARLY DWARF MARROWFAT.

6d. per Packet; per Post 9d. Per lb. 1/6; Post 2/3.

It is of the true Marrowfat type, as early as Chelsea Gem or William the First, and the haulm does not grow more than about 12 or 15 inches in height. It is exceedingly prolific, the numerous handsome pods are of large size, 4 or 5 inches in length, and well filled with large Peas of good colour and excellent marrow flavour. This is, undoubtedly, the longest and largest podded and finest quality of any Dwarf Peas of similar height; and, in consideration of its earliness, size, and superior quality, will prove of great value as an exhibition variety.



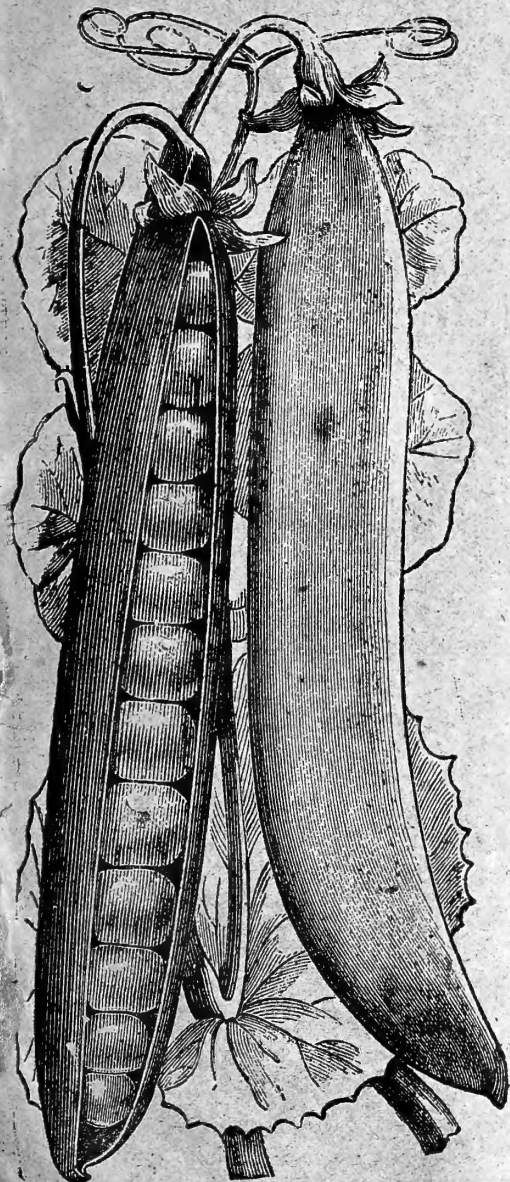
PEA—PRIMA DONNA

PEA, EARLY CHALLENGE.

A Large-podded First Early Wrinkled Marrow.

The greatest advance yet achieved in Early Peas.

9d. per Packet; 1/- per Post. 2/- per lb.; 2/9 per Post.



PEA—EARLY CHALLENGE.

This most excellent new Pea must be recognised as the largest extra early wrinkled variety in existence. It is not a dwarf growing sort, but a full sized Pea in both pod and vine, a great bearer, with the tenderness and flavour of the best wrinkled types, and with almost the same quick-maturing ability as the earliest smooth Peas. The robust vine grows to a height of about 3 to 3½ feet, giving ample productive space, and the pods are very large and full, carrying 8 to 12 enormous Peas to the pod. On account of its quality, its earliness and its productiveness, this Pea cannot fail to take a prominent place in all gardening operations. Its special merit of course lies in the fact that it is the earliest large wrinkled Pea grown. The large wrinkled Peas, of the so-called marrow type, are so superior in table quality to the smooth or hard-shelled Peas, that this extra early variety will at once attract general attention, and we predict that it will become a standard sort. We can highly recommend this new extra early wrinkled Pea to market gardeners; its abundant bearing and its large full pods will make it a profitable variety.

PEA, MODEL.

LATE OR MAIN-CROP MARROWFAT.

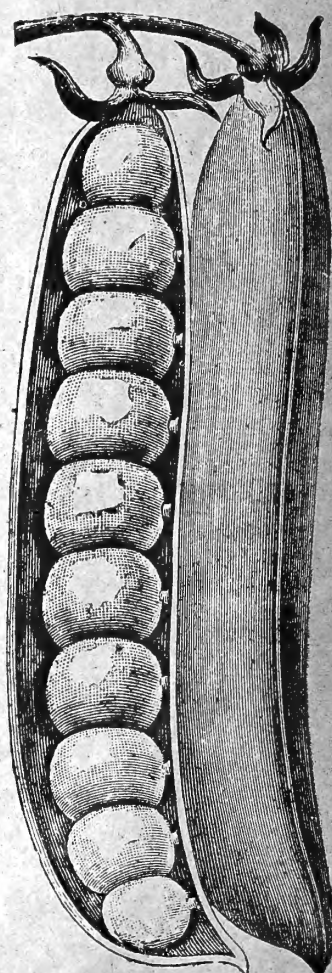
6d. per Packet; 9d. per Post. 1/6 per lb.; 2/3 per Post.

This is one of the most celebrated varieties ever introduced, and is at the head of the list of all the late green wrinkled varieties of Peas. It is the most desirable acquisition made for many years. In this variety we are confident in placing before the public a Pea which will everywhere be recognised as an excellent sort. The vine grows to a height of 2 feet, very branching in habit, foliage dark green, wonderfully prolific, being covered with quite a profusion of well-filled, rich green pods, containing 8 to 10 large Peas in each, of the most delicious flavour. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms, and buds developing to maturity makes it practically a perpetual bearer. As an exhibition Pea it should find a place in every garden.

ROCK MELON, BUJUKDERE.

We have much pleasure in introducing this high-class New Rock Melon to the notice of our customers. It is of a free setting nature, round, and smooth, the rind of a light yellow colour, with green spots or stripes. The flesh is snow white, very thick, juicy, and of the finest flavour, containing but few seeds. Described by the raiser as the finest Rock Melon ever offered.

6d. per packet.



PEA—MODEL.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

CABBAGE, GIANT EARLY MARROW.

The Finest in the World.

We highly recommend this magnificent Cabbage, which we claim to be the finest in the world. It is remarkably early, short-legged, and compact, and grows to a great size, at the same time retaining all the tenderness and delicacy of flavour of the smaller varieties. First-class for the private grower or market gardener. The seed we offer, which is our own true stock, has been carefully grown from the stalks of fully developed and first-class Cabbages only, and will be found of an unequalled and thoroughly reliable quality. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

VEGETABLE MARROW NEAPOLITAN LONGEST GREEN RUNNING

This truly wonderful novelty should be grown by all who have a garden. It may be trained on a fence or trellis work, climbing to a height of 10 to 15 feet. The Marrows are from 4 to 5 feet long, and, when young, furnish quite an excellent dish. Cut in pieces about 3 inches long, take out the seeds, and fill up with meat chopped fine, boil, and serve up with tomato sauce. The flavour is excellent: no peeling is required, as the skin is very tender. It can be cooked various ways, stewed in tomato sauce, or fried in butter. The colour is green, changing to yellow when fully ripe. 6d. per packet.



CABBAGE—GIANT EARLY MARROW.

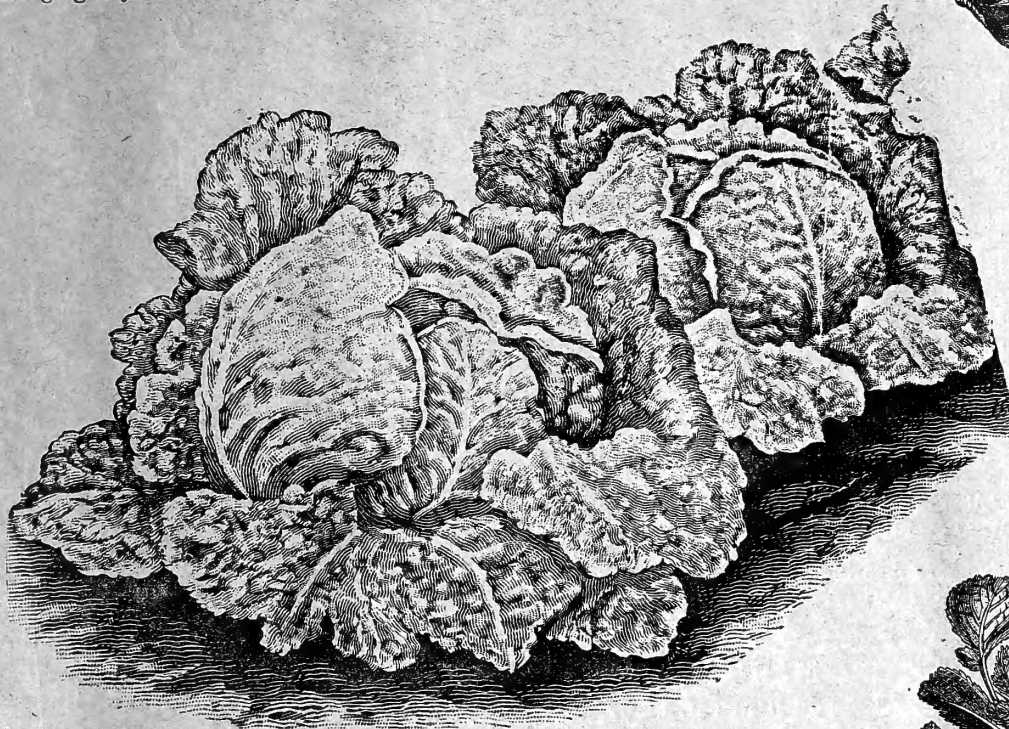
LETTUCE, CONTINUITY OR PERPETUAL.

The Finest Ever Raised.

We have imported, direct from the raiser, a stock of this most excellent Lettuce, which has been so highly spoken of in the leading horticultural papers in England.

This fine Cabbage Lettuce is remarkable from the fact that not even in the hottest and driest season does it ever run to seed, the heads remaining firm and crisp long after all others have bolted or decayed. A bed sown or planted in Spring will keep up a supply of salad throughout the Summer. One sowing is equal to three or four of any other variety.

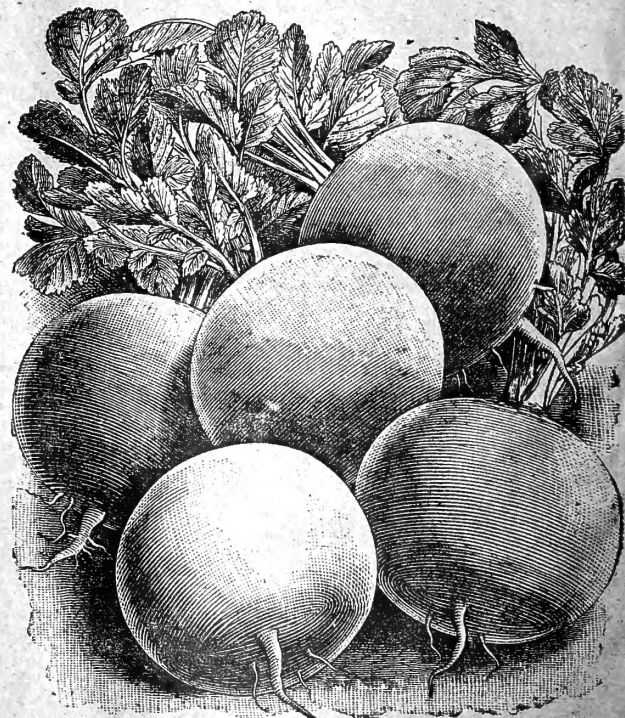
1s. per packet.



CONTINUITY LETTUCE.

NEW TURNIP, SOMNER'S EARLY WHITE QUEEN.

This is the earliest variety known. It is, without exception, the best sort for either table use or for market; it is of a beautiful shape, being perfectly round, of pure white colour, medium size, solid, sweet and crisp, and of remarkably quick growth. The top is small and neat, roots are very handsome, with very fine tap root. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.



TURNIP—SOMNER'S EARLY WHITE QUEEN.

NOVELTIES

* IN *

Flower Seeds.

Aquilegia Chrysantha fl. pl.

A Splendid new double variety of one of our most beautiful Columbines. The seed produces robust plants about 2½ feet high, with pretty foliage; and the numerous branching flower-stems are crowned with a profusion of double and semi-double golden yellow flowers. While the corolla of the parent species consists of five long-spurred petals that of this novelty is formed of 2 to 4 rows of closely set miniature cornucopiæ, displaying the rich golden yellow hue even better, whilst the general effect is quite as graceful as that of the single form. 1s. per packet.

ANTIRRHINUM TOM THUMB—SUNLIGHT.

Among those plants which for borders and carpet-beds have proved almost indispensable, "Golden Feather" so far held a unique position. No other plant suited for the purpose possessed so bright a golden hue of its foliage, nor would it lend itself in a like manner; a most welcome substitute, filling the existing gap, will therefore no doubt be found in the above Dwarf Golden-leaved Tom Thumb Antirrhinum, which attains a width and uniform height of five inches. The colour of its dense foliage is an intense canary yellow.

The flowers borne on stalks not exceeding 7 inches in height, are rosy white, regularly spotted and striped with carmine, and of a delicate tint. The seed produces about 65 per cent. of true yellow-leaved plants, which may be known by their colour immediately after germination. 9d. per packet.



AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA FL. PL.

New Carnation, Nice Giant (Double Mixed.)

A grand selection of varieties bearing enormous flowers of the richest and most varied tints, extraordinary results have been obtained as to size and thickness of flowers.

This race is above all excellent for the cut flowers, because of its long stalks and its floriferous qualities; another grand advantage is that it comes into flower six months after sowing, thus presenting the characteristics, which ensured the success of the Carnation Margarita. It, however has considerable superiority over the latter because of the increased beauty and size of its flowers. 1/6 per packet.



ASTER MIDSUMMER TRIUMPH.

Midsummer Triumph Aster.

Although various early-flowering Asters have already been introduced and have become more or less popular, it will have been noted that not one has hitherto joined to the precocity of bloom a real perfection in the form of the flower. The above-named variety, however, combines both these desirable features. In growth and bloom it is absolutely identical to the well known and deservedly favourite Triumph Aster, the bushy little plants producing beautiful deep scarlet-red flowers of the most perfect incurved shape. But in one important respect it is entirely different, for it commences to blossom early in November, and continues to bear flowers for a very long period. It comes absolutely true from seed.

1/- per packet.

POPPY, MISS SHERWOOD.

Sturdy plants, 2½ feet high, with noble foliage, bearing in profusion large single flowers of a shining satiny white, the upper half of the corolla being a silky chamois rose. This is a combination of colour quite virginal in its delicacy, and we are convinced that this beautiful Poppy, which comes quite true from seed, will be found one of the finest of single-blooming varieties, more especially as a cut flower, and will quickly meet with the appreciation it deserves. 6d. per packet.

GAILLARDIA, Grandiflora Foliis Aureo-Variegatis.

The popular hardy Gaillardia grandiflora, which is equally valuable as a cut flower or as a long and free-blooming border plant, has produced in our grounds a remarkable sport. The difference consists in the golden yellow marbling and blotching of the foliage, which characteristic is displayed as soon as the leaves unfold, and extends even to the buds, thus producing a most pleasing contrast with its magnificent flowers. It will be a welcome addition to the small group of variegated-leaved perennials. 9d. per packet.

POPPY, Dwarf Shirley.



POPPY, DWARF SHIRLEY.

A charming dwarf variety of the universally esteemed Shirley Poppy, which is admittedly one of our best annuals. The seedlings grow into bushy little plants about 18 inches high, with bright green lacinated foliage and all ablaze with innumerable fine flowers of rose, chamois, scarlet and salmon, some having a distinct light bordering to the petals, all with yellow stamens and all thrown well up above the foliage. 6d. per packet.

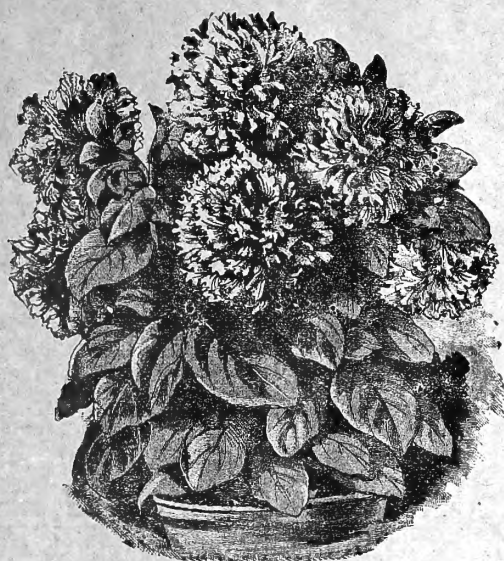
VERBENA ERINOIDES ALBA.

The plants are about 8 inches high, with very finely cut dark green foliage; they branch freely and produce in great abundance fine trusses of dazzling white flowers, which succeed each other till late in the summer. This plant will doubtless become a favourite as a long and profuse blooming cutting plant, as well as being valuable for the formation of groups and borders. 6d. per packet.

Petunia Rosea Perfecta.

A capital novelty in the dwarf double fringed class. About 35 per cent. of the seedlings develop into neat bushes, 4 to 6 inches high, bearing large double well-formed and very beautifully fringed flowers of brilliant rose. This will be found one of the most perfect double Petunias yet produced.

1/6 per packet.

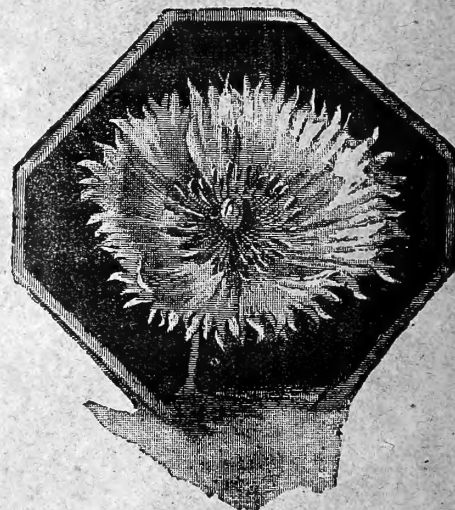


PETUNIA ROSEA PERFECTA.

These are most charming plants, which have delighted all those who have seen them this past summer. Each rosette of pretty grey-green leaves throws up numerous slender flower stalks, bearing lovely flowers of white, salmon, rose or orange, all with yellow stamens, the petals of which, unlike the parent sorts, are most delicately lacinated, fringed and fluted, which give to the blooms quite a peculiar charm. 9d. per packet.

PAPAVER

ALPINUM LACINIATUM.



PAPAVER ALPINUM LACINIATUM.

**PYRETHRUM
ROSEUM HYBRIDUM GRANDIFLORUM.**

Few perennials are more beautiful than well-grown hybrids of Pyrethrum Roseum. Not only are they through their vivid colouring and long-lasting blooms, most effective in the open border, either singly or in groups, but the splendid long-stalked ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, and just what the present fashion demands. It has long been our aim to attain a flower of increased dimensions, and we are now able to offer large-flowering Pyrethrums often reaching 4 inches in diameter, which present all the beautiful variations of colour between light rose and deep carmine. 9d. per packet.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Dwarf Compact—Bunch of Roses.

This new variety is of striking colour, and remarkable for the size and profusion of its flowers, and perfect shape and habit of the plant. The colour is an unusual vivid rose, each petal having toward the base a darker spot, while the centre of the flower is pure white, as in Phlox Grandiflora Stellata Splendens. It will occupy a prominent position amongst the dwarf compact varieties. 1/- per packet.

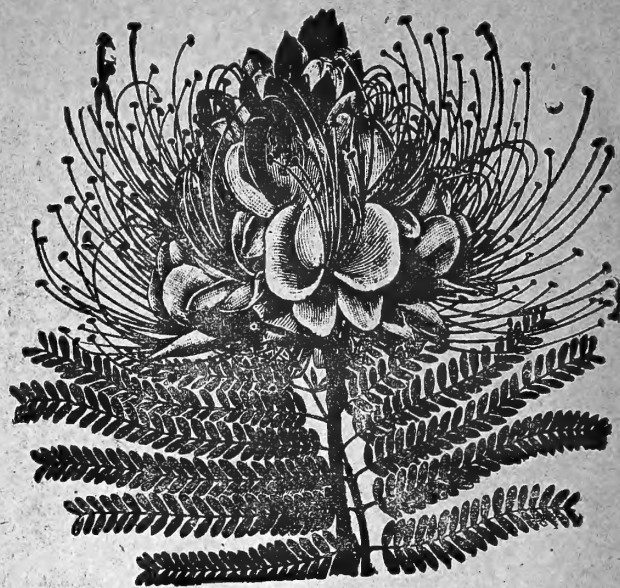
Bird of Paradise Flower.

The flowers of this rare plant are of a rich golden yellow, measure two and one-half inches across, and are produced in very large trusses. The most attractive part of the flower is the large pistils, which are spread out in fan-like form, and are of a beautiful bright crimson colour. The foliage is highly decorative, similar to a very delicate Acacia. If the seed is started early, it will produce a profusion of blooms the first year. 6d. per packet.

PANSY, Masterpiece.

A remarkable new type amongst all the existing Pansies, which without doubt will be highly welcomed by all lovers of this class of plants. The chief difference from other Pansies in existence consists in a very original form of the flowers, the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled. This peculiarity is to be found in nearly every flower, the size of which is extremely large.

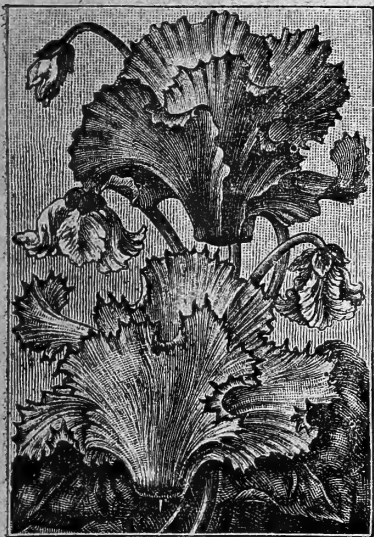
The form of the flowers in all the other classes of Pansies hitherto known, represents a more or less flat disc, while the flowers of the Masterpiece Pansy on account of the crisp and curled petals have a more globular appearance. These extraordinarily free flowering plants are for this reason admirably adapted not only for bedding purposes, but also in isolated positions, where they look unusually fine. 1s. per packet.



BIRD OF PARADISE (FLOWER).

BUTTERFLY CYCLAMEN.

(*Cyclamen Persicum Papilio*).



BUTTERFLY CYCLAMEN.

It will be noted that while the Cyclamen has hitherto only produced pointed and close-lying petals, those of the C. Papilio are broad across the top, the edge being finely curled or gracefully waved, which lends the flower an appearance as charming as it is bizarre. But, in addition to their beautiful and curious shape, the flowers, which are mostly of large size, produce not only all the variety of shades of the old section, from pure white to dark red, but also such tints as creamy white, light yellow, and greenish yellow, which mostly appear as bordering to other colours. Being borne on long and slender stalks, the singular beauty of the flowers will lead them to become, henceforth, a striking feature in the making-up of high class bouquets. Plants grown in pots will bloom with extreme freedom, and make, both on account of the length of their flowering period and their easy culture, the most desirable objects for room decoration. The best time for sowing Cyclamen is from March till August, according as the flowers are desired, in winter or in spring. They require a light and porous but rich soil, and must be carefully protected against all insect pests. 2/- per packet.

CANNA VARIEGATA.

A most beautiful tri-coloured leaved new Canna, and the most sterling novelty among the section of plants yet seen. Its large flowers are brilliant scarlet in colour, and combined with its handsomely variegated foliage, will make the plant a feature in sub-tropical gardening. The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson, which colour appears throughout their whole surface. The plant is so decidedly striking as to arrest attention the moment it is seen. It is as hardy as all other Cannas, and of a dwarf, spreading, ample habit, as in Heliconia. It cannot fail to make a very useful plant for all purposes of decoration. 6d. per packet.

MIGNONETTE,

BISMARCK

An improvement on the well-known Machet Mignonette. The plants make strong-growing bushes about one foot high, and produce flower stalks twice as broad at the base as those of the Machet; they form a Pyramid, and are thickly covered with reddish blossoms.

6d. per packet.

COBÆA MACROSTEMMA.

A new and magnificent climber, with foliage of bright vivid green. The flowers are strikingly effective, with long stamens. The plant is very hardy and a rapid grower, growing to a height of twenty to thirty feet. It is perennial, but can be treated as an annual for summer decoration in the garden.
6d. per packet.



COBÆA MACROSTEMMA.

TUFTED PANSIES.

The Scotch Violas or tufted Pansies have, of late years, been greatly appreciated. There are a great number of varieties varying in colour from pale lavender to deep rich purple with many charming intermediate shades. They are very free flowering, and cannot be surpassed for bedding purposes; in light rich soil, and a moist situation, they will continue to bloom from Spring till late in the Autumn. They are also useful for ribbon borders, where they make a fine display. 1s. per packet.

New Large Flowering Winter Stock, EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

This splendid Stock grows about 18 inches high. The plants throw up a very strong main stem, similar to that of a tree Wallflower, and branch out in candelabra form. Both main and side stems are covered with large rose-shaped flowers of the brightest imaginable tint of carmine-rose. The whole plant forms a grand pyramidal-shaped bouquet, the effect of which is enhanced by the bright green foliage which is a feature of this variety. It comes in early, stands unfavourable weather well, and produces about 70 per cent. of double flowers. It is not only an excellent plant for pots and groups, but also a cut flower of the very first rank. 1s. per packet.

PETUNIA, LARGE-FLOWERED FRINGED, MIRANDA.

We beg to draw special attention to this remarkable fine novelty. It has been obtained from that charming variety known as Brilliant Rose, but the colour is much more intense, and merges gradually towards the throat into scarlet. We believe we have in this beautiful new variety made a close approach in obtaining a true scarlet Petunia. The flowers are superbly fringed. 1s. per packet.

White Indian Pink, QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

This variety has now become pretty well fixed, and one may safely reckon on two-thirds of the plants bearing splendid even-edged flower of a lustrous pure white. A certain percentage show a small ring, sometimes yellowish, sometimes rosy, round the centre, but this rather enhances than detracts from the beauty of the flower. It is needless to say that they make a very pretty effect in the garden, and are besides excellent for cutting. 6d. per packet.

CLIMBING NASTURTIUM, Golden Queen.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to enrich this deservedly favourite class of climbing Nasturtiums with a new variety bearing flowers of a pure golden yellow colour, without any spots, an introduction which will doubtless prove very welcome. 6d. per packet.



INDIAN PINK—QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Special Offer of Sweet Peas.

INCLUDING NOVELTIES. 3^d PER PACKET EXCEPT WHERE PRICED.

12 Packets, our selection, 2/-, 24 Packets do., 3/6, 48 Packets do., 6/6, post free.

The entire collection 60 named varieties posted for 8/-

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>150 Aurora (Syn. Coronet)—The colour effect is gorgeous; both standard and wings are flaked and striped on a white ground, with bright orange salmon.</p> <p>151 Apple Blossom—Standards bright pinkish rose, the wings a beautiful shade apple blossom, very pretty and distinct. A very fine large-flowered variety.</p> <p>01 America—Heavily striped with bright blood-red on silvery-white ground; large showy flowers.</p> <p>152 Blanche Burpee—New giant white, of exquisite form and immense size, bearing three flowers on a stem.</p> <p>153 Black Knight—Deep maroon self, clear and shining, the standard bearing a slight metallic polish, flowers well expanded.</p> <p>02 Blushing Beauty—Very fine, delicate pink, hooded form.</p> <p>03 Brilliant—Very bright crimson-scarlet, standards broad and slightly hooded, wings spreading.</p> <p>154 Captivation—A glowing ruby purple or bright claret. Large shell-shaped standard; a charming variety.</p> <p>155 Captain of the Blues—Noble flower; standards purple-mauve; wings pale blue.</p> <p>156 Coquette—Deep primrose colour, just shaded fawn, suffused with a pleasing and subtle tint of purplish rose, a most fascinating flower.</p> <p>157 Celestial—Delicate azure blue.</p> <p>158 Countess of Radnor—Pale mauve or lavender. This variety should be included in every collection of Sweet Peas, being one of the most beautiful and prolific varieties which we offer.</p> <p>04 Crown Jewell—Standards delicately suffused with rosy violet; wings creamy white, slightly tinted with rose; strong growth and very large flowers.</p> <p>05 Countess Cadogan—Standards slightly hooded, of a bright, shining, violet colour, overlaid with a charming light sky-blue, wings a pure sky-blue. The whole flower is a most desirable colour, quite distinct, free flowering, and robust.</p> <p>06 Duke of Clarence—Of large size and fine form; in colour a deep rich tint of rosy claret, bordering on purple maroon.</p> <p>07 Duke of York—Standards rose, wings primrose and white.</p> <p>08 Duke of Westminster—A deep rose maroon, overlaid with bright, shining violet; a grand flower, quite unique, being perfectly distinct from any other variety; of large size and perfect form, very vigorous and free flowering.</p> | <p>09 Duchess of Sutherland—Pearl white, suffused pink.</p> <p>010 Dolly Varden—Purple magenta, shaded white, a charming variety.</p> <p>159 Extra Early Blanche Ferry—The earliest of all varieties, being fully three weeks earlier than any other. Bright rose-pink standards; wings pure white; good substance and medium size.</p> <p>011 Firefly—Self-coloured deep glowing scarlet, very bright and vivid.</p> <p>160 Gray Friar—A most beautiful watered purple on white ground, the heaviest colouring being on the back of standard.</p> <p>161 Golden Gate—The standard is soft pinkish mauve, wings a lighter mauve and lavender.</p> <p>012 Gorgeous—Beautiful salmon-orange wings softer and deeper, large flower.</p> <p>013 Hon. F. Bouverie—Standards a most beautiful coral pink, wings slightly lighter of same colour; a charming flower of grand shape and substance and a most desirable addition.</p> <p>162 Invincible Scarlet—Fine rich scarlet. Very Showy.</p> <p>163 Indigo King—Standard dark maroon purple, indigo-blue wings.</p> <p>014 Juanita—Striped delicate light lavender on a creamy-white ground, large and of beautiful form.</p> <p>164 Katherine Tracy—Light but brilliant pink; very large and of delicate colouring.</p> <p>165 Lady Beaconsfield—Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. Salmon standards, tinted with rose, the wings a pale yellow.</p> <p>015 Lady Grisel Hamilton—Most attractive light lavender shading; standard light lavender with azure-blue wings; very light and dainty in effect.</p> <p>016 Lady Mary Currie—Flowers of large size, fine form and strikingly showy standards large, heavily veined with salmon-pink and shaded in lower portion with carmine; wings large, recurved, and of a soft rose-pink, heavily veined with a deeper shade bordering on buff.</p> <p>166 Mars—Bright fiery crimson, deepening with age. A large, finely expanded, bold flower, of the most beautiful form. A great advance on any crimson yet introduced.</p> <p>167 Maid of Honour—Beautiful flowers shaded light blue, on a white ground and edged violet.</p> <p>168 Modesty—A delicate blush flower of large size and perfect form.</p> <p>169 Meteor—The standards very bright orange-salmon; the wings delicate pink, with slight veins of purple.</p> <p>170 Monarch—Deep bronzy-maroon, and dark blue, very large.</p> | <p>017 Mont Blanc (new)—The individual flower is very large, and of the purest white. In shape it nearly resembles Emily Henderson, but the standard is somewhat wider, well clear of the foliage, so that scarcely a single flower is hidden. Its great value lies in its extreme earliness. 6d. per packet.</p> <p>171 Navy Blue—General colour effect, dark blue; standards, brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet; the whole flower elegantly veined in sharp relief. A most vigorous grower.</p> <p>172 Oriental—The flowers are very large in size and rich in colour; it is the finest orange-salmon yet introduced.</p> <p>173 Orange Prince—Bright orange-pink standard, wings pink, veined rose; large flower.</p> <p>018 Othello—A beautiful dark-brown chocolate-red, self-coloured flower, a colour not before attained. It is of first-class form, of splendid size and substance, a very free bloomer, and of good, robust habit.</p> <p>174 Princess Beatrice—Delicate blush pink. A very beautiful variety.</p> <p>175 Primrose—Quite novel and distinct in colour, the standard and wings pale primrose-yellow.</p> <p>176 Princess May—Delicate pale heliotrope or lavender, a most pleasing colour.</p> <p>177 Prima Donna (syn. Lovely.)—A most lovely shade of soft pink, of large size and fine form, a great gem.</p> <p>178 Queen of England—Splendid large pure snow-white flowers of great substance. Deliciously fragrant and flowering most profusely; this variety will be found one of the best for cutting purposes.</p> <p>019 Queen Victoria—Soft yellow faintly shaped purple, very fine.</p> <p>179 Royal Robe—Delicate pink standards, the wings soft blush-pink, a lovely flower, an exquisite variety.</p> <p>020 Ramona—A grand flower of largest size and finest form, rich creamy white, daintily splashed and striped with pink.</p> <p>180 Sensation—Delicate silky texture, suffused with a faint blush; the wings of heavier texture, broad, semi-erect, well recurved and more nearly white than the standard.</p> <p>181 Stella Morse—The blossoms open with a fascinating shade of deep cream, which becomes a little lighter as the flower grows older. About the third day it is a delicate primrose with a faint rose-pink on the edge, which casts a pleasing blush tint to a mass of the blooms without destroying the creamy-yellow effect.</p> |
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SWEET PEAS.—Continued.

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| <p>182 Splendour—Bright rose, flushed with crimson. Very handsome.</p> <p>183 Senator—Standard chocolate shaded with creamy-white; flowers finely expanded.</p> <p>184 Shahzada—The colour, rich dark maroon with a shade of purple, is most distinct, and attractive.</p> <p>185 Stanley—Deep self maroon, very handsome and distinct, flowers of the finest form and substance. The very best of the dark varieties.</p> | <p>186 Sadie Burpee—The finest white now in commerce; the first-class award of the Royal Horticultural Society pronounces it The White Sweet Pea, "par excellence."</p> <p>021 Salopian—Deep crimson, suffused with orange scarlet, flowers large and of fine form.</p> <p>022 Triumph—Standards orange-pink, wings rosy-purple, large flower.</p> | <p>023 Wawona—A new and distinct shade. The lovely flowers are of a delicate <i>heliotrope</i>, beautifully striped with faint creamy-white; they are of large size and finest form, borne profusely on long stems.</p> <p>187 Eckford's Large-flowered Varieties—In splendid mixture 6d. per packet.</p> <p>188 Fine Mixed—Good sorts</p> |
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DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS.



Delicious Perfume.

Easy to Grow.

Splendidly adapted for Beds and Borders. 6 Packets our selection, 1/6. The set of 12, 2/6 post free

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| <p>189 White Cupid—The foliage is a very dark green; blossoms pure waxy white, of unequalled substance, and fully as large as Emily Henderson. The plant does not grow over 5 inches high, and never more than 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The stems are about 4 inches long, bearing two or three blossoms all very near the end of the stem. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>190 Pink Cupid—The standard is wide, not infrequently measuring 1½ inch, and curves over a trifle from the top, which gives a distinct shell-shaped appearance. The standards is a bright rose-pink, while the wings are pure white or light pink, very large and finely formed. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>191 Primrose Cupid—The flowers are of rich creamy tint, identical with that of the tall Primrose. The standard is rather short, but stiffly erect, very broad and well expanded; wings wide and well expanded. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>192 Beauty Cupid—The standard is a delicate and yet decided rose colour, lightening to nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base. The wings are suffused rosy carmine, deepening at the edges. 3d. per packet.</p> | <p>193 Alice Eckford Cupid—The standards are a rich, creamy white, suffused or blended with a delicate shading of soft flesh-pink; the wings are silvery-white, with a faint pink flush in the centre portion. The colouring of the entire flower becomes rather deeper instead of fading, when well opened. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>024 Countess of Radnor Cupid—The flowers are of immense size, larger than the tall Countess of Radnor, and are borne three and four on a stem. Standard very large, broadly expanded and of a delicate lavender, suffused in the centre with soft rose. Wings unusually broad, widely spread, and not recurved, of a clear, light-lavender shade throughout. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>025 Firefly Cupid—Flowers of good size and deep, rich shading. Standard quite large, broad and erect, widely spread, of pointed form when fully opened, and of deep, glowing scarlet. Wings large and curling close to the keel, only moderately spreading, and of deep, rich rose. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>026 Boreatton Cupid—Self-coloured in a rich wine-brown, with heavy veining of a still darker shade. Wings lie rather closely to the semi-erect keel, spreading in the lower portion, with edges heavily rolled, deep mauve, under-laid and suffused with rosy purple; keel heavily striped with rich purple. 3d. per packet.</p> | <p>027 Apple Blossom Cupid (new)—The most charming combination of pink and white shadings of all the Sweet Peas. The flowers are large in size and of finely hooded form, while the colour is very soft in shade and beautifully blended with the silvery-white ground of the flower. 6d. per packet.</p> <p>028 Captain of the Blues Cupid (new)—An entirely distinct and charming blending of colours. The flowers borne in close clusters of three at the top of a very stout stem, are larger and finer than the tall Captain of the Blues. In colour the standard is of reddish-purple tint heavily suffused with violet in the centre portion; wings very large, and of a rich violet purple. 6d. per packet.</p> <p>029 Royalty Cupid (new)—This beautiful Cupid resembles the tall Royal Rose, one of the very finest self-coloured pinks, but the flowers are even finer and considerably deeper in shade, of extra large size, well hooded, and of the finest grandiflora type. 6d. per packet.</p> <p>030 Stella Morse Cupid (new)—This is the most distinctly coloured of all the so-called "Yellow" Sweet Peas. The ground colour is of a rich creamy buff, tinted with Apricot in the centre of the standard, while the inner portion of the wings is delicately shaded with soft rosy carmine. 6d. per packet.</p> |
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BUSH SWEET PEA.

031 Grows in perfect bush form, requires no trellis like the tall Sweet Peas, neither does it hug the ground, verbenalike, as do the Cupid varieties. All the flowers are borne on top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this new type is to plant the seed in a row, so as to make a neat, even edge, when no supports whatever will be required. The flowers, both in form and colouring, are a perfect reproduction of the famous Gray Friar. Of good size and perfectly hooded form, they are a most beautiful watered purple on white ground, the heavier colouring being on the back of standard. Black seeded, Hardy and vigorous in constitution. 6d. per packet.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

British and Colonial Seed Warehouse,

139-141 SWANSTON STREET, AND LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

TERMS OF BUSINESS, Etc.

March, 1900.

Remittances.—For ordinary payments our Customers may remit by Bank Draft, Cheque, or Post Office Order, and for amounts under ten shillings we would suggest that Postal Notes or Stamps be remitted. It is also very desirable that **Small Orders** should be accompanied by a **Remittance**, as the extra postage incurred in rendering accounts and acknowledging small amounts is a serious and unnecessary charge, and in no way provided for in this increasing branch.

Credit Terms.—Our credit Terms are :—**THREE MONTHS** from date of invoice and **without discount**, except for Special Parcels, when we draw from Date of Invoice.

Cheques.—For amounts under twenty shillings, exchange must be added, viz., 6d. for Victoria, 1s. other Colonies.

Discount.—Our terms for Seeds, Plants, etc., are **CASH**, less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount on all payments **made within One Month** from date of invoice. Manures and Cereals, **NETT CASH**, without any deduction whatever. **Special quotations**, subject to agreement.

New Customers.—From unknown correspondents we expect a remittance with order, or a satisfactory reference to some Melbourne house. Attention to this remark will prevent much disappointment and loss of time in correspondence.

Despatch of Goods.—Care should be taken that each Order is accompanied by the **NAME** and **ADDRESS** of the sender **IN FULL**, and the **ROUTE** by which the goods are to be sent should be distinctly stated.

In case these directions are not sufficiently explicit, we shall choose the most advantageous and convenient means of despatch, but **entirely at the risk of the Customer**, we declining all responsibility.

Enclosures.—When small parcels are ordered with a bulk line, we invariably enclose one with the other; for instance, if we have an order for Grass Seeds, Peas or Beans, etc., with small Seeds, we pack the small Seeds in the sack, thus making one parcel and saving carriage.

Carriage.—We deliver all Goods **FREE** at the Railway Stations, the various Carriers' Offices in the City, and at the River Wharves. Retail orders (except heavy Goods, such as Peas and Beans), **POST FREE** to any of the Colonies.

Packing.—We shall at all times see that Goods are well and securely packed, but after despatching such Goods, signed for "**IN GOOD ORDER**," our **responsibility for any loss, damage, or miscarriage ceases**.

Returned Empties.—All Sacks, Bags, Cases, etc., will be charged at the **Lowest Rate**, and if returned immediately and in **Good Condition**, **two-thirds of the full prices will be allowed**.

Substitution.—Should we be unable to supply all varieties of Seed or Plants ordered, Customers will kindly state (with their orders) whether to substitute the next best sort.

Good Seed is a commanding feature of our business, and in order to guard against a possibility of disappointment in this respect, we ascertain, by a perfect system of **testing**, the percentage of growth in the open ground, and only those samples giving satisfactory evidence of vitality are sent out.

Purity of Stock.—We are large growers of every variety of seed which can be successfully raised in the Colony, and which we produce from the very **purest strains** only, specially selected for the purpose. There are, however, many varieties which cannot be successfully grown in the colony of Victoria; these we import direct from the growers, and reputed Continental houses.

Non-Warranty.—Almost all who have had even the smallest experience in raising seeds are aware that failures do occur from a variety of causes, and for which it would be infinitely unreasonable to attach the slightest blame to your seed merchant. It must therefore be clearly understood that, while we take every precaution possible to prevent disappointment, we do not accept the slightest responsibility, nor will we be held liable for any loss or damage resulting from failures.

Telephone 729.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.

Established 1850.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

Vegetable Seeds in Collections

We do not specify varieties, but select sorts suitable for the districts or climates from whence the orders come. They contain only the best, and are exceptional value.

A Remittance sufficient to cover the full amount of each Collection must be forwarded with order.

No. 1.—Price, 2s. 6d. nett, Post Free.

1 packet Carrot.	1 packet Cress.	1 packet Onion.	1 packet Radish.
1 " Cabbage.	1 " Red Beet.	1 " Parsley.	1 " Spinach.
1 " Cauliflower.	1 " Lettuce.	1 " Parsnip.	1 " Turnip.

No. 2.—Price, 5s. nett, Post Free.

1 packet Beet, Blood Red.	1 packet Celery.	1 packet Melon, Rock.	1 packet Radish.
1 " Cabbage.	1 " Cucumber.	1 " " Water.	1 " Spinach.
1 " Carrot.	1 " Leek.	1 " Onion.	1 " Tomato.
1 " Cauliflower.	1 " Lettuce.	1 " Parsley.	1 " Turnip.
1 " Cress, Curled.	1 " Mustard.	1 " Parsnip.	1 " Vegetable Marrow.

No. 3.—Price, 10s. nett, Post Free,

WILL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:—

1 oz. Beet, Blood Red.	1½ oz. Cress, Curled.	1 packet Melon, Water.	1½ oz. Radish.
1 " " Silver.	1 packet Celery.	1 oz. Mustard.	1 packet Squash.
1 packet Broccoli.	1 " Cucumber.	2 packets Onion, 2 sorts.	1½ oz. Spinach.
1 " Brussels Sprouts.	1 " Leek.	1 oz. Parsley, Curled.	1 packet Tomato.
1 oz. Carrot.	1 " Lettuce.	1 " Parsnip.	1½ oz. Turnip.
2 packets Cabbage, 2 sorts.	1 " Melon, Rock.	1 packet Pumpkin.	1 packet Vegetable Marrow.
1 packet Cauliflower.			

No. 4.—Price, £1 nett,

Securely packed and forwarded (carriage paid) to any Railway Station in Victoria, sufficient for the successive cropping of a garden of half an acre,

WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING:—

2 lb. Beans, French or Kidney, 2 sorts.	3 packets Cabbage, 3 sorts.	2 oz. Mustard.	1 packet Salsify.
1 lb. Beans, Broad.	2 " Cauliflower, 2 sorts.	1 packet Okra or Gombo.	1 " Savoy.
1 oz. Beet, Blood Red.	2 oz. Cress, Curled.	3 packets Onion, 3 sorts.	3 oz. Spinach, Round and Prickly.
1 " " Silver.	1 packet Celery.	1 oz. Parsley, Curled.	1 packet Squash.
1 packet Borecole or Kale.	1 " Cucumber.	1 " Parsnip.	2 packets Tomato, 2 sorts.
½ oz. Broccoli.	1 " Kohl Rabi.	3 lb. Peas, Early and Late.	3 oz. Turnip, White and Yellow.
½ " Brussels Sprouts.	1 " Leek.	1 packet Pepper or Capsicum.	1 packet Thyme.
2 " Carrot, 2 sorts.	2 " Lettuce, 2 sorts.	1 " Pumpkin.	1 " Vegetable Marrow.
1 packet Cape Gooseberry.	1 " Melon, Rock.	3 oz. Radish, Long and Round.	
	1 " " Water.	1 packet Sage.	

VICTORIAN INLAND PARCELS POST RATES.

	S.	D.		S.	D.
1 lb. to 2 lb.	...	0 9	4 lb. to 5 lb.	...	1 6
2 lb. to 3 lb.	...	1 0	5 lb. to 6 lb.	...	1 9
3 lb. to 4 lb.	...	1 3	6 lb. to 7 lb.	...	2 0

Parcels Post Rates to South Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania:—

Under 1 lb., 8d. Each additional 1 lb., 6d., up to 11 lbs.

PASSENGER TRAIN RATES (VICTORIAN RAILWAYS).

Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.	Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.
25	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	250	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 3	300	1 0	1 2	1 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	7 0	8 8	2 0
75	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 6	0 6	350	1 2	1 4	2 0	3 3	4 9	6 0	7 6	9 0	2 0
101	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 9	2 3	3 0	3 6	0 9	400	1 4	1 6	2 3	3 6	5 0	6 6	8 3	9 9	2 3
125	0 6	0 8	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	1 0	450	1 6	1 8	2 6	3 9	5 6	7 0	8 9	10 6	2 6
150	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 9	2 6	3 6	4 6	5 3	1 3	Over	1 8	1 10	2 9	4 3	5 9	7 6	9 3	11 3	2 6
175	0 8	0 10	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	1 3	450	1 10	2 0	3 0	4 6	6 3	8 0	10 0	12 0	2 9
200	0 9	1 0	1 3	2 3	3 6	4 6	5 9	6 9	1 6										
	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	1 9										

139 - 141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

RELIABLE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS ~ IN RETAIL PACKETS. ~

Are now supplied to **STOREKEEPERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS,** and others at greatly reduced rates as under. These Packets contain only **Fresh and Reliable Seeds**, and are the same strains as catalogued by us. All Seeds are carefully tested before sending out, and may be thoroughly relied upon to give greatest satisfaction to Retail Buyers. We will be pleased to furnish lowest quotations for Vegetable and other Seeds in bulk.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in 3d. and 6d. Retail Packets
(Peas and Beans excepted). 1s. 6d. and 3s. Doz.

PEAS AND BEANS, in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. Retail Packets.
Less 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Discount.

FLOWER SEEDS, in 3d. and 6d. Retail Packets.
1s. 6d. and 3s. Doz.

Do, in 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and upwards.
Less 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Discount.

Counter Boxes Filled with Pictorial Packets.



These Boxes, placed on the Counter, enable Customers to select their own varieties, and therefore save time and trouble.

Counter Box of Choice Flower Seeds.

IN ILLUSTRATED PACKETS.

These boxes contain two gross of Splendid Assorted Flower Seeds for Autumn and Spring Sowings, to retail at 3d. per packet.

Price, 36s. nett. Boxes holding half quantities—Price, 18s. nett.
POSTAGE OR CARRIAGE EXTRA.

No. 1 Counter Box of Vegetable Seeds.

IN ILLUSTRATED PACKETS.

These are put up in boxes similar to illustration, and contain 16 dozen packets of Choice Selected vegetable Seeds, suitable for Spring and Autumn Sowings, to retail at 3d. per packet.

Price, 24s. nett.

Postage or Carriage Extra.

No. 2 Counter Case of Vegetable Seeds

Strongly made of Wood, and contain a Choice Assortment of 258 packets of Vegetable Seeds, in such quantities as are likely to meet the demand. The Seeds are put up in beautifully illustrated packets, to retail at 3d. and 6d. each.

Price, £2 os. 6d. nett.

Carriage Extra.

GUMMED SEED POCKETS

We supply Gummed Pockets in sizes to hold from
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 8 ozs.

BROWN PAPER BAGS.

Best Make of all sizes.

Show Cards for the Window & Catalogues Gratis.

Packets of Seed for Refilling Boxes Supplied
at Strictly Wholesale Rates.



Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

Law, Somner & Co.'s



No Half-Packets will be supplied.

NOTE.—In the absence of previous business transactions, we respectfully remind NEW CUSTOMERS, in order to enjoy these advantages, that CASH should be remitted with each order

RETAIL ORDERS for Vegetable Seeds at Catalogue Prices are forwarded Post Free within the Colonies.

(Peas and Beans excepted.)

Retail Orders for £1 and upwards, including heavy goods, such as Peas and Beans, we undertake to forward Rail Free within the Colony. (Agricultural Seeds excepted.)

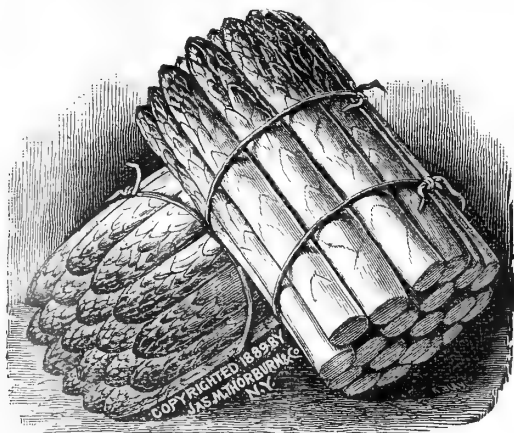
Special Prices to
Market Gardeners
and others for
Large Quantities.

ASPARAGUS.

Columbia Mammoth White.—An entirely new and magnificent variety of Asparagus, which is sure to be in great demand, because it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended on to give 80 to 90 per cent. white plants from seed. There is no question but this is the greatest advance of the last quarter-century in Asparagus improvement, and no grower can afford to be without it.
1s. per oz.

Connover's Colossal.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up 15 to 30 sprouts from 1½ inch in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Colour, deep green; and of good quality. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

Palmetto.—Beyond question the largest and finest Asparagus ever sent out. Stalks frequently measure 2 inches in diameter, and, even when 12 inches long, are perfectly tender when cooked. Its tenderness is ensured by its remarkably rapid growth, and remaining in good condition several days after being ready for cutting. 6d. per oz.



CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

CULTIVATION.—This excellent vegetable is easily cultivated from seed. Sow on a bed that has been deeply trenched and heavily manured during the previous season. If sown where they are intended to remain, the plants should be thinned out to 18 inches apart, and 2 feet between the rows. Treated in this way, the plants will produce a fair crop of "grass" during the second season. The best English growers, however, transplant the seedlings, when two years old, into a

deeply-dug and well-manured patch, spreading out the rootlets about 6 inches from the surface. This method ensures heavy crops of "grass" and greater permanency of plantation. Seed should be sown in July or August. An occasional dressing of salt during the winter is very beneficial. Quantity of seed required—1 oz. will sow a bed of 15 square yards to remain, or 1 oz. will sow 3 square yards to transplant at one or two years old.

"I may also state that I am using some of your seeds, procured by a friend when in town, and they are giving every success, especially Wax Butter Beans."—
F. ANDERSON, Polwarth Street, Colac.

"The seed I got from you last year gave me the greatest satisfaction. No failures at all."—S. BALL, Linton.

ARTICHOKE.



GLOBE ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe—Large globular heads of excellent flavour; best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet.

Large Purple—Bears large purple heads; favourite French variety. 6d. per packet.

Jerusalem—This variety is not produced from seed. For price of tubers and plants of Globe Artichoke, see Index.

CULTIVATION—Sow in beds of light soil in Autumn or Spring (March or September), and transplant the Autumn or Spring following, in rows 4 to 6 feet by 6 to 8 feet apart. The soil need not be highly manured. The Jerusalem Artichoke, although of the same natural order as the common species, is altogether a different plant. Instead of seed, it is propagated by tubers, which should be planted in Spring, in rows 4 or 5 feet apart, and the tubers 12 or 18 inches apart in the rows.

We Carefully Test all
Seeds, and only
those of Strong Growth
are sent out.

BROAD BEANS.

For Rates of Postage, see page 10.

Goliath, New Broad Windsor—The largest and most prolific Broad Bean in cultivation, finest market sort. The pods, which are produced in great profusion, are long, and often contain as many as four large beans, which are of the most mellow and delicious flavour. 1s. per lb.

Early Long-pod—A fine, early, well-known, prolific variety. 6d. per lb.

Taylor's Broad Windsor—Suitable for main crop, bearing short, broad, flat pods, containing two or three very large beans of excellent flavour; grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is strong in growth, and suitable for main or Summer crop, as the Beans are fit for use longer than most kinds; rows should be 3 to 4 feet apart. 6d. per lb.

Harlington Windsor—The largest and most prolific Windsor Bean in cultivation. 6d. per lb.

Carter's Leviathan Long-pod—This is certainly one of the best varieties in cultivation, and should always be included among the sorts grown. It is exceedingly prolific, bearing very long pods, each containing from six to eight well-flavoured Beans; suitable for either early, late, or main crops, being hardy, and will adapt itself to any season; grows 3 to 4 feet high, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. 8d. per lb.

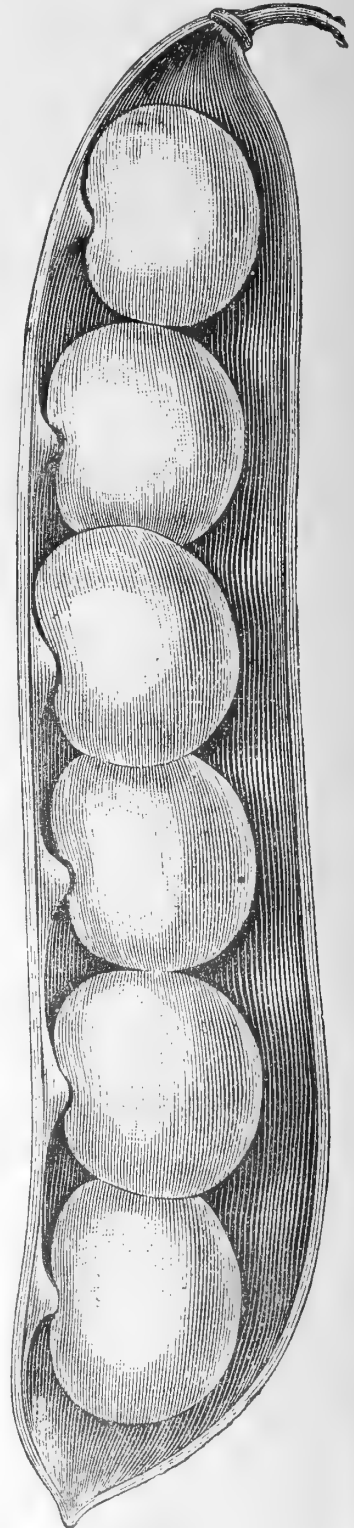
Green Windsor—Similar in habit to Broad Windsor, but seeds are rather smaller and retain their green colour after they are ripe; suitable for main Summer crop. 6d. per lb.

Johnson's Wonderful Long-pod—This fine long-pod Bean has given much satisfaction; the pods are straight, large, and exceedingly handsome. 6d. per lb.

CULTIVATION—A strong loamy soil is most favourable for this crop, and, if the land has been previously prepared with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in double rows 3 feet apart, leaving about 9 inches between each Bean; to some of the stronger varieties a still greater space should be allowed. When the Beans are in full bloom, pinch out the tops so as to encourage them to set their pods. Sow from April to July.

TONGAN OR MADAGASCAR BEAN.

A real acquisition to our Culinary Vegetables. It is a very strong evergreen perennial climber, and produces prodigious quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality; used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome Vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. 6d. per packet.



CHALLENGER LIMA BEAN.

See page 14.

BEANS—Dwarf French or Kidney.

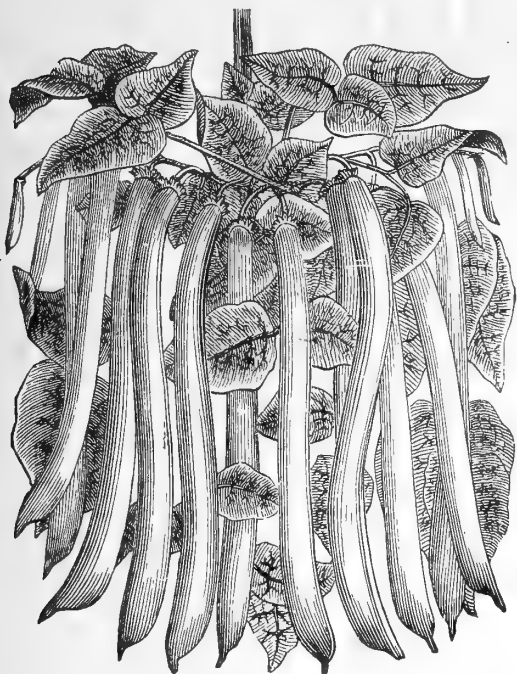
For Postage Rates, see page 10.

CULTIVATION—These general favourites are, fortunately, easily grown. With generous treatment they continue to yield abundantly throughout the greater portion of the year, and are therefore a most useful vegetable to grow. The Beans are planted in drills in double or single rows. For dwarfs about 2 feet apart, for the taller kinds 4 feet apart, will be close enough. Choose the warmest aspect and the best tilled ground for the early sowing of French Beans, which are sensitive to frost, and must not be sown until late in September. Successional crops may be sown once a month until January. If the weather becomes dry, the ground should be mulched, and water be frequently given.

Canadian Wonder—One of the finest varieties in cultivation, prolific, very large pods, excellent flavour. With careful cultivation this variety will provide an almost inexhaustible supply of pods, varying from 8 to 12 inches in length. (See Illustration.) 8d. per lb.

Negro Long-podded—Distinct from, and decidedly superior to, the ordinary Negro Bean; the pods being larger, more fleshy, handsomer, and produced in greater abundance. 8d. per lb.

Early Pale Dun—One of the earliest and most productive varieties; the pods are straight, 5 or 6 inches in length, tender and succulent. 8d. per lb.



CANADIAN WONDER BEAN.

Dwarf Golden Butter Wax (Black Seeded)—We have for the past season grown this variety in order to ascertain its highly spoken of qualities. The plant is extremely dwarf and bushy in habit of growth, not exceeding 9 inches, and can therefore be planted much closer in the rows than ordinary varieties, making it invaluable for small gardens. It is enormously prolific, yielding an abundant supply of pods 4 inches long, of a lovely delicate wax-like appearance, which are tender, fleshy, quite stringless, almost transparent, and of excellent flavour. They can be cooked whole. (See Illustration.) 1s. per lb.

Dwarf Valentine Wax—This is, without any exception, the earliest Wax Bean in use. The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. The pods are well held up from the ground. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d. 1s. 6d. per lb.; per post, 2s. 3d.



DWARF GOLDEN BUTTER WAX BEAN.

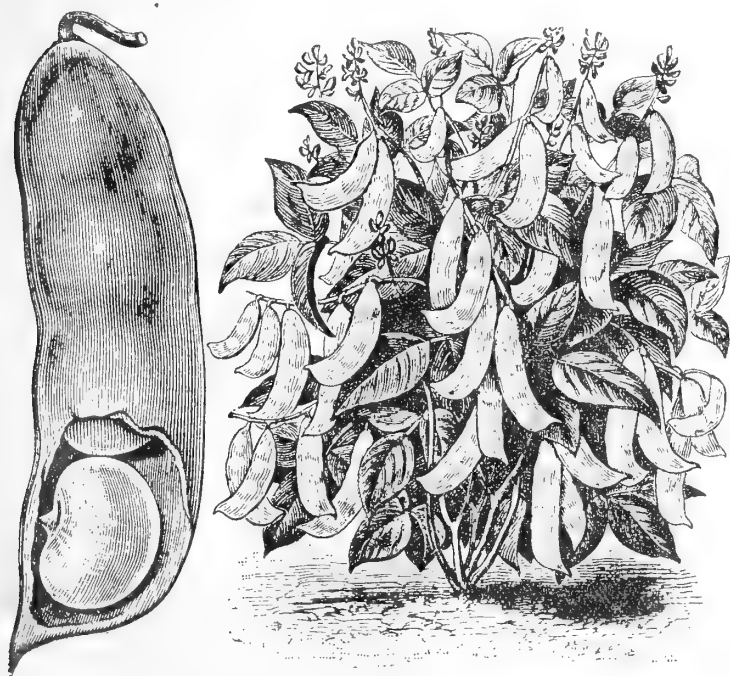
Mont d'Or, or Golden Butter Wax (Runner)—A variety we can strongly recommend, having this year grown our supply from specially selected stock. It is one of the most prolific of the wax varieties, of excellent flavour, matures early, easily staked, and possesses the valuable qualification of being perfectly stringless and of a delicate lemon colour. In fact a really beautiful vegetable, which should find a place in every garden. One trial will suffice to convince, and establish it amongst our standard sorts. 9d. per lb.

BEANS, LIMA.

CULTIVATION—These should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in (say, end of October). The tall variety requires stakes or poles about five feet high. They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans, which they somewhat resemble in flavour, but far more nutritious, and served with butter. In America they are very largely grown, and highly esteemed.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches high; very productive, and requiring no support. (See Illustration.) 1s. per lb.

Challenger, Tall.—The best of all the tall-growing varieties of Lima Beans. The pods are larger and better filled than any other variety we have grown, and the quality is all that can be desired. The plants are of strong growth, and show little disposition to rust, and they produce an enormous crop of pods well into the winter. (See Illustration, page 13.) 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; per lb., 1s. 6d.



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

BEANS—CLIMBING FRENCH.

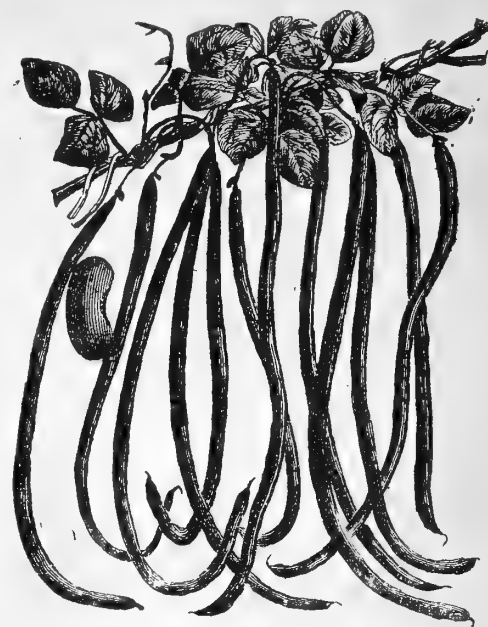
For Postage Rates, see page 10.

Mammoth White Czar—Is an enormous-podded white runner Bean, the pods of which run from 12 to 16 inches in length, are very thick, fleshy, and almost stringless, often 2 inches in diameter, and produced in clusters. It is also somewhat earlier and hardier than the Scarlet Runner. The tendency of the Czar is to form thick fleshy pods and few seeds, and no other Bean approximates this for size, quality, and productiveness, and, although the pods reach an immense size, the flavour is extremely delicate. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.; 2s. per lb.

Veitch's Climbing—It combines the best features of the two types—Dwarf French and Scarlet Runner. It comes earlier than the Runner Beans, and has all the delicate flavour and quality of the Dwarfs. The pods are very long, narrow, pulpy, and brittle, and very fine in the grain. They are borne freely from a foot high up to the top of the haulm, which has the habit of a Runner Bean, and grows up to 6 or 7 feet. The abundance of handsome pods on the plant strikes every one who sees them. It is an undoubted acquisition. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; 1s. 6d. per lb.

Zebra, Napoleon, or Mohawk—This is an excellent variety known under the three names given above, possessing a hardy, vigorous habit, and will stand our Australian climate better than most kinds. It is a free bearer, and lasts for a considerable time, but, like all varieties of the climbing family, the pods require to be gathered when young. The rows should be 5 feet apart. 9d. per lb.

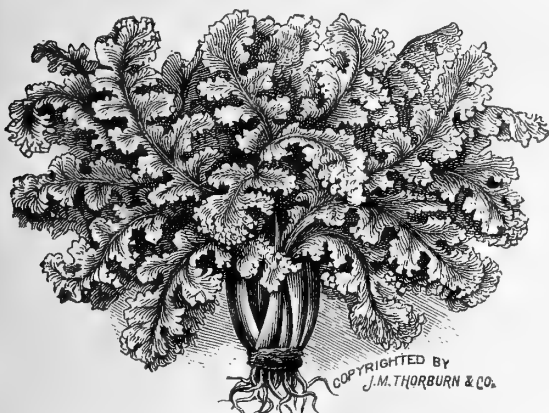
Snake, or French Yard-long—This variety bears long, narrow pods, 2 to 3 feet in length; it yields immense crops, and the beans are produced in bunches. The pods are stringless, and of very delicate flavour. They are easily prepared for table, being simply cut in required lengths. This Bean will be found very suitable for growing in the very hot parts of the colony, and is a useful acquisition to gardens on stations in the interior. It is a tall variety and requires sticking. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.



SNAKE, OR YARD-LONG BEANS.

Scarlet Runner—This variety is valuable as an ornamental climber, also very useful as a vegetable. It is very prolific, and a continuous bearer. 1s. per lb.

White Dutch Runner—This variety, which is also known as the Case-knife, is amongst the best of the climbing section, being hardy, robust, and prolific. The pods are long and flattened, and require to be gathered for use when quite young. The rows require to be about 5 feet apart. 9d. per lb.



IMPROVED SIBERIAN KALE.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Ragged Jack—Extremely hardy. One of the best, being very tender and of fine flavour when cooked. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

Improved Siberian—This is comparatively a new variety; spoken of very highly; extensively grown for winter greens; sown in the early Autumn, in rows 1 foot apart; and, treated in every way the same as Spinach, will produce a very excellent Winter vegetable. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled—Dwarf variety; leaves of a bright green, beautifully curled. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

Abergeldie—A dwarf curled Kale, of extreme beauty, good colour, delicate mellow flavour, and as double as a fine curled Parsley. This is a valuable Winter green, and will be found a very useful and extremely handsome garnish. 6d. per packet.

Carter's Improved Garnishing—This will produce more than twenty varieties, some of which are worthy of a place in the greenhouse, being quite equal in colour to the new Coleus; the colours vary from rich crimson to white, laced and fringed. 6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—Deeply worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle, transplant into rows; let the plants stand 18 inches from each other, and the rows at least 3 feet apart. Sow seed from December to end of February.

BEET.

CULTIVATION—A strong loamy soil is most suitable for Beet, though a fair crop can be obtained from ordinary good soil. Seed may be sown at any time of the year in this part of the world, but the most favourable period in mild districts is in the Autumn, about March or April, as, when sown then, the plants will be able to make a strong growth before the advent of the hot season. In localities where frosts are severe, sowings must be left till Spring. The seed should be sown in drills 18 inches apart, covering it to a depth of an inch; and if the ground is dry, it will be an advantage to water the drills before sowing the seed. Thin out to about 6 to 8 inches apart.



SWISS CHARD, SILVER OR SEA-KALE BEET.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,



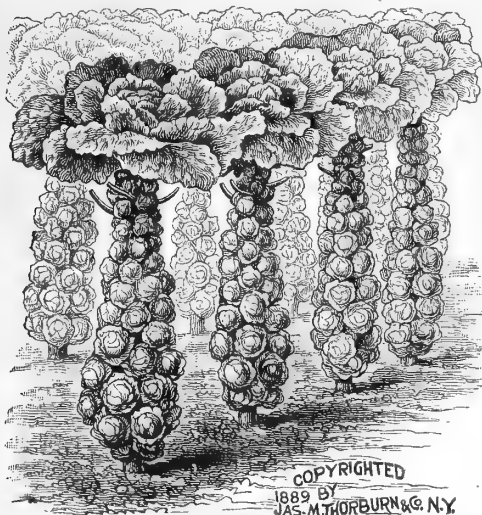
BEET—SOMNER'S MELBOURNE MARKET.

Egyptian, Turnip-rooted—One of the earliest Beet in cultivation; deep crimson, excellent quality. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

Blood Red—A well-known and greatly esteemed variety; flesh deep red, well flavoured, retaining its colour when boiled. 6d. per oz.

Covent Garden Blood Red—One of the finest table varieties in cultivation. 6d. per oz.

Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale—A most useful vegetable in the Colonies; throws a fine crop of spinach-like leaves during our driest summers, and should be in every garden. 6d. per oz.



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JAS. M. THORNBURN & CO. N.Y.

CULTIVATION—Our directions for the management of Borecole will apply also to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of sprouts do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible. Seeds should be sown from November to January.

BROCCOLI.

CULTIVATION—Broccoli should be sown at intervals between December and August. The seed should be sown in rich soil, in beds of such a width that every part can be reached with the hand easily. Cover the seed to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and keep the soil moderately moist. In sowing during the Summer months it is advisable to make the seed-beds a little lower than the surrounding ground, so that whatever water is used will sink in. The young plants, when fit to handle, may be planted out where they are to remain.

BEET—Continued.

Somner's Melbourne Market—An extra early turnip-rooted variety. This new variety is remarkable for perfect symmetry of shape, freedom from side or fibrous roots, and fine quality; flesh deepest blood red, fine grain, very sweet and tender. It is a good market sort, not growing over-large and coarse as do many of the turnip-rooted kinds. Suitable for shallow soils. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Best of All—This is the finest Salad Beet ever introduced. It is not adapted for flower garden decoration, but the roots are perfect in shape, a moderate size, free from coarseness, the flesh being of a uniform deep red colour, without any rings of a lighter tint, and the rich flavour surpasses everything in cultivation. As a kitchen garden Beet, we unhesitatingly say this is the "Best of All." 1s. per packet.

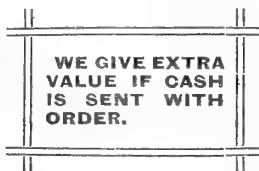
Queen of the Blacks—Highly recommendable new variety of high quality and flavour; foliage almost black, root pear-shaped and very dark red colour. 6d. per packet.

Extra Early Eclipse—The Eclipse is remarkable not only for its wonderfully rapid growth, but also for the smallness of top and extra fine quality. It is fully as early as the Egyptian, and of better quality. The roots grow perfectly smooth, of round shape, intense blood-red skin and flesh, fine grained, and sweet. Its small top, extreme earliness, and heavy cropping qualities recommend it to market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

Carter's Perfection—Small-sized short-top variety, of delicate texture and sweet flavour, even growth, and dark foliage; the best variety for salad or flower garden purposes. 6d. per oz.



BEET—EGYPTIAN DARK-RED TURNIP-ROOTED.



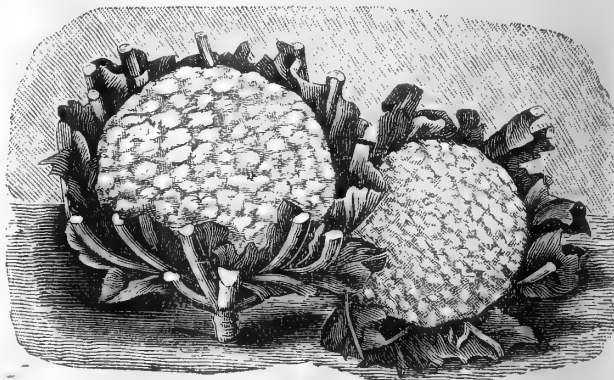
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Somner's Colossal—A remarkably fine, distinct, and early variety; the plants are of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, and very productive, the stems being entirely covered from top to bottom with fine large sprouts, which are very firm and solid, remarkably tender, and of delicate flavour, remaining a long time fit for use. This grand variety is unequalled for exhibition purposes, and is the best for general use where large and solid sprouts are a desideratum. 1s. per packet.

Veitch's Exhibition—This is a remarkably fine and early variety. The plants are vigorous, and very productive; sprouts large, tender, and solid. 6d. per packet.

Scrymger's Giant—From a choice selected stock; stems covered with firm, compact, globular sprouts. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS PLANTS, One Shilling per 100 (in bundles of 50).



BROCCOLI—MONARCH.

BROCCOLI—Continued.

Monarch—It produces large heads, compact and pure white; its leaves envelop the head very closely, similar to an Autumn protecting Cauliflower, and keep in a young state until late in the season. Even in the hottest summer, it has withstood the natural tendency to throw out its seed-stalks; it has also resisted the late cold winter in England, when placed in the most exposed situations. No matter what the winter or what the summer is, this Broccoli will prove itself as the surest-heading late Broccoli yet offered, and a decided acquisition to growers. (See Illustration.) 2s. per packet.

Veitch's Self-protecting Autumn—Valuable variety for Autumn and early Winter use; beautiful white heads, firm, compact, and well protected. 1s. per packet.

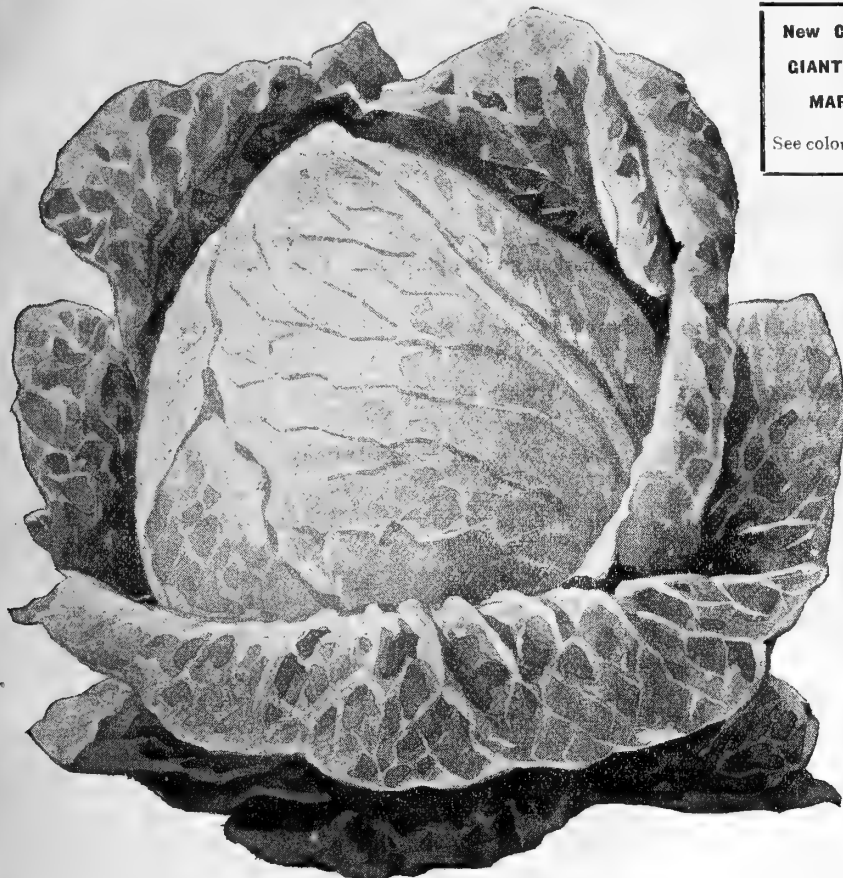
Walcheren—This is an excellent and useful kind, and can always be depended upon. It is hardy, bears large white compact heads. May be sown from January to August. 2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Wilcove's Superb Late White—An excellent and much esteemed very late variety, with large compact pure white heads, very similar to the Cauliflower. May be sown from June to August. 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Southampton Improved—This is a late variety, producing heads of the purest white, large in size, and well flavoured. Sow February to July. 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Knight's Protecting—Pure white, very large head; strongly recommended. Sow June to August. 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Adams' Early White—An excellent type of the early white Broccoli, with compact heads. Sow January to March. 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



CABBAGE, SOMNER'S ELEPHANT.

Extra Early Etampes—A fine variety, of French introduction, which has attracted a great deal of attention, not only on account of its extreme earliness, but also from its peculiar-shaped head. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Early Dwarf York—A very valuable early variety. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm and tender, of very dwarf growth, and may be planted out 15 to 18 inches apart. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Large York—Similar in shape to Early York, though much larger. An excellent Cabbage, suitable for Winter and Spring use. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Enfield Market—Very suitable for Winter and Summer use, good quality; attains a large size, without any tendency to coarseness. We would recommend sowing the latter part of the Summer and Autumn only. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Schweinfurt—This is about the largest of the garden varieties, being early, compact, and forming large solid heads. It is also sown largely for field culture. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Large Red Drumhead—This is decidedly the best variety in cultivation for this part of the world; it has large, round, firm heads; is generally well coloured and hardy; this may be planted at various times, but does best when put in late in the Summer or in the Autumn; requires to be planted 2 feet 6 inches apart. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

New Cabbage,
GIANT EARLY
MARROW.

See coloured pages.

CABBAGE.

Special Price per lb. to Market Gardeners.

CULTIVATION—This deservedly esteemed and useful vegetable can be cultivated during the whole year, and on every description of soil; ample feeding is, however, necessary, and this can be supplied either by well-rotted stable manure, bonedust, or other manures; if bonedust is employed, we recommend its being dug in. Sow in a seed-bed, and, when the plants are in the second leaf, plant out into rows 3 feet apart. The most useful Cabbage to resist the aphid during the Summer is St. John's Day, and the following are esteemed by market gardeners as being the best Winter varieties:—East Ham, London, and Enfield Market. To keep up a constant supply of Cabbage, seed should be sown at intervals, say two months apart, throughout the year.

Somner's Elephant—The flavour is exquisite, of the main crop class, and does not readily run to seed; will withstand our driest summers—a feature that should not be overlooked by growers. The heads are large and firm, with few outside leaves, and is invaluable both for market gardeners and private growers; for exhibition it is a sure prize-winner. (See Illustration.) 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Succession—This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable additions to our list of Cabbages during recent years. We can recommend it for the market gardener or private grower, as it is a perfect Cabbage in every respect, being of the largest size, handsome in colour, and of the finest quality. In addition to this, it has no tendency whatever to run to seed, and is equally good for early main crop or Winter use. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

London Market—A favourite variety for market garden purposes. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

East Ham—A very old and well-known variety, which has been cultivated for the last 100 years. It grows large, is hardy, with good firm heads; adapted for Winter and Spring use, but does not stand the Summer well. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES
CABBAGE.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

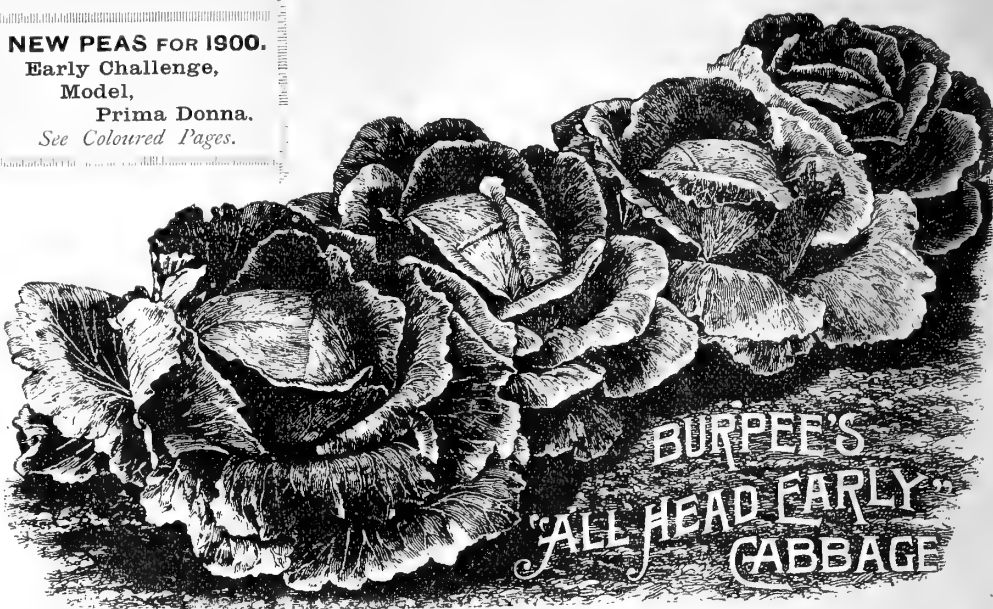
CABBAGE—Continued.

Burpee's Allhead—Is the earliest of all large Cabbage, and fully one-third larger than any other early Summer Cabbage. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, and the most uniform in colour, shape, and size of any variety. As tenderness is the result of rapid growth, it surpasses all others in this respect. The heads grow so compactly and free from spreading leaves, that fully one thousand more heads can be obtained to the acre. It is wonderfully adaptable—really an all-the-year-round Cabbage. It is the most thoroughbred of all Cabbages. 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

St. John's Day, Early—Quite distinct from the large St. John's Day; one of the earliest Cabbages grown, firm hearting, and one of the best to grow in hot districts. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

St. John's Day, Large—One of the best for Summer use, highly recommended for growing during the hot Summer season, as it withstands both the heat and the Cabbage aphid. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

NEW PEAS FOR 1900.
Early Challenge,
Model,
Prima Donna.
See Coloured Pages.



Early Battersea or Fulham—A fine large variety, with large, well-set, compact heads, suitable for market garden purposes. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

All Seasons—This variety may be sown early or late; it forms hard, round, flat heads, growing to a large size quickly and surely. 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Early Sugar-loaf—An early variety, with conical-shaped heads of medium size. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Wheeler's Imperial—An excellent early variety; one of the best for small gardens. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Drumhead (Common)—A large variety; suitable for cattle. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



CABBAGE—EARLY BATTERSEA.

Meins, No. 1—A valuable variety, either for Spring or Autumn sowing. Medium-sized, compact, and distinct. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Little Pixie—Very dwarf and early, sweet flavour, suitable for small gardens. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Somner's Federation—The reports received from our customers respecting this Cabbage fully maintain the high reputation under which it was first introduced by us in 1897, viz., the earliest, of large size, and excellent quality. The seed now offered has been re-selected and specially grown under conditions which make it most reliable. (See Illustration.) 3s. per oz.; 1s. per packet.

"I am glad to say that the seeds you sent me last season turned out most satisfactory. I grew Cabbage from your seed (St. John's Day) 7 to 9 lbs. in weight. Had the seeds arrived earlier in the season, no doubt I would have had better results. I shall always be glad to recommend your seeds to settlers here."—W. LYDIARD, Matate Deke, Savu Savu, Fiji.



CABBAGE—SOMNER'S FEDERATION.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

CABBAGE—Continued.

Surehead—This variety is one of the finest Cabbages ever raised. It produces large, round, flattened heads, which are very uniform, very hard, and of fine texture, and weigh from ten to twenty pounds. For flavour it is unsurpassed, and its keeping qualities are all that can be desired. We can with confidence recommend it to all Cabbage growers. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Cabbage Plants, 1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

SAVOY OR WINTER CABBAGE.

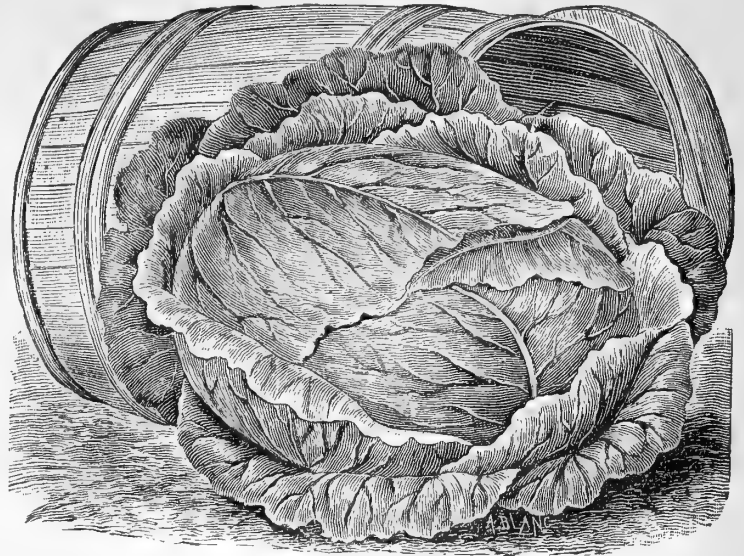
9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

A hardy variety of Cabbage, suitable for Winter growth. The seed here offered has been grown by us from specially selected stocks.

Dwarf Green Curled—Early compact variety, with dark green curled leaves, firm white heart; an excellent variety for general use.

Drumhead Selected Stock—The largest variety, with fine, large, and flat heart; good for market purposes.

Early Dwarf Ulm—This is a small-growing variety, with round, solid heads, which comes to maturity much quicker than the Drumhead.



CABBAGE—SUREHEAD.

Little Pixie—Excellent small variety, good flavour, and suitable for small gardens.

CULTIVATION—The general cultivation of Savoy is very similar to that of the Cabbage. Savoy is generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March.

Savoy Plants, 1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).



CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

CRESS.

We pay postage on all Vegetable Seeds priced at per oz. or packet.

Triple Curled—A useful and distinct variety, excellent for salad and garnishing. 4d. per oz.

Water (*Sisymbrium nasturtium*)—May be easily grown in any moist situation. 6d. per packet.

American or Land—A hardy variety, resembling the Watercress in leaf and flavour. 6d. per oz.

Indian or Nasturtium—6d. per oz.

CULTIVATION—Sow the curled varieties very thickly in a rich border, where there is abundant moisture, selecting a shady corner; if this is not to be had, cover over with boughs, so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Watercress can be easily raised from seed sown on the bank of a creek or waterhole, where there is plenty of moisture; if among weeds, so much the better; the salad will be fit to gather in about two months. Sow Garden Varieties every two or three months throughout the year.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

(*Physalis Edulis*.)

6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—Sow in a seed-pan or warm border, and prick out the plants when fit to handle, so that they will stand about three feet apart. Keep weeds down, and stir the soil occasionally. Sow seed in September. The fruit is fit for dessert, and also makes a delicious jam or jelly.

Giant Japanese Cape Gooseberry (*Physalis Francheti*)—A new giant variety from Japan of this popular fruit, which is twice the size of the ordinary kind. It grows from one and a-half to two feet high, is of erect habit, and covered with beautiful foliage, which shows off its brilliant seed-pods to great advantage. The latter, the striking feature of the plant, are almost globular, over two inches in diameter, of a shining orange red tint, and enclose a cherry-like fruit of the same colour. Very valuable for all sorts of decorative work, and it produces a most striking effect in the garden. Any soil will suit it. 6d. per packet.

CAPER OF COMMERCE.

6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—This plant may be sown in any spare corner of the garden, is perfectly hardy, and does well in any ordinary good soil. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of commerce. Can be grown from cuttings or raised from seed in September. When strong enough plant out. Cut them back every third or fourth year.



CAPER.

CAULIFLOWER.

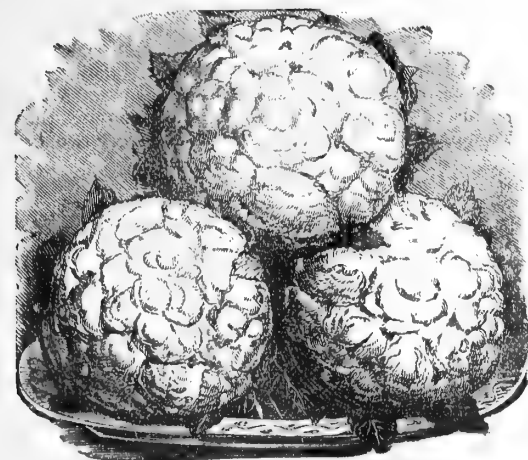


CAULIFLOWER—ECLIPSE.

Eclipse—This new and perfectly distinct variety comes into use about the time of Veitch's Autumn, but is more self-protecting, the heads larger and pure white. It stands dry, hot weather better than any other Cauliflower. 3s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Dean's Early Snowball—Splendid variety; matures in four months from time of sowing. (See Illustration.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

Woodmason's Early—A splendid variety; largely grown by market gardeners; it is much larger than Early London, and comes to maturity a little later than that variety. 2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



CAULIFLOWER—DEAN'S EARLY SNOWBALL.

Erfurt Giant—An excellent variety, producing fine white heads which remain a long time in perfection. 4s. per oz.; 1s. per packet.

Early London—Early variety; good for general crop. 2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Walcheren—Invaluable for general use. 2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Large Asiatic—Very fine large white variety; a good second early. 2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—Distinct, and of great merit; the heads are large, beautifully white, firm and compact. 2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS, 1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

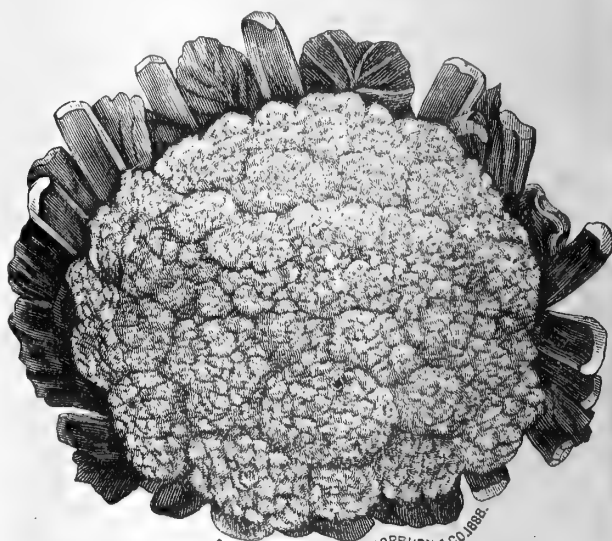
New Lettuce,
"CONTINUITY,"
The longest-standing
grown.
See Coloured Pages.

CULTIVATION—Many gardeners make a sowing about Christmas with a chance of a crop only, as there is no vegetable so dependent on the season. If the weather is unfavourable, the plants will run to leaf, and result only in disappointment. We recommend sowing about the end of January, in a sheltered corner, and pricking out when in the second leaf into well-enriched soil, giving ample space between the rows. Care must be taken that the plants do not remain too long in the seed-bed, so as to become stunted, or good heads cannot be obtained.

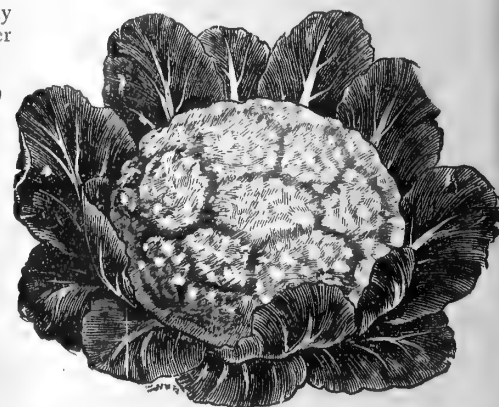
Gilt-edge—It matures early, producing large uniformly-shaped snow-white heads, which are well protected by the leaves. It is particularly hardy; grows to great size; stands a long time; and without doubt the heaviest, surest, and best of all sorts yet introduced. We can offer this season the true seed, procured direct from the grower. (See Illustration.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

Mont Blanc—This has the merit of being distinct. The plants are strikingly compact in habit, and the heads are large. It is a Summer sort, and those who grow half a dozen varieties of Cauliflower and do not include this may rest assured that they are without one good one at least. Some Cauliflowers only succeed in certain soils, but this one does well in all, and its good constitution and robust style of growth indicate it as a variety that will prove remunerative. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth—This is an excellent variety, of compact dwarf habit, with very large, firm white heads. It is very hardy, stands drought better than most others, and may be had in succession throughout the Autumn and Winter. (See Illustration.) 3s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



CAULIFLOWER—GILT-EDGE.



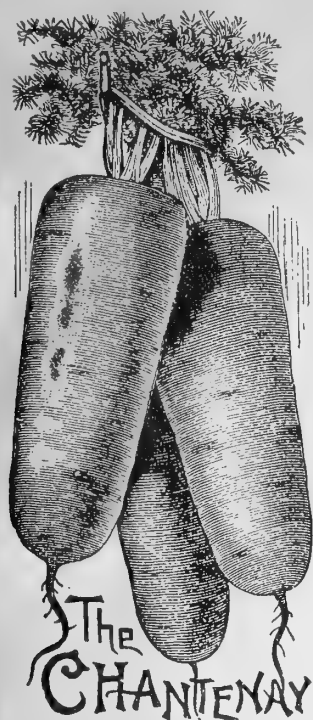
CAULIFLOWER—CARTER'S DWARF MAMMOTH.

CROSNES, OR CHINESE ARTICHOKE.

This is a new tuberous vegetable introduced from China. It is a hardy plant, producing a large quantity of tubers in the same way as the Potato. Its culture is very easy, as it grows well in any good garden soil, and is readily propagated by means of its numerous tubers. They may be left in the ground until required for use, as the severest frost does not injure them in any way. The best and simplest way of cooking this vegetable is to boil in water with a pinch of salt, then fry them. They are of delicate flavour, somewhat resembling boiled Chestnuts.

25 Tubers, 9d. 50 Tubers, 1s. 3d. 100 Tubers, 2s. Postage extra.

CARROT.



CULTIVATION—Drill in on land that has been deeply dug or trenched, and that had a heavy dressing for a previous crop; avoid fresh manure, for it will encourage the roots to fork. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out as soon as possible to the necessary distance. Keep the soil stirred to prevent caking. Keep weeds well down. The main crop of Carrots should be sown between March and September, and, to keep up a constant supply, about three sowings should be made during that period—the first in March or April, the second about the middle of June, and the last in August or September.

Chantenay—This is the finest selection of the short or stump-rooted type for exhibition or table use. It is of vigorous, rapid growth, and remarkably early. The roots, which are about 6 inches long, are regular and symmetrical in shape, thick at the shoulder, tapering gradually to an abrupt stump; the skin is very smooth and even, and of a bright glossy scarlet colour; flesh sweet and fine flavoured, having a small light centre when young, which changes to red as the Carrot attains maturity, the whole then being of a uniform bright red colour, and by its remarkable combination of good qualities deserves to be largely grown. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

The Gem—A new variety, roots 4 to 5 inches in length, and about 3 inches in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first rate, being very tender, with almost entire absence of core. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

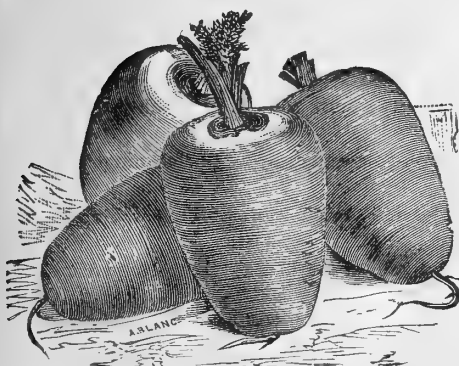
James' Improved Intermediate—Clear bright-red skin, flesh very close in texture with little core; invaluable for bunching. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

Guerande, or Oxheart—A French variety of recent introduction, and is a decided acquisition. It is intermediate between James' Scarlet and the Horn varieties, and is perfectly distinct. The shape is nearly oval, and the colour and quality all that can be desired. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

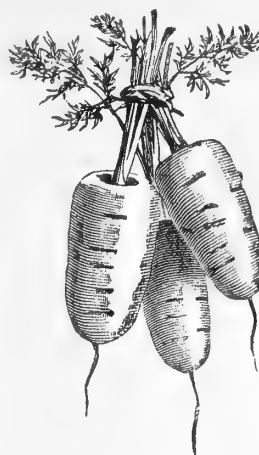
Early Scarlet Short Horn—Deep-red skin and flesh, fine grained, crisp and well-flavoured, matures early. 6d. per oz.

French Horn—Very sweet, small, and almost round, comes quickly to maturity; valuable for early crop. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

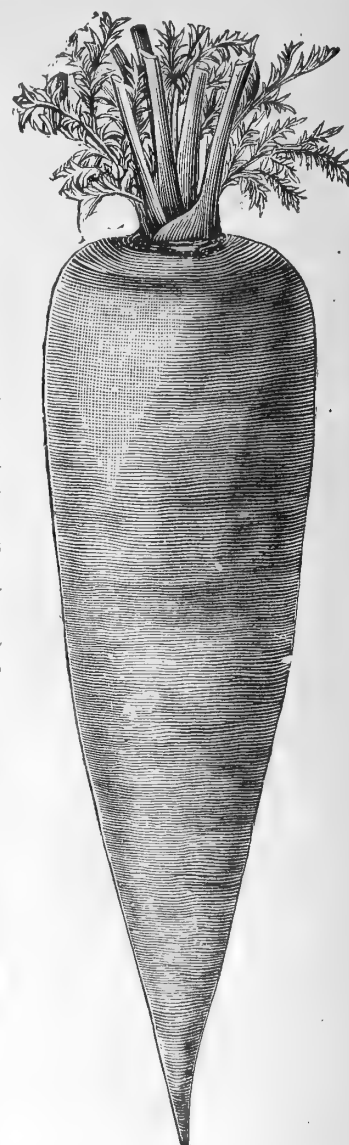
Large Altringham White Belgian } See Field Varieties.



CARROT—GUERANDE.



CARROT SHORT HORN.



CARROT—JAMES' IMPROVED INTERMEDIATE.

SOMNER'S TRIUMPH ONION is the Earliest Grown.

SWEET CORN OR TABLE MAIZE.

6d. per cob; 1s. per lb.

For Postage Rates, see page 10.

Darling's Sugar.

Stowell's Evergreen.

Pop.°

Tuscarora.

Mahogany.

White Flint.

And numerous other varieties.

The garden varieties of Maize are largely used in the United States as table vegetables; they are used both in the ripe and unripe state. Plant from September to January, in rows 4 feet apart, and 1 foot in the rows. (See Illustration.)

"I am pleased to inform you that all the seeds turned out most successfully. The Zebra Beans, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, Marrows, and Cucumbers are the wonder of the neighbourhood for size and quality. People, when they see them, exclaim—'Oh, my!'" The Marrows are over 3 feet long and well proportioned, and very prolific."—J. CAMPBELL, 23 Clarendon Street, Ballarat.

"As a regular customer for the past five or six years, I may say your seeds have given every satisfaction."—H. SNELL, Campbell's Creek.

"The few seeds I got from you last season gave every satisfaction."—RICH. K. ROSS, Richmond Plains.



SWEET CORN.

CAPSICUM OR PEPPER.

6d. per packet; Collection of 6 varieties for 2s.

Ruby King—Every one who grows Peppers should try Ruby King; they often attain a very large size. Ordinarily they grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful, bright, ruby-red colour, and are always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste—in this respect unequalled by any other variety—and, when better known, will undoubtedly take the place of all other red varieties for stuffing.

Small Chili—Very piquant and prolific.

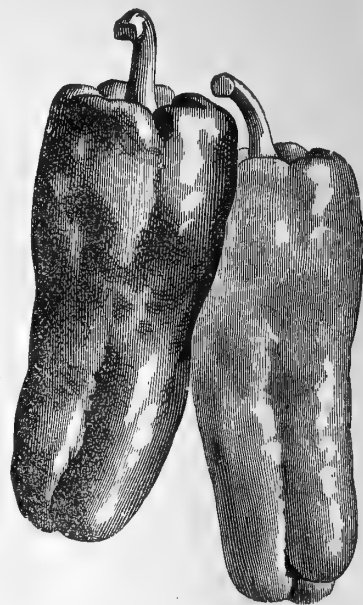
Large Bell, Sweet Spanish, or Bull Nose—An early variety, of mild flavour, fruit large, slightly tapering, and generally terminating in four obtuse, cone-like points. It is a favourite sort, both for pickling and for use in crude state. (See Illustration.)

Celestial—A very ornamental and useful Pepper, creamy white, changing to vivid scarlet.

Elephant's Trunk—Very fleshy, scarlet fruits, 10 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 inches broad; of very mild flavour. Resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant. (See Illustration.)



CAPSICUM—ELEPHANT'S TRUNK.



CAPSICUM—SWEET SPANISH.

NONE BUT
GENUINE
SEEDS
SUPPLIED.

Bird's Eye, or Creole—No Peppers are hotter or more fiery in flavour than these little "Bird's Eyes" or Creole Peppers, as they are called. They can be used either fresh or dried; the whole plant can be hung up to dry in any out-house and the peppers removed as wanted. Each plant bears *hundreds of miniature peppers*.

Golden Dawn—A most beautiful and distinct new Pepper, fruit particularly mild, colour golden yellow; twelve to twenty-four on a single plant; very ornamental. (See Illustration.)

Red Cherry—An exceedingly ornamental variety; fruit round, of a rich glossy, scarlet colour.

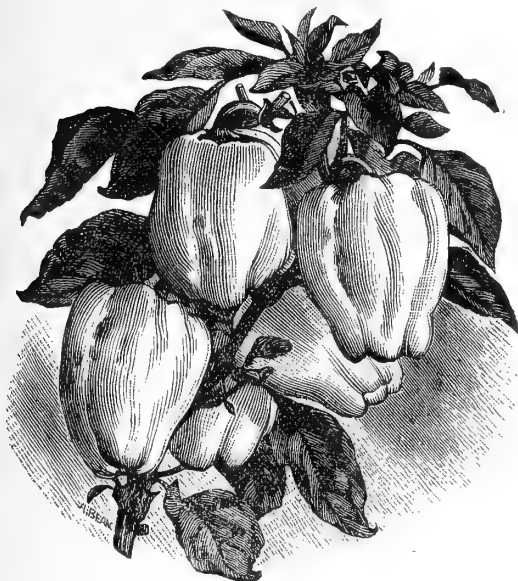
Prince of Wales—A small, bright lemon-coloured variety; charming plant for decorative purposes.

Princess of Wales—Pretty and distinct variety, large fruit, of a clear lemon-yellow shade.

Long Red Cayenne—Fruit, brilliant coral red, conical, from three to four inches in length; very productive.

Long Yellow Cayenne—Similar in shape to long red, but of a rich glossy yellow. Both varieties are very ornamental.

CULTIVATION—Sow in a small bed on a warm border, and transplant when the plants are sufficiently advanced to remove. Plant in rich soil, in rows about 2 feet apart, and at least 18 inches in the row. The Sweet Spanish will require 6 inches extra space each way. The small sorts are best adapted for *saucers*, the large ones for *stews* and *pickles*. The best months for sowing are September and October.



CAPSICUM—GOLDEN DAWN.

❖ CELERY. ❖

CULTIVATION—Few vegetables exhibit more prominently the features which result from good culture than does Celery. If it receives any check during its entire growth, the invariable result is that the produce becomes either stringy, or bolts; and indeed, not infrequently both; and the latter sometimes happens at a very early date in the Autumn. Too early sowing also causes the latter to happen sometimes, following very arid Summers; hence it is not advisable to sow but sufficient for a few first rows when the earlier sowing has to be made. As regards the date of sowing, the grower must determine this according to the date when the earlier supply is in demand. In some establishments it is required by the beginning of April, or before; though generally consumers like it to remain until cold nights and a little frost have given to it less of that strong natural taste which it invariably has at such times as the leaves are young, active, and in full growth. The best time to sow seed for the main crop is November or December; successional sowings may also be made in February and March. The seeds may be sown in the open ground, or in a pot or box filled with rich soil. Sow moderately thin so that the young plants will not be too much crowded in the early stages, and must be covered very lightly with soil; water freely and keep shaded. When the plants are fit to handle, prick out into trenches that have been dug 2 feet deep, in the bottom place 3 inches of fine rich old manure, adding an equal depth of soil, mix well together, and on this compost place the young plants, supplying them with ample moisture. As the plants progress, earth up with the soil thrown out in making the trenches, so as to secure fine, crisp, well-blanching Celery. Take care not to press the soil too firmly around the hearts, and avoid letting crumbs of soil fall into the hearts of the plants beside, as, if carelessness be permitted in either case, there will be great danger that the "sticks" will grow crooked, or become "seated" as it is commonly called. All successional crops must be earthed up in rotation, and at studied intervals apart, but each should, at the advent of Winter, have sufficient soil placed around them to protect from frost.

NEW LETTUCE, "CONTINUITY,"
SEE COLOURED PAGES.



CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

CELERY—Continued.

Somner's Golden Heart—A distinct variety, of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is entirely solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine nutty flavour. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a pure golden yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Giant Pascal—This is, without doubt, the most remarkable novelty introduced of late years, surpassing all other varieties. The stalks are wonderfully large, thick, solid, and entirely stringless. When fully grown, the outer stalks average 2 inches wide, and nearly that in diameter, and are always very crisp and brittle. It is a vigorous grower, and blanches very easily, requiring only five to six days earthing up, when the outer stalks present a beautiful clear white appearance. It is an excellent keeper, does not rust or rot, and retains its crisp, brittle appearance. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



CELERY—SOMNER'S GOLDEN HEART.



CELERY—GIANT PASCAL.

Fin de Siecle—This novelty is not a white or yellow, but a common green Celery of the old familiar kind; but it has a pedigree and breeding, and a name it must preserve. After growing to a great size, it lends itself readily to the blanching process, assuming a rich yellow tinge in the heart, and presenting a very attractive appearance. It has proved to be the largest, hardiest, solidest, crispest, best keeper, and best winter Celery we know of. (See Illustration.) 1s. per packet.

Sandringham Dwarf White—A favourite sort of excellent quality, sweet nutty flavour, very solid and crisp. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Dobbie's Invincible White—This is a comparatively new variety, of vigorous growth, very crisp, solid, and well flavoured; it can be grown for exhibition to an enormous size without running to seed. 1s. per packet.

Turner's Incomparable White—Very dwarf; keeps a long time before running. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Wright's Grove White—A fine variety of unequalled crispness. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted—Used for flavouring soups. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

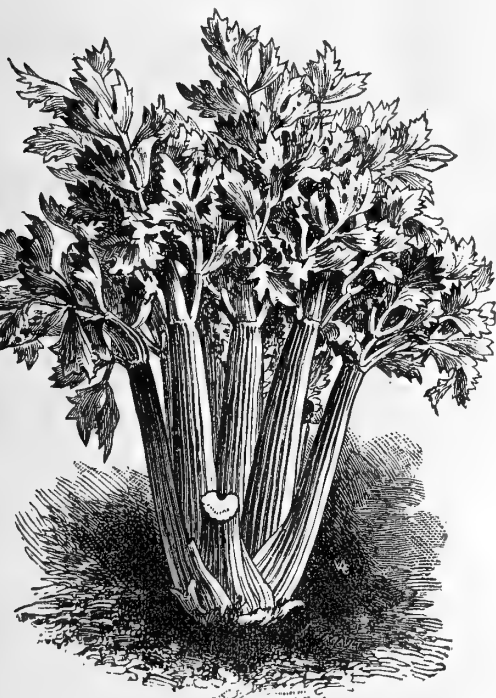
Cole's Crystal White—Well-known variety, large and crisp. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Henderson's White Plume—A crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety, requiring but little earthing up to blanch. 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Laing's Mammoth Red—This is one of the most robust sorts, attaining a large size, and running to seed late; the stalks are bright red, very solid, and well flavoured. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Soup Celery—For flavouring. 3d. per oz.; 2s. 6d. per lb.

CELERY PLANTS, 2s. per 100 (in bundles of 25).



CELERY—FIN DE SIECLE.

If you grow Cauliflowers,
Try Gilt-edge.

CUCUMBER.

TRY THE WONDERFUL
CASABANANA.

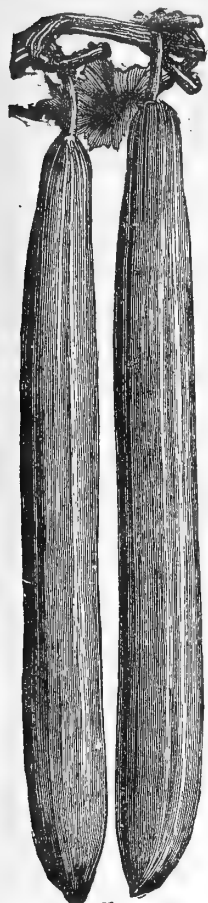
For description see Coloured Pages.

CULTIVATION—The Cucumber is not particular as to soil; so that it be light, rich, and loamy, it may be nearly all sand, if only manure be added; but hard, impervious soil should not be used. Cucumbers for the open ground may be raised in pots, placed under a warm wall in August, or in a frame, or sown in a warm border, under a hand glass. In September, October, and November they may be sown in the open ground. Most gardeners open holes where Cucumbers are to be planted, and fill them with well-rotted dung, covering the top of it with a few inches of soil, in which the seed is sown. Others prefer manuring the ground all over, merely adding a little rich soil where the seed is sown; and not a few, who have made considerable sums of money by raising them, open out trenches 3 feet wide and 18 inches deep, placing 1 foot of manure in the trench, mixing it with layers of soil, and treading the whole down firmly. The lands when finished are level, but as the manure sinks the ground again shows the trenches. The spaces between the trenches should be utilised by other crops. The Cucumber likes plenty of moisture, and, if the season be dry, water must be given, and occasionally liquid manure. Heat, moisture, and manure are, indeed, the essentials of good Cucumber-growing. In the warmer districts Cucumbers may be sown up to Christmas, but for the latest sowing choose early varieties. Stop the vines if inclined to run too freely.

"The Seeds you supplied me with last year have given me great satisfaction. I shall require a further supply this season, and should be glad to have a copy of your Catalogue as soon as ready."—R. LADALLE, South Brunie Island, Hobart, Tas.

"Your seeds always give me every satisfaction. I shall always recommend them."—H. C. CHAPLIN, Carisbrook.

CUCUMBER—Continued.



CUCUMBER—
MODEL.

Long Prickly—Very hardy and prolific. 6d. per packet.

Japanese Climbing—A new climbing Cucumber from Japan, suitable for growing either in frames or in the open air. It is very early and exceedingly productive. The fruit is excellent either for table use or pickling, being of a medium size, netted, dark green, very tender, and fine flavoured. Admirably adapted for outdoor cultivation. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

Early Frame—Fruit medium size; prolific bearer. 6d. per packet.

Early White Spine—One of the most popular varieties, both for marketing and table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly, fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green with a few white spines, flesh crisp and of fine flavour. Largely grown for forcing. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

Stockwood (Improved long ridge)—Well-known variety; good flavour. 6d. per packet.

Snake, or Serpent—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding, and sometimes are six feet in length. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

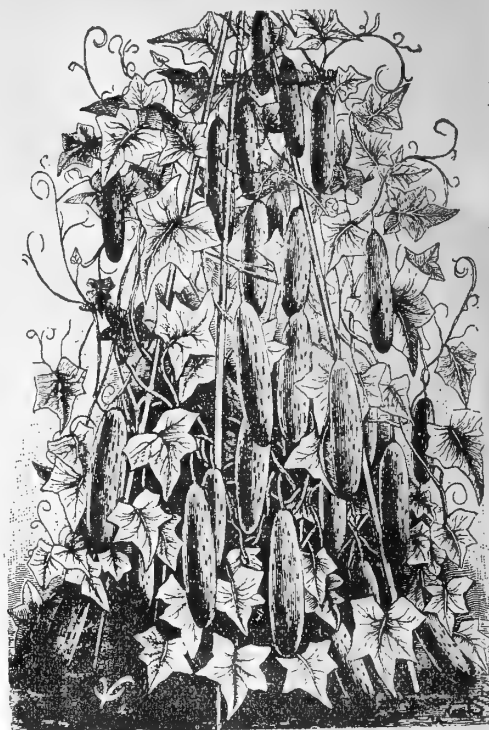
PICKLING VARIETIES.

Short Prickly—We consider this a most valuable variety, being useful and desirable for all purposes alike. As a pickle sort it will be found unequalled, and for early forcing or slicing there is no better. It is exceedingly productive, of medium size, and always straight, and if only one variety be grown and is wanted to serve all purposes, this should be that one. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

West Indian Gherkin—Free bearing, small-fruited variety, grown exclusively for pickling purposes; the fruit should be used when 2 or 3 inches long. 6d. per packet.

Commercial Pickle—It is very uniform in shape and size, tender and crisp when used for slicing; very productive and sure to justify its name as the very best commercial pickling Cucumber. It retains its dark green colour, after being pickled, longer than any other variety. The vines make a very strong and vigorous growth, and the fruit "sets" in great abundance. 6d. per packet.

Everbearing—A beautiful small-sized, very early, enormously productive, and valuable pickling variety; described as a perfect wonder. The young Cucumbers begin to form when the plants are about a foot long, and continue fruiting abundantly well into the Autumn. 6d. per packet.



JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.

Special Prices to Market
Gardeners and others for
Large Quantities.

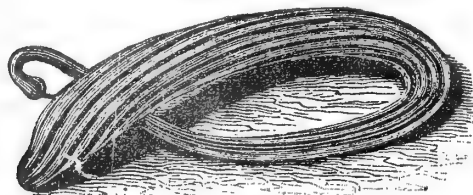


EARLY WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

Covent Garden Favourite—Of better colour and form than the Telegraph variety, while it is even more prolific than that established favourite. It is now largely grown for the London markets, commanding the top price. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Carter's Champion—An excellent variety for either Summer or Winter use; a good cropper. 1s. per packet.

Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)—One of the finest white-spined varieties in cultivation, of a fine robust constitution and habit, growing rapidly to a length of 30 to 36 inches; very prolific and rich green colour. 1s. per packet.



Snake Cucumber.

Rollinson's Telegraph—This is now generally acknowledged to be one of the finest and most reliable in cultivation, producing fruit averaging about 18 inches long, of a lively green colour, smooth and symmetrical in shape, and a very free cropper. 1s. per packet.

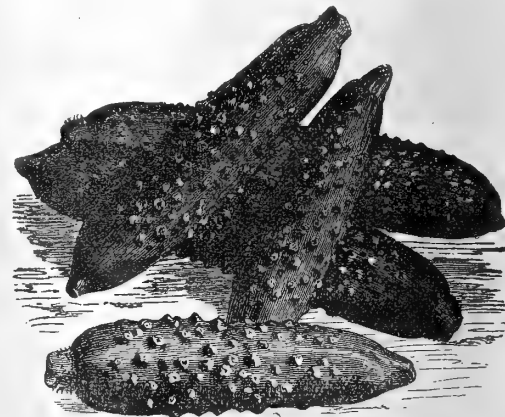
Cuthill's Black Spine—Very prolific; fine long fruit. 1s. per packet.

ENGLISH IMPORTED FRAME VARIETIES.

Put up in Packets of from 8 to 20 seeds each.

Model—This Cucumber is the handsomest grown, embodying the fine form and general characteristics of Tender and True with the prolific habit and strong constitution of the Telegraph. Perfect in outline, with scarcely any neck, and of fine flavour. This variety has become popular, both for exhibition and table purposes. It has been awarded over fifty first prizes in the leading competitions of the season in the United Kingdom. (See Illustration.) 1s. per packet.

Lockie's Perfection—The high character attained in England since the introduction of this splendid variety has been fully maintained, and is now fully recognised as the choicest Cucumber in cultivation; its handsome shape, short neck, uniform size, beautiful colour and bloom, texture of its flesh, solidity, crispness, and superior flavour, render it invaluable for table purposes. 1s. per packet.



CUCUMBER—SHORT PRICKLY.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

EGG PLANT.

Improved New York Purple.
Long Purple.

Long White.
Round White.

Exceedingly effective for conservatory decoration and garnishing. 6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—We recommend the Egg Plant to be raised in pots or seed-pans, placed in a cool frame. When the plants are thoroughly established, plant out in rich soil, where they are to fruit. Shelter, and allow plenty of space between each. When well grown this is a very ornamental plant. The fruit, which can be used either before or after it is ripe, is prepared for table in a variety of ways. A common method is to cut the fruit in slices, half an inch thick, and soak them over night in salt and water to remove any bitter taste. They are then squeezed, parboiled, and fried with oil or butter, with grated bread crumbs, seasoning according to taste with pepper, salt, and chopped herbs. They are also boiled in the same way as Vegetable Marrow, to which, when prepared, they bear a great resemblance in flavour. Sow September to November.

ENDIVE.

CULTIVATION—This vegetable is a suitable substitution for Lettuce during Winter, and the treatment is similar. To secure delicate white heads, tie them up closely so that they may become blanched. Rich soil is indispensable if a fine and delicate quality be desired. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit in rows 2 feet apart.

Batavian—Broad-leaved, very hardy, and desirable for Winter cultivation; tie up for blanching. 6d. per packet.

Triple Curled Moss Very compact and ornamental. 6d. per packet.

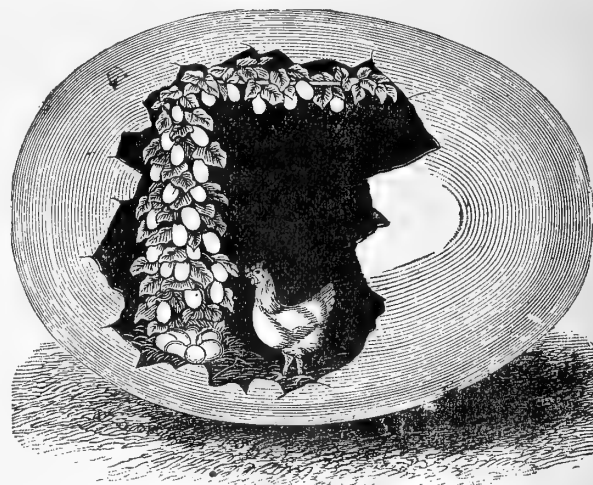
Green Curled—Beautifully curled, dark green leaves; an excellent salad. 6d. per packet.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

Have very ornamental foliage, and a most singular description of fruit, both as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. 6d. per packet.

Nest Egg—Grows almost uniformly to the size, colour, and shape of a hen's egg, although some vary in size from a pigeon egg up to a goose egg, and so exactly like an egg do they appear as to almost deceive any one. The shells are hard and durable, and make the very best nest-eggs, as they do not crack. The Nest Egg Gourd is a rapid and desirable climber, quickly covering old sheds or any unsightly object with a mass of green foliage, thickly dotted with beautiful white eggs. (See Illustration.)

Dish-cloth—This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only be found extremely useful in covering fences, etc., with its rapid-growing foliage, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you with a natural dish-cloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent drug stores. Ladies prefer this dish-cloth to any prepared by art. As a substitute for sponges in the bath, and for many other toilet purposes, they have no equal, and can be used for a long time, their soft and pliable texture enduring long and rough usage.



GOURD—NEST EGG.

Ringed. Pear-shaped. Lemon. Bottle. Orange.
Turk's Turban, Mixed. Angora. Siphon or Dipper.

KOHL RABI, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Large Green—Grown as a substitute for Turnip; very hardy.

Large Purple—Similar to the Green, except in colour.

CULTIVATION—Sow in rows 3 feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips; land in good heart will require no additional dressing. When the bulbs are about 3 inches in diameter they are fit for use; at this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavour. As a field crop also, Kohl Rabi ranks high, giving a good weight per acre of fodder quite equal to any green crop in milk-producing properties. The best months to sow seed are from January to March.

"All the seeds I have had from you have given the greatest satisfaction, so I will trouble you for a few more."—GEO. H. CLARK, Ararat.

"Please send me a catalogue, for I have given mine away to friends, and I tell them I have dealt with your firm for 40 years, and you have always given me satisfaction."—THOMAS BRADSHAW, Bamawn.



KOHL RABI—PURPLE.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

HERBS— Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal.



SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

6d. per Packet. 12 Packets for 4s.

CULTIVATION—Sow in a box or frame; or, where practicable, sow in a seed-bed under the shadow of boughs.

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)—The seeds are much used for medicinal purposes; the leaves for garnishing or seasoning.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)—For making Balm tea, which is invaluable in cases of fever; makes also a fine-flavoured wine.

Basil, Bush (*Ocimum minimum*)—Used principally for flavouring.

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*)—Used principally for flavouring.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)—The young leaves are used as a salad or pot herb. A splendid plant for Bees.

Caraway (*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in large quantities in confectionery, medicinally, and also for flavouring.

Chervil (*Cherophyllum bulbiferum*)—Used in salads and for flavouring soups.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)—Cultivated for garnishing, but more frequently for its seeds, which are used by confectioners.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)—The leaves are used in soups, sauces, and pickles.

Fennel (*Anethum feniculum*)—Used in sauces for fish, and for garnishing.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinale*)—The leaves and flowers, when dried, are used for making Hyssop Tea.

Lavender (*Lavandula spica*)—Esteemed for its aromatic flowers.

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum majorana*)—Aromatic and sweet flavour, useds in soups and stuffings.

Opium Poppy—Opium is manufactured from this variety.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—A favourite garden border plant; a decoction of the leaves is good for relieving headaches.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)—The leaves are used for garnishing, and the plant is now extensively cultivated in poultry-yards, having proved an

effectual preventive against the many diseases to which poultry are subject, more especially the disease known as roup. It is easy of cultivation, and poultry are particularly fond of it. Plants can also be supplied. Price 6d. each.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)—The leaves are much used for stuffings and sauces.

Savory, Summer (*Satureja hortensis*).

Savory, Winter (*Satureja montana*).

The two preceding are much used in salads and soup; they greatly improve the flavour if boiled with peas or beans.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—Generally used in bitters.

Tarragon, Russian (*Artemisia dracuncululus*). 1s. per packet.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)—Used in stuffings, soups, and sauces.

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

Lemon Thyme, Tarragon, Mint, Peppermint, and Pennyroyal can only be supplied in plants. See Index.



LEEK—HOLBORN MODEL.

LEEK.

We Carefully Test all Seeds, and only those of Strong Growth are sent out.

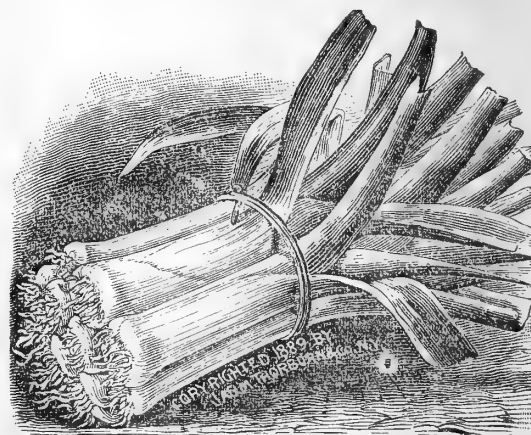
CULTIVATION—Sow in a seed-bed, being careful that the soil is of good quality and finely tilled. Thin out to 4 inches apart, and, when the plants are as thick as the finger, plant out in deep heavily manured soil, giving ample room between the rows. By earthing up judiciously, and giving copious supplies of liquid manure, Leeks may be had of 3 lbs. weight, with over a foot length of beautifully blanched stem. Sow in May, June, and July.

Holborn Model—The best both for exhibition and table. It is the largest variety we know of; the stems, as shown in the illustration, are remarkably thick, of the clearest white colour, whilst the flavour is exceedingly delicate. Unquestionably the finest leek in cultivation. (See Illustration.) 1s. per packet.

Lyon—Matures early, and grows to great size and weight without coarseness; the white part, when blanched, often exceeds 16 inches in length and 9 inches in circumference. The Lyon Leek has taken the leading prizes throughout Scotland and the North of England, and, when properly grown, it cannot be beaten in competition. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

London Flag—A long variety with broad stem, often reaching 10 inches in length by 2 inches in diameter; early and very productive. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Musselburgh—Extra broad-leaved variety, branches to a large size; flavour mild, highly esteemed for soups. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



LYON LEEK.



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NEAPOLITAN CABBAGE LETTUCE.

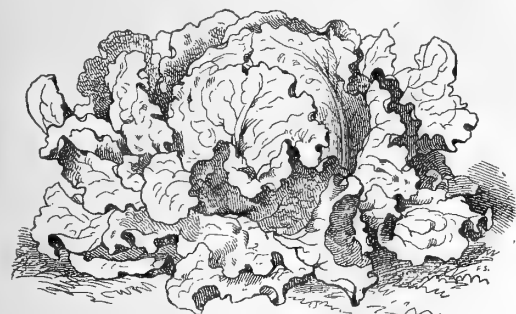
Neapolitan—This variety keeps the head better, perhaps, than any other kind of Lettuce; grows to an immense size, very distinct, dark green curled leaves, hearts freely, and not liable to run to seed during hot weather. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Longstander—A distinct and valuable novelty. From its peculiar habit of growth, it is less liable to decay and damage than other Cabbage varieties. The colour of the leaf is pale lemon green; it is prettily fringed, and of most delicious flavour. Perfect specimens were exhibited at the London Royal Horticultural Society's Meeting, in August, grown from seeds sown on the 5th April. This alone stamps it as possible the longest-standing Lettuce in commerce. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

McHattie's Giant—One of the finest in cultivation, grows to an immense size; early, very solid, colour light green; invaluable for market gardeners, and not so prone to run to seed as other varieties; equally good for either Winter or Spring sowing. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Improved Drumhead—A very celebrated variety, forming fine large solid heads, both crisp and of fine flavour. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Ohio—This is an excellent addition to our list of Lettuces, and one that can be strongly recommended; it is a white-seeded variety, with large firm heads, crisp and tender, one of the best for Summer or Winter use. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



TENDER AND TRUE LETTUCE.

Golden Summer—This new Cabbage Lettuce will be found invaluable for Summer use, and for withstanding dry seasons, as it will remain longer than any other known kind without running to seed or going to decay. Colour bright yellow; leaves uniform, nearly all turn into the head, which is well-formed, good size, close, and a little flattened; tender, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

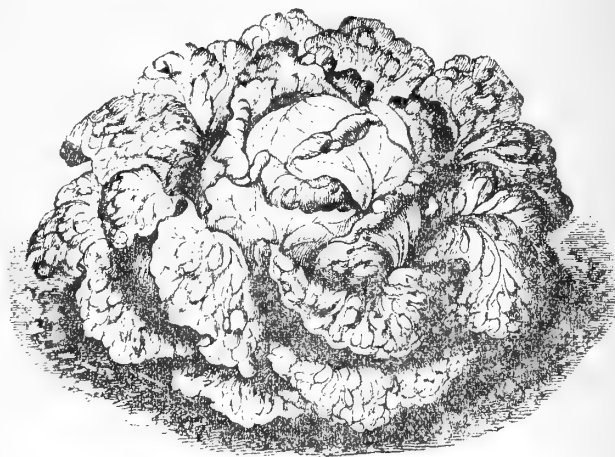
American Curled—This variety is quite distinct, and characterised by having its leaves curled; dwarf growth, very suitable for salads, crisp and tender. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Buttercup—Is now apparently becoming one of the most favoured of the Cabbage varieties. It is equally suitable for Winter or Summer; hardy, durable, and forming particularly fine solid heads. 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Dickson's All the Year Round—Distinct and valuable variety, hardy, crisp, and compact. If sown at intervals, will produce Lettuce all through the year. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

LETTUCE. CABBAGE VARIETIES.

CULTIVATION—This favourite salad is always in demand, and with a little management can be had all the year round, the period of real difficulty being a long Summer drought. Whenever there is moisture enough, Lettuce will grow. For a Winter crop, choose a dry-lying warm border, and enrich it with the best manure available; for Lettuce, unless rankly grown, is not crisp and sweet. The plants for Autumn and Spring crops may be raised in beds, and transplanted, but during August and the Summer months the seed should be sown in drills upon the permanent beds, and the plants, as soon as large enough, should be thinned out to standing distance; this, of course, will vary with the sort. For the Summer crops a low, moist situation is required, the ground rich and deeply worked. The large kinds, such as Drumhead, Neapolitan, Paris White Cos, Carter's Giant White, etc., may have 18 inches from row to row, and the plants 1 foot. The White Cos, if sown in Autumn, is the finest of all during the early Spring months, but the Cabbage kinds are in general demand at all seasons. The whole of the sorts named in our catalogue have proved well adapted for colonial cultivation. The Cabbage kinds require no manipulation beyond what comes under the head of good cultivation. The "Cos" section are loose-growing, and to get them in edible condition the hearts are bleached by tying up the leaves so that the outer exclude light from the inner ones.



ICEBERG LETTUCE.

Iceberg—A quick grower, with hard handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety that we can highly recommend. A decided advance on the old sorts. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Tom Thumb or Tennis Ball—Small and very early, forming close compact heads; stands the Winter well, also dry weather. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

"CONTINUITY"
The Latest Novelty in
Lettuces.
See Coloured Pages.

Tender and True—Large, and very fine; of superior flavour, and very crisp; the leaves are curled and pale green in colour. It is very early, and stands a long time fit for use before bolting, and is therefore a very valuable variety. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Early Paris Market—Distinct and very handsome, and, now that the variety is more generally known, is becoming popular. It grows compact and hearts freely. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



DRUMHEAD LETTUCE.

"We have had splendid results with Jumbo Lettuce."

JAS. CAHILL, Marnoo East.

"I have always found your Seeds very good and reliable."

H. F. HAYLLAR, Harvey, W.A.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

LETTUCE—Continued.

COS, OR UPRIGHT-GROWING VARIETIES.

Special Prices
to Market Gardeners
and others for
Large Quantities.



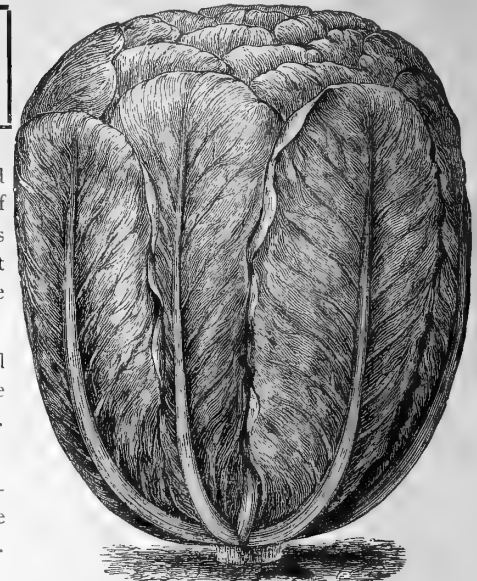
CARTER'S WHITE GIANT
COS LETTUCE.

Jumbo—A distinct Summer Lettuce of enormous size raised by a celebrated French Lettuce grower. During the hottest period of 1893, "Jumbo" stood as firm as a rock, growing within 50 miles of Paris, and many when fit to eat weighed from 5 to 6 lbs. each. It is a shy seeder, and does not bolt with the hot weather. (See Illustration.) 1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Carter's Giant White—A superb variety; of strong and compact habit of growth; standing a long time fit for cutting before running to seed; heads very solid, crisp, and deliciously flavoured. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Paris White—This variety grows strong and upright, producing long leaves, which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, making them crisp and tender. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Black-seeded Bath—An upright-growing variety, similar in shape to a rosette, spreading rather broadly on the ground; it produces quickly and matures early. 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



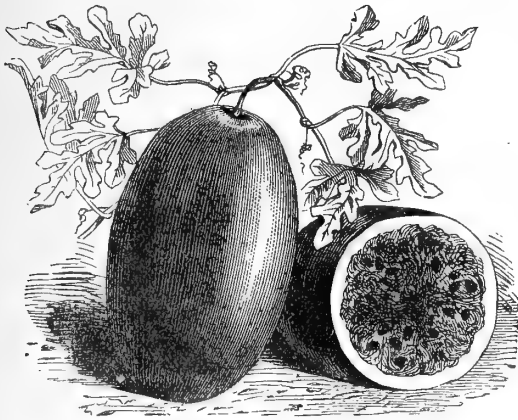
JUMBO LETTUCE.

Water Melon—Six Packets
Forwarded
Post Free for 2s.

Plants 1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Water Melon.

6d. per Packet.



WATER MELON—BLACK SPANISH.

CULTIVATION—Select a rich piece of land, and, without any additional dressing, plant the seeds in hills some 4 or 5 feet apart; same time sow among the hills a few grains of maize, either broadcast or in rows, which will shade the vines and increase the crop, and will make the fruit cool when ready to cut. Should the vines incline to run very long, stop by pinching them; this should be avoided if possible. The best time for sowing is September and October.

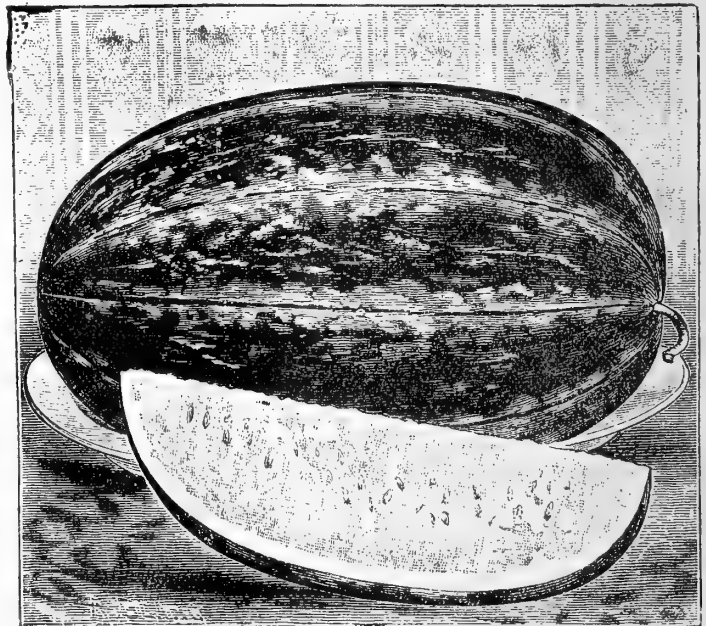
White Gem—Small, round Melons, weighing 15 to 20 lbs. each, of a beautiful cream-white colour when ripe, only faintly striped. The skin is so tough that a Melon fully ripe will support a man without even cracking the flesh. The flesh is a rich, bright pink, crisp, melting, very juicy, and deliciously sweet in flavour; fully as luscious as the "Hungarian Honey."

Sweet Heart—A good variety for shipping, very attractive in appearance, and sells readily in market. Of large size, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular in shape. Skin very bright, beautifully mottled green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet; a good keeper, improving in quality for a long time after becoming ripe.

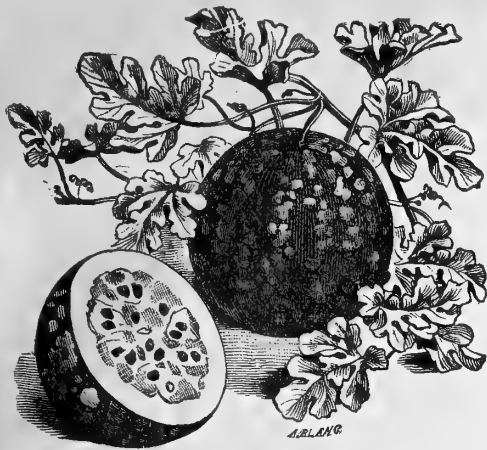
Hungarian Honey—This superb variety ripens early. The flesh is a very brilliant red colour, and of a very rich honey flavour; colour of skin, medium dark green; uniform medium size.

Scaly Bark—The skin is dark green, quite smooth, and has a peculiar scaly appearance. It is an unusually productive sort, the average weight of the Melons being 40 to 50 lbs. The flesh is light crimson, solid, tender, and of exquisite flavour; remains in choice eating condition long after being pulled. (See Illustration.)

Mclver Sugar Melon—Oblong in shape; the size is uniformly large. Of handsome appearance, the skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The Melons have a solid heart, free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rim, thus leaving the largest possible quantity of solid flesh in the centre of the Melons.



SCALY BARK WATER MELON.



CITRON PRESERVING MELON.



WATER MELON KOLB'S GEM.

WATER MELON— Continued.

Pride of Georgia—Is a dark green mottled colour, nearly oval, ridged like an orange; grows partly upon its end; is firm, will keep well, attains a large size, and is very sweet and crisp.

Green and Gold—It is the largest early variety in cultivation, and its productiveness is equal to any of the red-fleshed sorts, while in delicious flavour it surpasses them all. The rind is the thinnest of any Melon we have ever seen, the white being only from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. The flesh is a beautiful golden orange colour, free from any tinge of white or other colour, even immediately around the seeds. The flesh is juicy and sweet, and of unequalled flavour.

Kolb's Gem—This variety is pronounced by many of our largest Melon growers the most successful market Melon ever introduced. The rind, though quite thin, is very tough. The flesh is bright red, and of excellent flavour. All who have grown it agree in pronouncing it one of the largest and most productive, best keeping Melons ever grown. (See Illustration.)

Ice Cream—Dark green, with a thin rind; very sweet, delicious flavour.

Black Spanish—Flesh scarlet, seeds black, sweet and delicious. (See Illustration.)

The Boss—Oblong in shape; skin very dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and of unusually rich flavour. (See Illustration.)



Cuban Queen—Flesh bright red, remarkably solid; peculiarly luscious, crisp, and sugary; enormously productive.

Rattlesnake—Fruit large, oblong shape; flesh red, delicious flavour; excellent variety for market.

Dixie—In this we have a Water Melon of excellent merits, and one we can recommend to our customers. It is of a very fine appearance, dark and beautifully striped; it is extremely hardy, while its eating quality is unexcelled, being sweet, juicy, and tender.

Citron (for Preserves)—Grows round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green. (See Illustration.)

Preserving or Pie—A good keeper; made into pies, it is a good substitute for Apples.

Seminole—Extra early, enormously productive, extra large, and of the most delicious flavour. It is of two distinct colours—grey and light green. Melons of both colours are exactly the same in size, shape, colour of seed, flavour, etc., and pronounced by competent judges as exactly the same Melon in every respect. Entirely distinct.

ROCK, OR MUSK MELON.

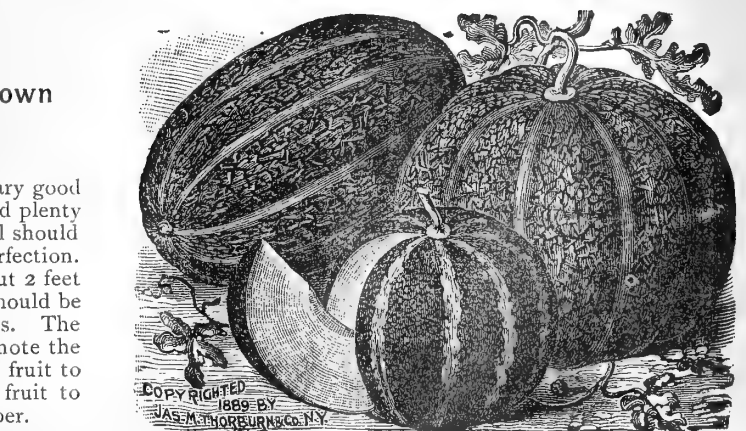
Varieties marked thus * contain only twelve to fifteen seeds each.

Collection of Six Choice Varieties of Rock Melons, our own Selection, 2s. post free.

CULTIVATION—Rock Melons can be grown successfully in any ordinary good garden soil, but they do best in a light rich loam. They are strong feeders, and plenty of well rotted manure may be used in preparing the ground for them. The soil should be worked deeply, and good drainage must be secured to grow them to perfection. The plants are then placed in rows 4 to 6 feet apart, leaving a space of about 2 feet between them in the lines. As soon as they commence to run, the branches should be spread over the ground, pegging them down to keep them secure in their places. The main shoots should be stopped at the fourth or fifth joint above a fruit, to promote the growth of lateral branches. Plenty of sun and air is necessary to bring the fruit to perfection, but during very hot scorching weather it will not do to expose the fruit to the full rays of the sun. The seed should be sown during September or October.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe—Of good size, netted and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon coloured, thick and musk flavoured. 6d. per packet.

Chicago—Fruit nutmeg shape; skin deep green; finely netted, flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. 6d. per packet.



Baltimore (Green flesh)—also called Acme or Baltimore Citron—Quite early and very large and showy; pointed at the ends, strongly netted, and with thick green flesh of rich flavour and aroma. It is as well suited to the amateur as to the market gardener. 6d. per packet.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

ROCK MELON—Continued.

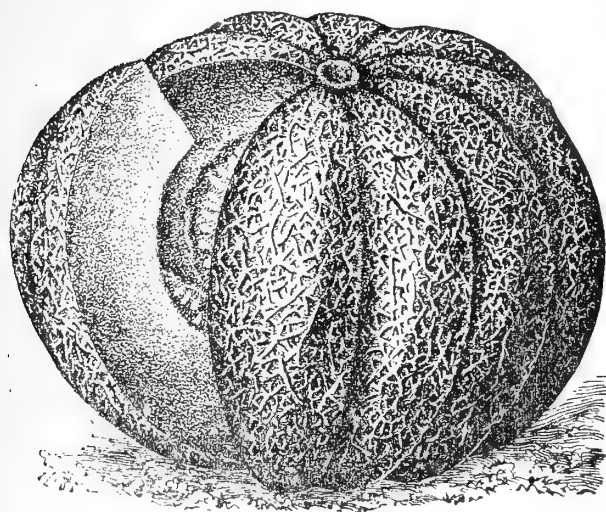
Pineapple—A medium-sized, early variety, of an oval shape; delicious flavour, and highly perfumed with the fragrance of pineapple. 6d. per packet.

Long Island Beauty—A splendid variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive-looking Melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the earliest of all. 6d. per packet.

Jenny Lind—One of the earliest varieties, and also the smallest, possessing a rich and delightful flavour; highly recommended. 6d. per packet.



BANANA MUSK MELON.



EARLY HACKENSACK ROCK MELON.

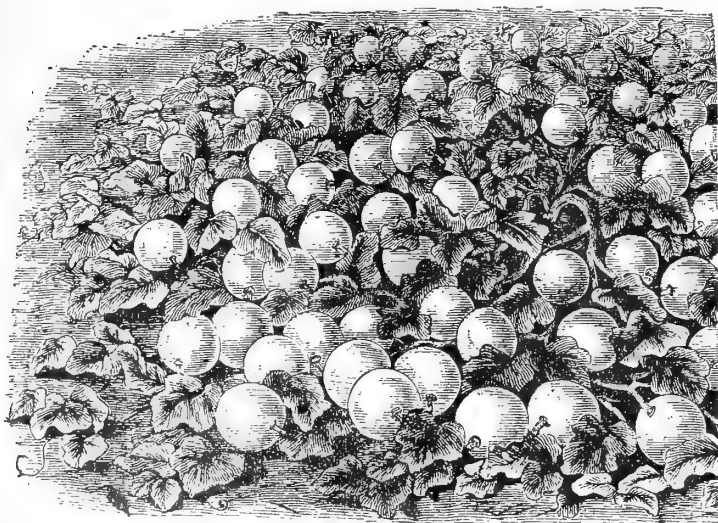
Emerald Gem—This Melon is extra early, very prolific, entirely distinct, and decidedly the most delicious in flavour of all Rock Melons. It is not large, but it is of superb quality. The flesh is of a rich salmon colour, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. It is one of the finest flavoured Melons ever tasted. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

Large Persian—This is now a popular variety amongst the market gardeners, and indeed private growers; it is large in size, oval in shape, luscious in flavour, very delicate, thin rind. 6d. per packet.



EMERALD GEM ROCK MELON.

Skillman's Netted—Form, roundish oval; flesh deep green; sweet, early, and of delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.



MANGO MELON, OR VEGETABLE PEACH.

Chinese—Leaves twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard; stems more succulent; of a deeper green; flavour pleasantly sweet and pungent. 6d. per oz.

Early Hackensack—It possesses the qualifications of extreme earliness, grows to a large size, round in shape, slightly flattened at the ends, skin green, thickly netted, and of excellent flavour. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

Dickson's Exquisite—A variety with green flesh, firm, juicy, and of a delicious flavour; owing to the extremely thin rind when matured, almost the whole fruit becomes edible; it is a robust grower, and sets very freely. 1s. per packet.

Best of All—The fruit of this variety is of splendid appearance, being of a bright colour, partially netted; flesh white, thick, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per packet.

Cox's Golden Gem—A yellow-skinned kind, of perfect form; the flesh is a delicate pale green; handsomely netted, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per packet.

Banana—A curious sort that is quite popular. Melons very slender, largest at the bottom end, and two or three feet long. A very fragrant variety, and, if not picked until thoroughly ripe, of very good quality and flavour. Its flesh and flavour, as well as its shape, remind one of a great luscious Banana. The skin is creamy-white, flesh deep salmon colour, and flavour remarkably delicious. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

MANGO MELON, OR VEGETABLE PEACH.

This is one of the most valuable and unique novelties offered to the public for many years. They grow on vines same as Melons; are of a beautiful golden-yellow, almost exactly resembling Oranges in colour, shape, and size. The flesh is snow-white, and makes most excellent preserves. Fried as Egg Plant, when green, they are delicious; as a substitute for Mangoes, they are so perfectly adapted, we know of nothing better; and, boiled or baked, they are exquisite, resembling Vegetable Marrows. They will keep in good condition two months after being picked from the vines. Very prolific, early, and hardy. Directions given for the culture of Rock Melon will answer for these. Sow September and October. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet.

MUSTARD.

CULTIVATION—Is used as a salad, usually with Cress or Lettuce, and the seed for pickles; it may be had throughout the entire season by sowing seed at intervals in rows, thick; cut when 2 inches high. It may also be grown in pots or boxes in the dwellinghouse very successfully.

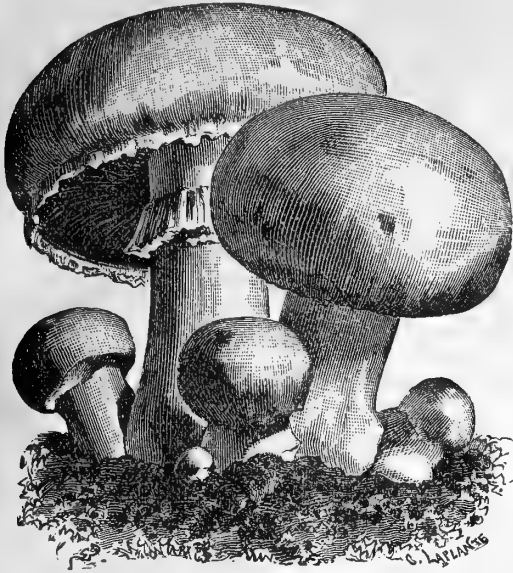
Finest White—A pungent salad; used frequently with Cress. 4d. per oz.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

CULTIVATION—The open-ground culture of Mushrooms is the simplest of gardening operations; it is only necessary to prepare the bed and spawn it, and the Mushrooms will come at the proper season. In some soils Mushrooms are produced without artificial spawn, but, as they cannot be relied upon to do so, we shall not recommend any one to risk a disappointment.

SOIL.—The moist season of Autumn is the time when Mushrooms are produced naturally; a few also may, some years, be gathered in the Spring, but the Autumn is the principal Mushroom season, and the beds should be prepared just long enough before that period of the year to ensure a full growth at that most favourable time. During the month of February a quantity of fresh horse droppings should be collected. They should not be thrown into a large heap, but kept thinly spread out under cover of a shed until the quantity required has been obtained. Then throw out a trench, 4 feet wide and 1 foot deep, and into this put the horse droppings, to the depth of 9 inches, treading them firmly together. By this process of treading, the air will, in a great measure, be excluded, and this will prevent the heat rising too high. When the heat is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, break up spawn into pieces the size of a walnut, and insert them, a foot apart, just level with the surface. Then water slightly, if necessary, and a day or two afterwards, put three inches of fine soil over the bed. If the weather prove moderately moist, and yet mild, there will be plenty of Mushrooms in about a month; but as cold, heavy, soaking rains kill the spawn, it will be expedient to protect the bed by an awning of some kind. The great heats of



MILL-TRACK MUSHROOMS.

Summer are highly prejudicial, and should therefore be guarded against. Mushrooms may be grown all the year through in cellars, by fixing boxes or baskets with horse droppings, rammed tightly in, and spawned as above directed.

Best English Mill-track, in Bricks, 1s. each;
per Post, 1s. 9d.

French Mushroom Spawn—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions. 3s. 6d. each; per post, 5s.

ONION.

THIS is one of the most important crops grown, both in the market and family gardens, and there is no other vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in Onions. Good seed is of the utmost importance, and, fully realising this, we have for many years made a specialty of Onion seed, and have all our crops raised under special contract, subject to careful supervision.

We can supply Onion Seed in any Quantity.—Price
per lb. on application.



MAMMOTH SILVER KING ONION.



SOMNER'S TRIUMPH ONION.

CULTIVATION—The soil best adapted for Onions is of a heavy loamy character, in good condition, and possessing plenty of well-rotted manure in its composition. They are strong-feeding plants, and will require plenty of nourishment in the shape of manure, which should be buried about 5 inches below the surface. Sow in drills and thin out to about 6 inches apart; the surplus plants can be transplanted; should the weather permit, they will produce fine bulbs. As the crop begins to ripen, bend down the tops (it will mature the bulbs earlier), and supply water in limited quantity only, in order to prevent a second growth, and stop the bulbs from running to seed. Though the Autumn is the most favourable season in the milder districts of the colonies for ensuring a good crop, yet the seed may be sown at any time from March to September; sometimes the later sown crops turn out well. If Onions are required specially for pickling purposes, a different system should be adopted with them than otherwise, as small strong-flavoured bulbs are then wanted, and not large ones. When grown for this purpose, seed of the Silverskin varieties should be sown in August, in poor shallow soil, with little or no manure. When grown as a salad, seed may be sown at any time of the year.

SOMNER'S TRIUMPH. THE EARLIEST ONION GROWN.

In recommending this new Onion to our friends, we have every confidence we are introducing a candidate for popular favour, which will leap immediately to the front. For earliness, combined with mild flavour and excellent keeping qualities, Somner's Triumph is without doubt the finest ever raised. It is a great cropper, of uniform globe shape, yellowish skin, and grows to a fair size, and is one of the most desirable Onions either for the market gardener or private grower. (See Illustration) 3s. per oz.; 1s. per packet. Special price per lb. to market gardeners and storekeepers.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

ONION—Continued.

Record—This is without doubt the largest Onion ever introduced, specimens weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Against strong competition, it has been awarded numerous First Prizes. It is a Madeira variety of Onion, raised by an eminent grower, and we have received many bulbs from our customers of 3 lbs. and over in weight. 1s. per packet.

Mammoth Silver King, or King of the Mammoths—We have imported seed of this truly Mammoth variety. Single Onions have weighed from 3 to 4 lbs. It matures early, and is a good keeper. It is a beautifully white-skinned and white-fleshed variety, in shape somewhat flat, and of an exceedingly mild and delicate flavour. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. (See Illustration.) 1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Brown Spanish—This is an early and exceedingly productive variety, and keeps to perfection. It is the kind most commonly grown by market gardeners. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Brown Globe—Like the preceding, this possesses all the good qualities contained in that variety, the difference consisting in shape only. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Danver's Yellow—Somewhat above medium size ; skin, a yellowish brown ; it is very productive, has a mild flavour, and is a good keeper. 9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.



BROWN SPANISH ONION.

James' Keeping—A useful variety for cold districts, as it is very hardy. The bulbs attain a large size, have a strong flavour, and keep sound a long time ; an excellent kind for a main crop. 9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Prizetaker—This variety has become famous all over the world, not only for its enormous size, but for the beautifully formed and attractive Onions it produces, which frequently measure 12 to 15 inches in circumference and from 3 to 4 lbs. in weight ; they are of a rich straw colour and exceedingly mild and delicate in flavour ; a single Onion will make a dish for a small family, they are crisp and solid, and a good keeping variety ; highly recommended. 1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

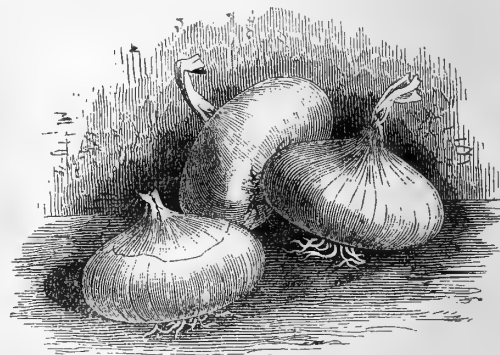
Giant Rocca—A splendid variety, of delicate flavour, large globular shape, and light brown skin ; weight 2 to 3 lbs. ; it is very productive, and keeps well. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

White Spanish—The most perfect type of White Onion in cultivation ; grows to a large size ; very even, and of good flavour. (See Illustration.) 9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

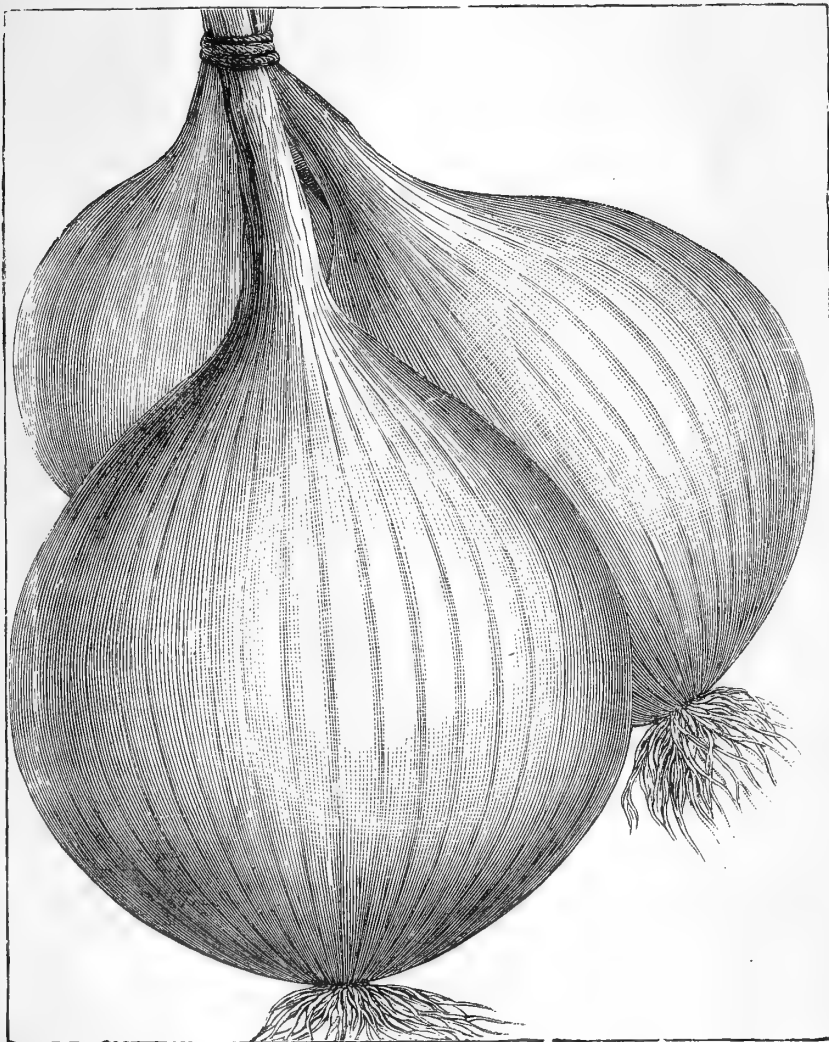
Silverskin—Beautiful silvery white ; one of the earliest ; the best for pickling. 1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Extra Early Golden Globe—One of the earliest varieties yet introduced ; fine globular shape, golden yellow skin, mild flavour, and a splendid keeper. 9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

The Queen—A very handsome variety of the Silverskin type, with large mild-flavoured bulbs that mature early in the season ; one of the best for an early Summer crop. 1s. per oz. ; 6d. per pkt.



WHITE SPANISH ONION.



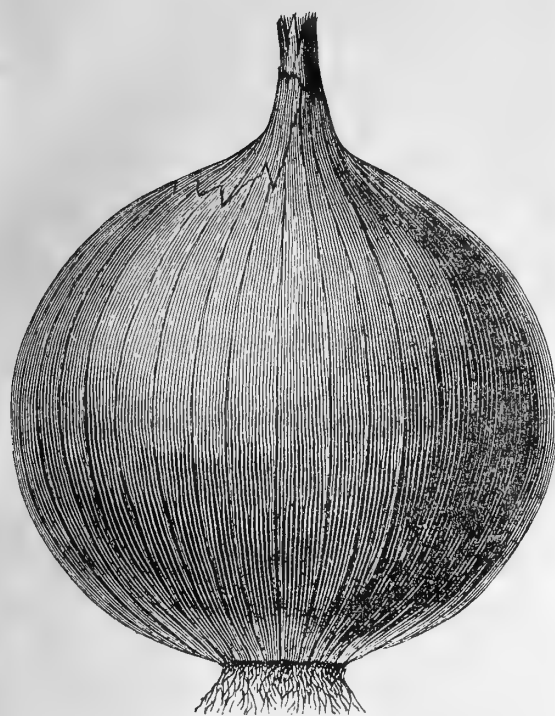
GIANT ROCCA ONION.

Onion Sets,
1s. per 100
(in bundles
of 50).

"There is no doubt about your Onion seeds ; I have been dealing with you for about 30 years."—JOSEPH ROBERTS, Ballimore, N.S.W.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

ONION BULBS, etc.



BROWN GLOBE ONION.

Garlic	-	-	-	6d. per lb.
Tree Onions	-	-	-	1s. „
Potato Onions	-	-	-	6d. „
Shallots	-	-	-	6d. „
Chives	-	-	-	6d. and 1s. per clump.

OKRA OR COMBO.

Improved Dwarf and Long Green—6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—Sow in drills 2 inches deep, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows for the dwarf sort; for the tall, nearly double that width. Its pods, when young, are used in soups, stews, etc., and are believed to be very nutritious. It is of easy culture and grows freely, bearing abundantly in an ordinary garden soil. Sow early in Spring if the weather is warm. This vegetable is not yet extensively grown in Victoria, being more largely cultivated in the warmer climates.



TREE OR TOP ONIONS.



WE CAREFULLY TEST ALL SEEDS, AND ONLY THOSE OF STRONG GROWTH ARE SENT OUT.

PARSNIP.

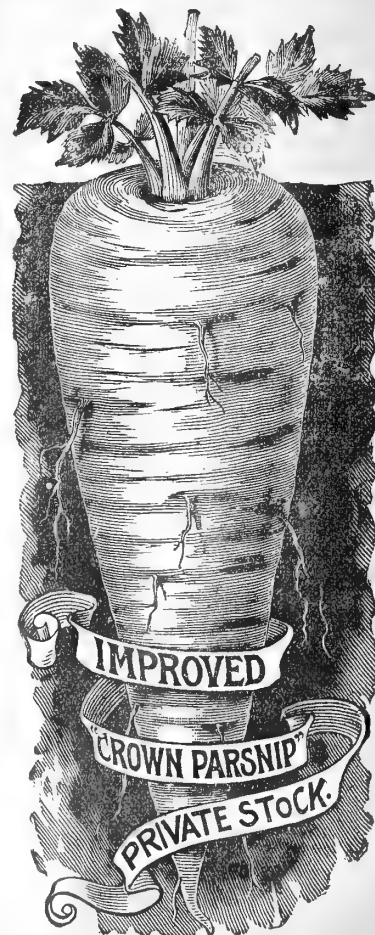
Mammoth Improved Crown—This is without doubt the best strain of Parsnip ever offered, and one we are confident will eventually supersede all others. We have seen handsome specimens weighing 7 lbs., measuring 20 inches in circumference, and over 3 feet in length. The roots are very clean growing, distinct, and of excellent quality, retaining that same sweetness appertaining to those of smaller growth. We recommend it as being the best for table use or exhibition purposes. Per packet, 6d.

Hollow-crowned—An old standard and popular variety; roots from 15 to 18 inches long. 6d. per oz.

Student—A more modern variety, roots medium size, of excellent quality and flavour. 6d. per oz.

Turnip-rooted—Distinct and excellent; recommended for shallow soils. 6d. per oz.

CULTIVATION—Parsnips may be sown with success at various times of the year, but the main crop must be got in between the months of March and September. To keep up a regular supply, about three sowings should be made—one in March, another about the middle of June, and the third in the latter end of August or September. Sow the seed in rows 18 inches apart; thin out the young plants, when sufficiently advanced, to 8 or 9 inches in the rows. As recommended for Carrots, all fresh manure must be avoided; the soil should be deeply worked so as to provide fine long roots.



We exhibited in our window during February, 1899, three Onions (Record), grown by Mr. S. Parer, Canterbury, weighing 11¼ lbs. We also had on view, at the same time, six Brown Spanish Onions, grown by Mr. T. Pretty, Koo-wee-rup, weighing 8¼ lbs. Both varieties grown from seed supplied by us.

"We have grown from your seed this season Record Onion, upon poor gravelly soil with an ordinary allowance of stable manure, at the rate of 17 tons to the acre, without irrigation, and intend to try them more largely this coming season."—HENRY BAKER & CO., Condah.

"All the seeds that I got from you proved exceptionally good; especially was this so in the case of Spanish and Globe Onions; they were the best strains I have had for years. The 5 lbs. I have had this year are also doing well. Record did well, one specimen weighing 2 lbs. 13 ozs"—A. E. WATSON, Koo-wee-rup.

"The Onion seed I got from you turned out very well indeed. Some of the New Queen Onions measured 7 inches across. The few I had this season I planted 4 inches apart, so as to get them small; they squeezed one another out of the rows. I pulled a ton of Onions off one square chain of ground. I have recommended your seeds all through our district."—W. H. ALLEN, Fremantle, W.A.

PARSLEY.

SOMNER'S TRIUMPH
... ONION ...
IS THE EARLIEST CROWN.



MYATT'S GARNISHING PARSLEY.

RECORD ONION IS THE LARGEST GROWN.

Beauty of the Parterre—Very handsome new variety, equally useful as a condiment and for garnishing; also pretty border plant. 6d. per packet.

Fern-leaved—A very beautiful variety, being more like a crested fern or moss than a Parsley. Very valuable for table decoration, and the flower border. 6d. per oz.

Myatt's Garnishing—A useful variety for general purposes. 6d. per packet.

Triple Curled—A well-known variety, fine curled, good quality. 6d. per oz.

Hamburgh Turnip-rooted—Also called German Parsley. The root, resembling a small Parsnip, is the edible part of this variety. Extensively used by the Germans for flavouring soups. 6d. per oz.

CULTIVATION—Parsley should be sown twice a year during Spring and Autumn; it will succeed on any soil of ordinary quality, and is improved by transplanting. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often remains in the ground six weeks before it germinates. As a culinary herb it is more used than any other, being in request all the year round for garnishing, mixing with salads, and flavouring broths and stews. It is often mixed with salads when onions are used, to prevent unpleasantness to the breath. Sheep are also very fond of Parsley, and will eat it greedily. It is an excellent thing for them, assisting in keeping them healthy, and is a preventive of lung and liver disease.

PEAS. EARLIEST VARIETIES.

For Rates of Postage see Page 10.

CULTIVATION—The Pea is one of our most important crops, and, to be successfully grown, must be liberally treated. The ground for Peas should not be very highly enriched with manure, as when such is the case there is a tendency in the plant to make an over-luxuriant growth of haulm. Soil that has been previously manured for other crops suits Peas admirably. The distance apart at which Peas may be sown with advantage depends upon the sorts, as well as the character and condition of the land. Market gardeners usually plant from 3 to 4 feet apart for such sorts as Yorkshire Hero; dwarf kinds from 1½ to 2 feet. In private gardens the better plan is to plant the rows 12 feet apart, using the intervening space for other vegetables. As soon as the Peas are well up, the earth may be drawn to them with the hoe; and as long as there is room to work it, keep the hoe going to loosen the ground and destroy weeds. The drills should be from 2 to 3 inches deep, but, if anything, a little deeper for Summer sowings than those made at other seasons of the year. Peas of all kinds, whether dwarf or tall-growing, require support to prevent the branches from resting on the ground; dwarf sorts are, however, generally left to take their chance without support, but, though they do not require it so much as the taller varieties, yet they will thrive much better if staked. Staking is generally done with branches of trees, or shrubs that have lost their leaves, but if these are not procurable, stakes 9 or 10 feet apart can be fixed in the ground to support wires or string. Staking operations should be performed when the plants are about 6 inches high. In this part of the world Peas may be sown at almost any time of the year, but the most favourable period is between the months of April and February. During April or May sowings should be made in warm and dry situations. In June full sowings are made, and from this on till February are continued at intervals of a month or so.

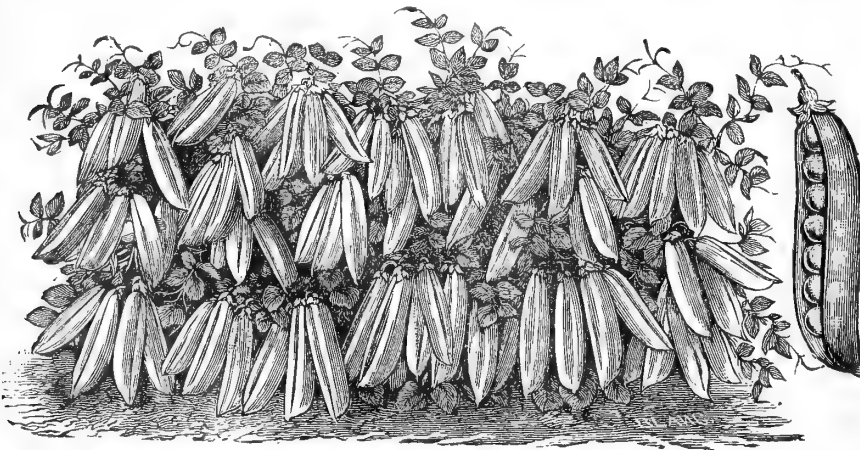


American Wonder—One of the very earliest wrinkled sorts in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavour; wonderfully productive. Its most distinct feature is its compact habit of growth. Height, 1 foot. (See Illustration.) 6d. per lb.

McLean's Little Gem—A very dwarf kind, 12 to 16 inches high, vigorous growing, and usually very branching. The pods are rather small, but broad, straight, and well filled. 6d. per lb.

Lightning—It is particularly level and neat in habit of growth, considerably hardier and more robust in haulm than any other first early Pea, and a prodigious cropper; the pods being very long, usually hanging in pairs, and exceedingly well filled; distinct both in growth and seed. Height, about 2½ feet; the plant being literally studded with pods, containing Peas of fine colour and size, and of good flavour. 8d. per lb.

Day's Early Sunrise—A large, white, wrinkled marrow, bearing in pairs large well-filled pods, containing seven to ten Peas each. Height, 2½ feet. 8d. per lb.



PEA—WILLIAM HURST.

PEAS, Earliest . . .

Varieties—Continued.

Special Prices to
Market Gardeners and
others
for Large Quantities.

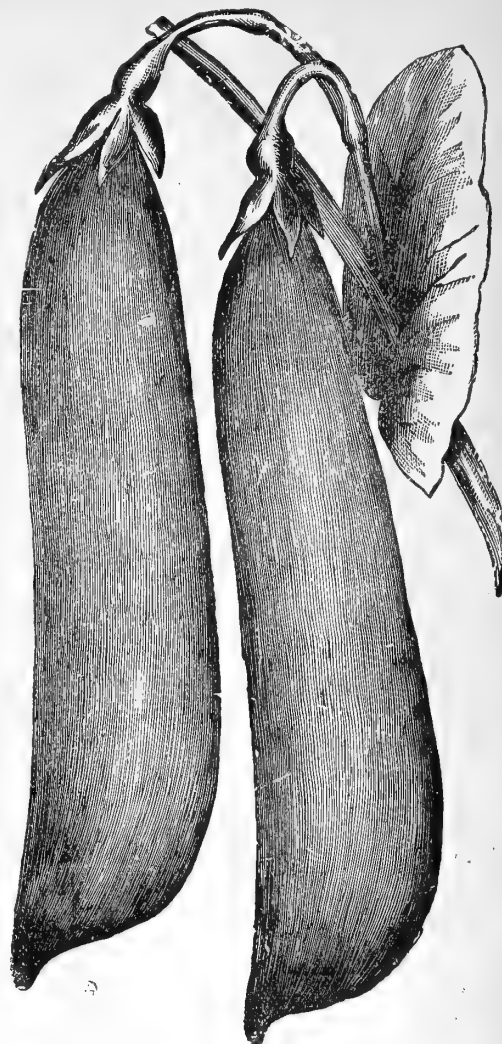
Chelsea Gem—An extra-early dwarf variety of great merit; growing about 15 inches in height, and of compact short-jointed habit; it is as early as American Wonder, and gives a much larger crop, bearing an abundance of handsome pods, which are half as long again as those of any other first early dwarf kind. The pods, which are produced in pairs, are remarkably well filled, and contain eight to ten good-sized peas of first-rate quality. (See Illustration.) First Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society. 8d. per lb.

William Hurst—An early blue wrinkled variety, similar to American Wonder. An abundant bearer, of first-rate quality; as an early Pea it should be grown in every garden. Height 1 foot. (See Illustration.) 8d. per lb.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

The Daisy—The Daisy Pea is a dwarf wrinkled Marrow, coming in after the first early varieties. The haulm in an average season grows to a length of 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods 5 inches in length, containing eight to ten deep-coloured peas. It is a cross between Culverwell's Giant Marrow and Stratagem, and possesses the most exquisite flavour we have ever met with. Has been awarded two First Class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society, England. 6d. per lb.

The Stanley—This is a cross between American Wonder and Telephone, inheriting from both parents their great delicacy of flavour. As seen in a growing state, it is conspicuous for its large foliage, its strong, stocky growth, and the abundance of large handsome pods. In rich soil it grows about 18 inches high, and requires no sticking. The pods are large and well filled, often measuring 4 inches in length by 2 inches in circumference. Eight green pods weighed a quarter of a pound. They mature very evenly, so that almost the entire crop can be taken at one picking. 1s. per lb.



PEA—THE "DAISY."

PEAS sent by Post must
have Postage added.
FOR RATES SEE PAGE 10.

Bliss' Abundance—A strong-growing and enormously productive second early dwarf variety (distinct), the pods being large, well formed, 3½ to 4 inches long, and containing from six to eight large wrinkled Peas of excellent quality. The variety, though termed a second early, might justly be placed amongst the earliest kinds, and is, as its name denotes, an immense bearer. Height, 1½ foot. 6d. per lb.

Anticipation—Grows to a height of about 2½ feet, and may be classed with the second early Peas. The foliage is of a medium green shade of colour, the habit of the plant being very robust, with immense straight pods, and the seed is very distinct. They are the colour of Telephone, which is presumably one of its parents. It has large pods, square ended, and packed with large fat Peas. *It is a splendid Dwarf Pea*, without a doubt, and, it is anticipated, will become a general favourite. 6d. per lb.

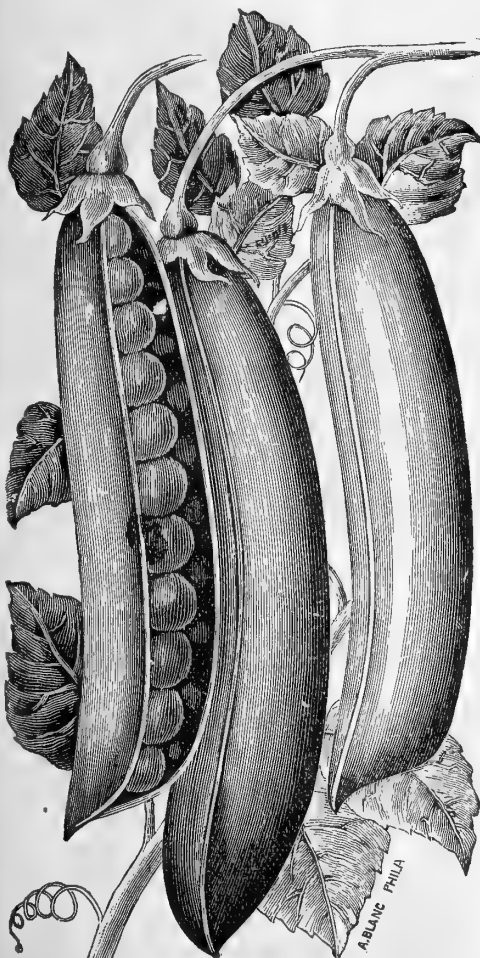
Sharpe's Triumph—It is a blue wrinkled Marrow Pea, of exquisite flavour; the pods are large, very much curved, and are well filled with large Peas closely packed in the pod. The habit is good, being dense and bushy, attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet. 6d. per lb.

Duke of Albany—An excellent cropper, and invaluable for exhibition, the pods being of immense size, fully 6 inches in length, and filled with fine Peas of excellent flavour. Height, 5 feet. 8d. per lb.

LATE OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

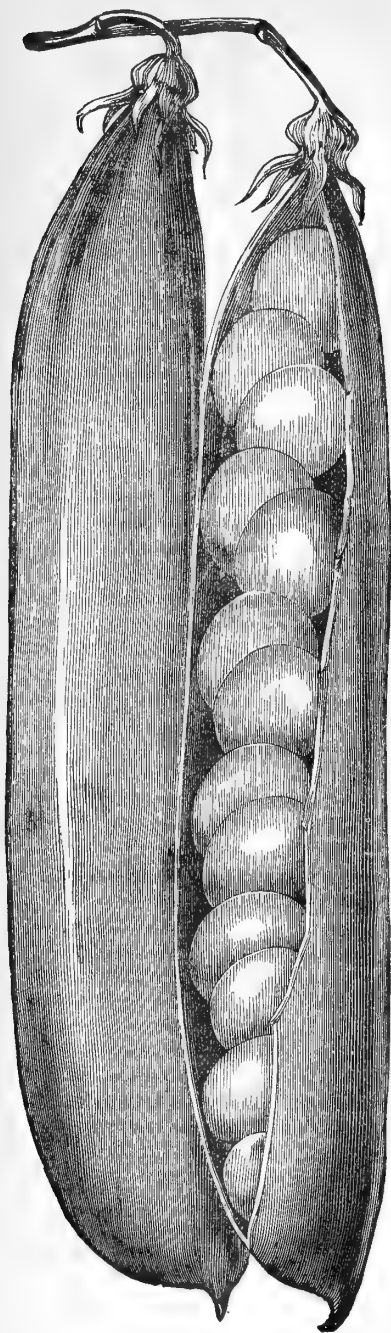
Diamond Jubilee—We have here in this new introduction a Pea of the first rank, and one that is bound to be in great demand. It is a blue wrinkled Marrow, of dwarf, sturdy branching habit, growing to a height of from 2 to 3 feet. The handsome pods, which are slightly curved, are borne in pairs in the greatest profusion, and contain eight to ten fine large Peas of a deep green colour, of the most excellent flavour. We unhesitatingly recommend this Pea to the notice of our customers, as one of the best for main crop. Per packet, 6d.; per post, 9d. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Bliss' Everbearing—This Pea is a cross between the Little Gem and the Champion of England; height of vine, 18 inches to 2 feet; foliage, large, firm, and bright green; pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod producing from 6 to eight wrinkled Peas; Peas very large, half an inch or over in diameter; unsurpassed in sweetness and flavour. Its habit of growth is of a peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks from one root-stalk. One hundred pods have been counted on a single vine. The great value of this variety is found in its long-continued bearing. 1s. per lb.



PEA—CHELSEA GEM.

PEAS, LATE OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES—Continued.



PEA—SHARPE'S QUEEN.

Sharpe's Queen—In habit, cropping qualities, colour, and flavour, is the perfection of a Pea for every purpose, and by successive sowings so continuous a crop can be obtained that it will be almost unnecessary to cultivate any other variety. The Queen is a blue, wrinkled Marrow Pea, about 2 to 2½ feet in height, of a sturdy branching habit; it requires to be sown thinly, as the pods are produced from the very bottom of the plant to the top. The pods are large, green, slightly curved, and so filled with Peas that, when opened, it would appear impossible they could be contained in the pod. The Peas are large, oval, deep green, and of a delicious flavour when cooked. We feel we cannot say too much in its praise, and are confident our customers will agree with us that it is one of the best Peas ever sent out. (See Illustration.) 1s. per lb.

Duchess of York—This magnificent Pea was first introduced to the notice of our customers about three years ago, and, from the numerous reports we have received as to its superior excellence, we again offer it with the greatest assurance that it is one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is 4 feet in height, of robust habit, and very productive; the pods, which are always produced in pairs, are very broad, and of a remarkably handsome appearance, and closely filled with superb Peas of the most delicious flavour. Duchess of York is not only destined to be the leading Exhibition Pea of the future, but is one of the best additions to this class of Garden Peas that has been sent out for many years. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; 1s. 6d. per lb.

Veitch's Perfection—A popular variety; prolific, and of fine flavour. Height, 3 feet. 6d. per lb.

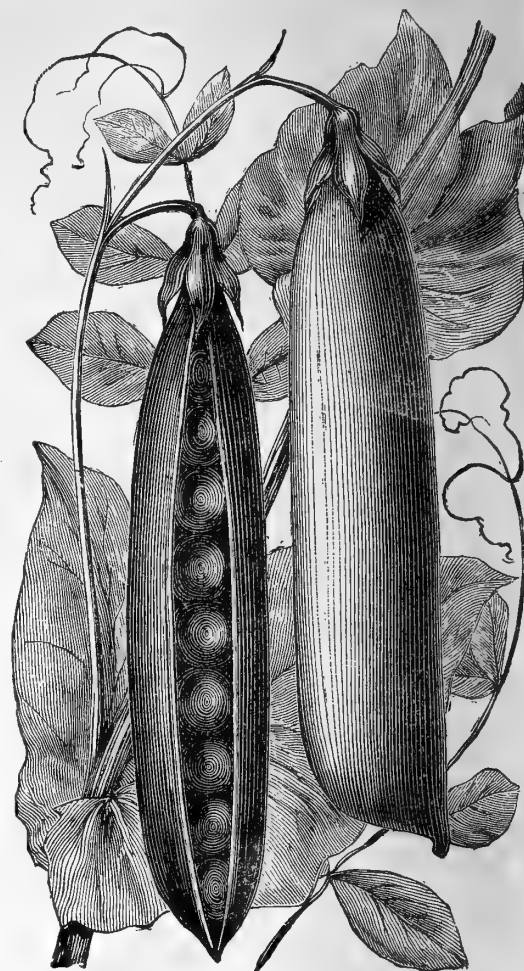
Telephone—Immensely productive, of the finest quality and excellent flavour; vines very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size, and closely packed with large, delicious Peas; good for general crop. Height, 4 feet. 6d. per lb.

Stratagem—By many this variety is considered the best of the numerous English Peas introduced of late years. It is a dwarf, wrinkled blue Marrow, a very heavy cropper, and produces remarkably well-filled pods of excellent flavour. Height, 2½ feet. 6d. per lb.

Yorkshire Hero—Similar in appearance to Veitch's Perfection, but dwarfer and earlier; good flavour; abundant bearer. Height 2½ feet. 6d. per lb.

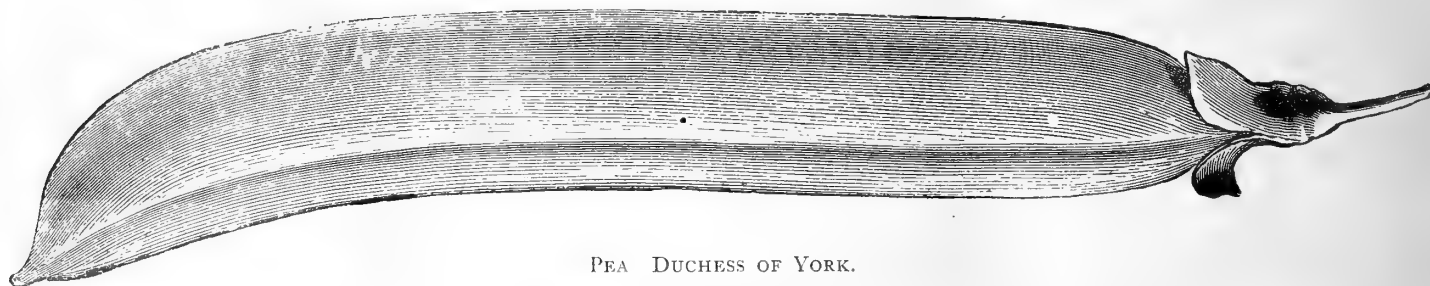
Pride of the Market—Is a strong-growing Pea, attaining a height of from 18 to 24 inches, and is wonderfully productive; not only is it unusually productive, but the pods are very large in size, and very handsome in appearance, and the Peas, when cooked, are of such splendid quality that he who finds fault must indeed be hard to please. Height, 2 feet. 6d. per lb.

Telegraph—Is the longest and handsomest grown; very productive, excellent quality, vigorous constitution; just the Pea for exhibition. Height, 5 feet. 6d. per lb.



PEA—STRATAGEM.

New Peas for 1900—
EARLY CHALLENGE,
MODEL,
PRIMA DONNA.
See Coloured Pages.



PEA DUCHESS OF YORK.

EDIBLE-PODDED OR SUGAR PEAS.

Six Pounds Peas—Early, Medium,
Late—in six varieties. Our own
selection for 2s. 6d.
CARRIAGE EXTRA.

Tall—Fine variety, large podded } These can be cooked in the young state in the same manner as
Dwarf Early—Very prolific } Kidney Beans. 1s. per lb.

"You may safely recommend Sharpe's Queen Peas; they were a great success."—JAS. JOHNSTON, Kynetton.

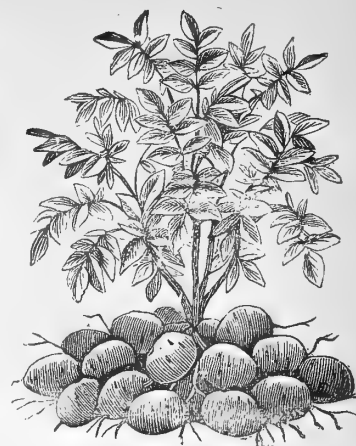
139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

POTATOES.

CULTIVATION—The Potato requires a rich sandy loam, with very liberal and clean culture; thoroughly decomposed manure is the best, and, when that is not obtainable, add bonedust or guano. The crop will pay the cost, and leave the soil in splendid order. Ground should never be ploughed while wet or heavy; it injures the soil, and does more harm than good. This crop, if the ground is rich, requires but little manure, and that should be old and well rotted. In the choice of seed a great diversity of opinion exists, some cultivators preferring a medium sized whole Potato, while others choose sets cut from large ones. Both plans are successful, and in the case of round Potatoes it is of less moment which is adopted. The earliest crop may be planted during July, successional crops being planted until early in November. Much, however, depends upon locality, upon the nature of the soil and the season. Towards Autumn, or as soon after Christmas as suitable weather occurs, the earliest sorts are again planted until March, after which month the chances of a crop will not warrant planting to any considerable extent. Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and the sets at intervals of 1 foot.

We can Supply all the Leading Sorts of Potatoes at Current Rates.

We pay Postage on all Vegetable Seeds priced at per oz. or packet.



PUMPKIN—MAMMOTH YELLOW.

PUMPKIN.

6d. per packet.

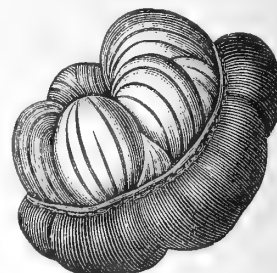
Mammoth Yellow—This variety is very distinct, and remarkable for its colour and enormous size of the fruit, which sometimes weighs 112 lbs.

Turk's Cap—Flesh, orange yellow; thick, fine-grained, and well-flavoured; an excellent variety for table use. (See Illustration.)

Iron Bark—A well-known variety of medium size and excellent flavour.

Mammoth Tours—A French variety, grows to an enormous size, 100 to 150 lbs. each; one of the best for feeding stock.

Japanese Pie—This new Pumpkin, originally from Japan, is said to surpass every other variety in flavour, flesh being unusually fine grained, and when cooked almost as dry and mealy as a sweet potato. It is especially desirable for making pies, custards, etc. They grow to a medium size, are very productive, ripen very early, and are excellent keepers.



PUMPKIN—TURK'S CAP.

Trombone (Jonathan)—A crook-neck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear, and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended.

Crown—A well-known favourite variety.

Winter Luxury—This is an improvement of the old, well-liked Sugar Pumpkin, and is admitted by all who have grown it to be the very best pie Pumpkin on the market. Its size is uniformly about nine to ten inches in diameter. In colour a beautiful deep orange yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a potato. It is a good Winter keeper and unequalled as a cooking variety.

CULTIVATION—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, in good strong rich soil; it will be found to be an advantage to the young plants if a few grains of Maize are sown with them, as recommended for Water Melon. We notice the Iron Bark and Turk's Cap as good dry table varieties and free bearers. Sow in September and October.

If you want a really good Cabbage, grow SOMNER'S FEDERATION.

RADISH.

CULTIVATION—A light, rich soil that has been previously well manured produces the best Radish, though any ordinary soil will produce roots of fair quality. This crop is nearly always cultivated in beds, and sown broadcast; but a far better method is to sow in drills 9 inches apart, and, when the plants are fit, thin out to a distance of 2 inches apart; by this means a much more even crop will be obtained. Sow every month.

Knickerbocker—Grows to a very large size, frequently to a length of 8 inches, and an inch in thickness, whilst the quality is superb, the flesh crisp, melting, and juicy. For exhibition purposes it is invaluable. 6d. per oz.

Chartier—Is of a very attractive appearance, being scarlet at top, shading to pink in the middle to pure white at tip. It resembles Long Scarlet in shape, but will grow to about twice the size. It continues growing for a long time without getting pithy or running to seed. Very valuable for market gardeners as well as for private growers. 6d. per oz.

Delicacy—Early semi-long, snow white, smooth, and tender; one of the best Radishes in cultivation. 6d. per oz.

Brightest Scarlet—Radishes are probably more used in France than in any other country, and the long varieties have always been more popular there than any others. Brightest Scarlet is a French variety that all should try. It is entirely distinct, being a vivid scarlet colour, tipped with snow white. The skin is very thin, and the flesh crisp and brittle, and of a delightful pungent quality. A dish of them will enhance the beauty of any table. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

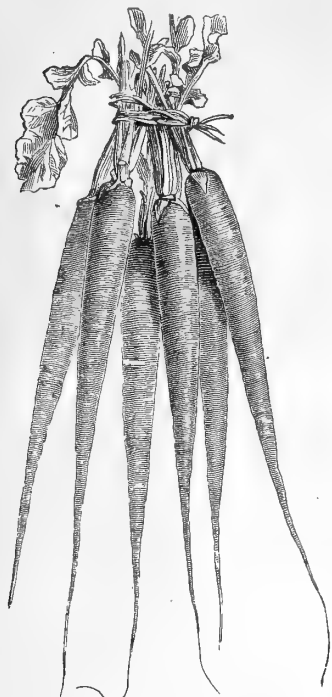
Golden Dresden—An extra early variety, perfectly round and smooth, with light golden-brown skin. The flesh is juicy and of the finest flavour. One of the best of recent introductions. 6d. per oz.



RADISH—KNICKERBOCKER.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

RADISH—Continued.



RADISH—BRIGHTEST SCARLET.

French Breakfast—Good for all seasons; should be eaten when very young; a beautiful olive-shaped variety, and very mild flavour. 6d. per oz.

Mammoth Chinese (True)—A giant white Radish, often attaining the weight of 3 lbs. Grown by the Chinese, the seed of which is imported from China. The many enquiries for seed of this enormous Radish induces us to place it upon the market. In order to have it pure and true, we have imported the seed direct from China. It is pure white, of a mild flavour; tender and crisp. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

Black Spanish—Very hardy, useful variety; skin deep purple black; flesh solid, crisp, and pungent. 6d. per oz.

Chinese Rose (Winter)—This variety has become very popular with our market gardeners; it is of a half-long shape, pink colour, and flesh as solid as an apple; it has not that strong flavour which is peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally as well; it should be sown during the Winter. 6d. per oz.

Red Turnip
White do. }

... 4d. per oz.; 3l. per packet. ...

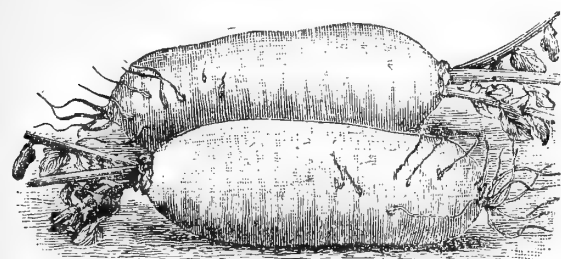
Long Scarlet.
Turnip, Mixed.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS, 3s. per doz.

6d. per packet.

RHUBARB.

1s. per oz.



RADISH—MAMMOTH CHINESE.

Myatt's Linnæus—An excellent thin-skinned early variety, crisp, tender, well-flavoured, and prolific.

Myatt's Victoria—One of the most productive kinds.

Mitchell's Albert—A large, prolific, early, deep red-skinned variety.

CULTIVATION—To raise Rhubarb from seed, it is necessary to sow the seed in a bed well sheltered and previously prepared. The soil cannot be too rich, as on this depends the vigorous growth of the stem, which is a point of excellence. When the young plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows 3 feet apart; should flower stems appear, they should be immediately removed. It is a very exhausting plant, and to keep it in vigour it will require a dressing of well-rotted manure every year; this should be given during the Winter season. Sow the seed from July to September.

For Rhubarb Roots, see Index.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—Very generally known as the Oyster Plant; the roots are boiled like Carrots or Parsnips, or half-boiled and grated fine, made into small fat balls, dipped in a batter, and fried like oysters, of which their flavour greatly partakes. Sow the seed in drills 8 inches apart, and, when up, thin them out to 3 inches apart in the row; those for Winter use should be taken up before severe frost, and stored the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK SALSIFY.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—The same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours to extract their bitter flavour.

Three Choice Cauliflowers—
Gilt Edge,
Mont Blanc, and
Snowball.

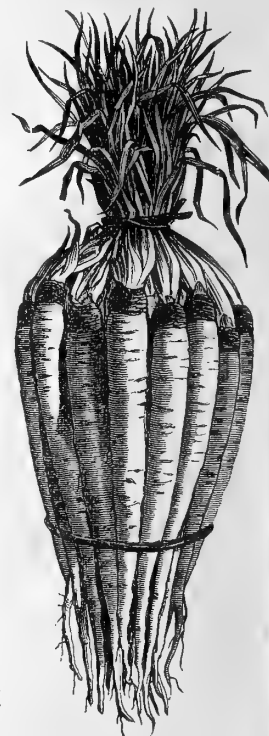
SEA KALE.

1s. per oz.

Three Choice Onions—
Mammoth Silver King,
Record, and
Somner's Triumph.

CULTIVATION—In making beds for this vegetable the ground must be deeply trenched and manured; and, as a dressing for Autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable—seaweed forked in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand 3 feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots or wooden boxes; this will cause them to blanch, as it is only in this state they are used. As soon as the full cutting has been made, clear away the covering to allow the plants to make their natural growth, and recover themselves for another season. Sow seeds in August and September.

SEA KALE ROOTS, 5s. per doz.



SALSIFY.

SPINACH.

Special Prices to Market Gardeners and Others for Large Quantities.

CULTIVATION—The ground for Spinach should be worked deep, and, as quick growth is necessary, the soil cannot be too rich. Guano, lime, and salt are excellent for this crop. Sow the seed in rows about 1 foot apart and an inch deep in the drills. When the young plants have made four or six leaves they should be thinned out to about 9 inches apart. While growing, plenty of water is required to bring the crop to perfection, and the ground must be kept free from weeds. Sow the Prickly from March to May, and the Round in August and September.

Victoria—An improved round seeded variety, more robust and larger than the ordinary round variety, and remaining fit for use longer; it is also finer and hardier than the prickly kind, and stands better. Being a vigorous grower, it requires more room in the drills, and should be well thinned; suitable for Summer use. 6d. per oz.

Round or Summer—A good old standard variety for Summer use. 4d. per oz.; 3d. per packet.

New Zealand (*Tetragonia expansa*)—A most valuable variety, standing the dry weather well, remaining a long time in the ground fit for use. It produces a great abundance of leaves during the Summer months. 6d. per oz.

Prickly or Winter—A good old standard variety, best for Winter use. 4d. per oz.; 3d. per packet.

SPINACH—PRICKLY.

SQUASH.

6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION—Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and, although they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. The hints we have already given regarding Pumpkin will apply equally to this crop; less space, however, will be necessary between the plants for the Bush varieties, as they do not incline to run.

Fordhook—The size is most convenient for family use, and the appearance is extremely handsome, of a bright yellow outside and a straw yellow within. Flesh is dry and sweet, making it the best quality of all Winter

Squashes. It seems incapable of rotting, and, placed in a cool-dry room, keeps in perfect condition throughout the Winter and Spring.

Hubbard—Is one of the best Winter Squashes grown; flesh bright yellow; very sweet and dry; rich flavour; excellent keeper; colour green when ripe; should be planted 6 feet apart each way.

Early White Bush or Custard Marrow—Earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit, very productive; grows in a bush form, and occupies less room on the ground than other sorts.

Boston Marrow—A much esteemed variety, coming in about ten days later than the Bush sorts; a good keeper, and of unsurpassed flavour.

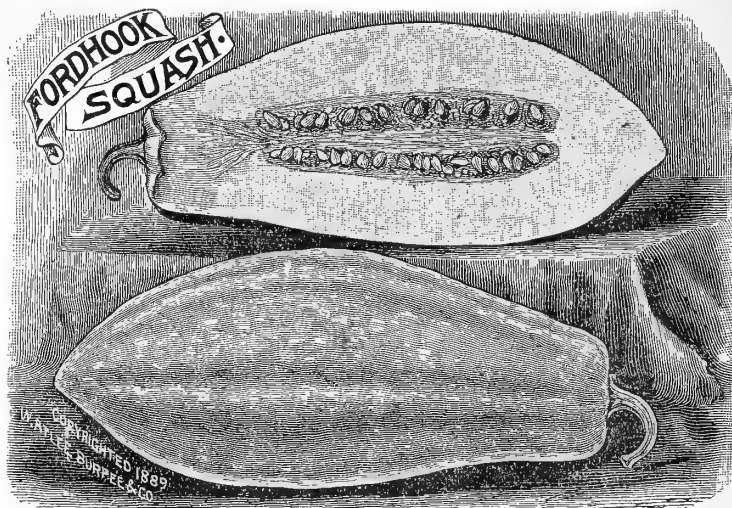
Mammoth Chili—Grows to an immense size, often weighing over 200 lbs.; excellent for all purposes.

Perfect Gem—It is a strong grower, and a large yielder; as many as 24 Squashes have been produced from a single vine, and are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, of a creamy white, with thin smooth shell, slightly ribbed. The flesh when cooked is dry, sweet, and rich in flavour, and a capital keeper.

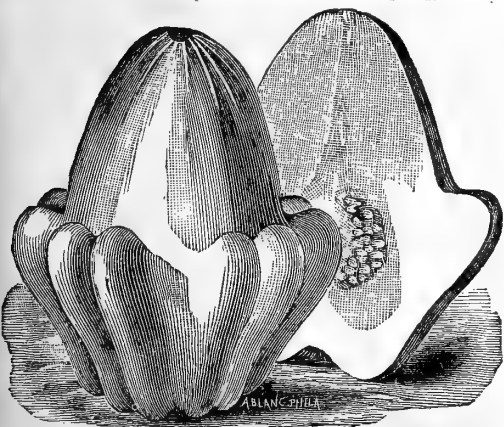
Golden Summer Crookneck—A small crooknecked Summer Squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive, and of excellent flavour.

Marblehead—Flesh rather lighter colour than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is really remarkable.

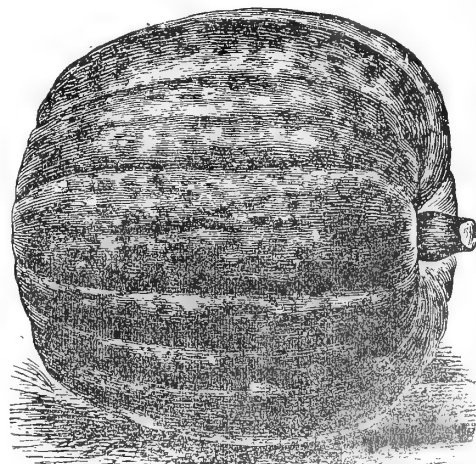
White Pine Apple—A perfectly hardy late variety of peculiar shape, white skin and flesh, solid, heavy, and of delicious flavour, an excellent keeper, and cannot fail to please all connoisseurs of this delicate vegetable.



SQUASH—PERFECT GEM.



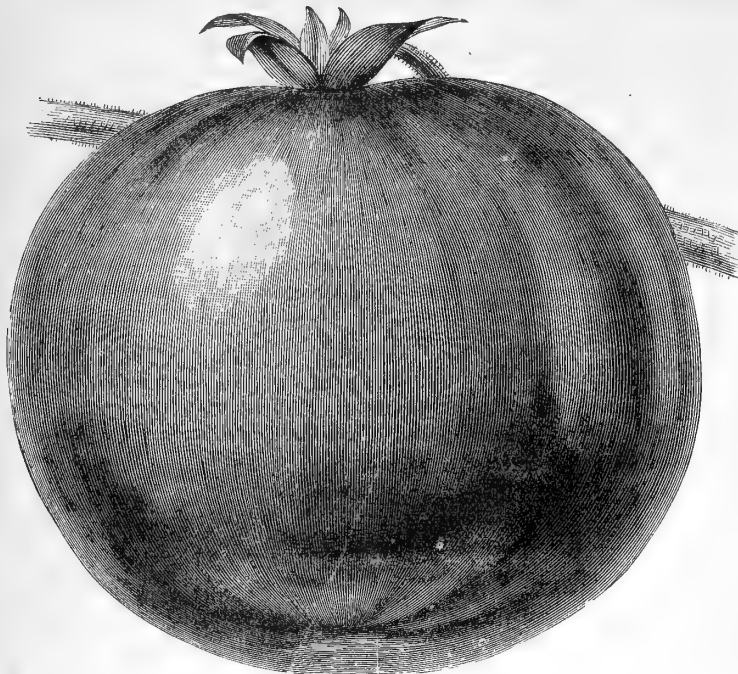
SQUASH—WHITE PINE APPLE.



SQUASH—MAMMOTH CHILI.

TOMATO.

6d. per packet, except where priced separately.



TOMATO—FROGMORE SELECTED.

Frogmore Selected—The fruit is of good medium size, and of a deep bright red colour, smooth, and almost round, very firm and solid, with flesh of an unusual depth, having a very minute seed space, while the flavour is delicious. It is very free setting, and a most prolific and continuous cropper, the plant being literally covered with large clusters of fruit. For early forcing this variety in unequalled, and it is also one of the best for exhibition. (See Illustration.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

Challenger—The fruits are borne continuously in clusters of eight, ten, and sometimes more; are of medium size, very solid and heavy, bright scarlet colour, excellent flavour, very fleshy and with but little core; a good exhibition or market kind; in fact the nearest approach to perfection in the Tomato of any we have yet seen. 1s. per packet.

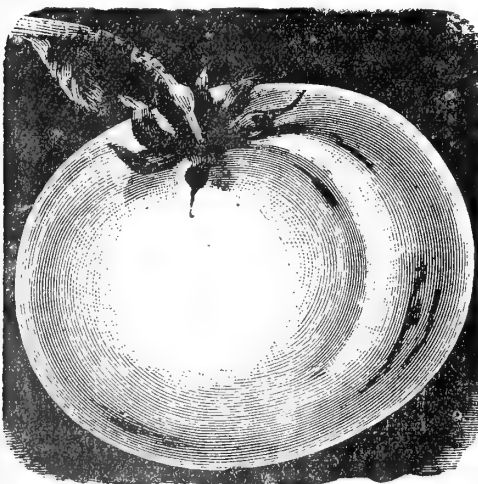
President Garfield—An excellent variety of extraordinary size, bearing fruit from two to three pounds each; very luxuriant and prolific.

Cardinal—A brilliant cardinal-red variety, of uniform size, and very productive.

Conference—It is very handsome, perfectly round and smooth, very firm and solid, of delicious flavour, and bright glossy red colour. 1s. per packet.

Hathaway's Excelsior—The fruit is handsome, of perfect globular form, very smooth in outline, of large size when well grown, and a great cropper.

Mikado—Very early, purplish red, usually smooth, of immense size; flesh very solid, and of unsurpassed quality.



TOMATO—GOLDEN QUEEN.

Key's Early Prolific—One of the earliest of our dwarf Tomatoes; hardy, very dwarf and bushy in habit of growth, yielding a heavy crop of fruit; suitable for small gardens.

CULTIVATION—To have these early in season, it is necessary to raise them in a slight hot-bed in June; they may also be sown on chance in the open ground, but this is not usually considered safe until August, when those raised in hot-beds may be planted out. The best place for Tomatoes is against a fence, or where they can obtain substantial support, for if left to trail upon the ground the greater part of the fruit, especially the early ones, will be damaged. Abundance of room and some good deep soil are almost all that is needed to grow this prolific vegetable in perfection. The shoots should be occasionally thinned to admit air and light to the blossoms and fruit. The plants should be set out singly, in which manner they do far better than when planted together. During the progress of growth the soil must be kept moist; drought would injure and disfigure the foliage. After a time they commence to flower and fruit; the shoots then require to be stopped, the stronger ones perhaps cutting back considerably, and always close to and in front of a joint.

Dunedin Favourite—This splendid variety will be found an invaluable acquisition to all who have to provide a continuous supply of this indispensable fruit either for private or market purposes. It is the earliest we have ever seen, and for quality and flavour cannot be beaten. 1s. per packet.

New York—In colour it is deep red, with a purplish tinge, and altogether it is as handsome as it is unique. In size it averages a little larger than the Acme; the flesh is very solid, and of mild, agreeable flavour. It is extra early in ripening, a vigorous grower, and a great yielder.



Dedham Favourite—It will, we think, be difficult to find a Tomato that has a more taking appearance, or which is more prolific than Dedham Favourite. It is a truly handsome variety, of a glossy vermilion colour; fruit smooth, large, and of superior flavour. 1s. per packet.

Golden Queen—The fruit is of a delicious flavour, large, round, and uniform in shape, smooth, and of a deep yellow colour; early. (See Illustration.)

Long Keeper—Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest keeper of all Tomatoes; first-class in every respect.

The Peach—Resembling a peach in size and colour; excellent for dessert. (See Illustration.)

Conqueror—One of the earliest in cultivation; a very superior large red variety of handsome form; very prolific, and will not crack while ripening.

Acme The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid, and a great bearer. Colour quite distinct, being crimson, with a pinkish tinge.

Vick's Criterion—It is very robust in habit, remarkably free setting and prolific bearing. The flavour is exquisite, and the huge clusters of bright red-coloured fruit have a very attractive appearance upon the plant.



TOMATO—Continued.

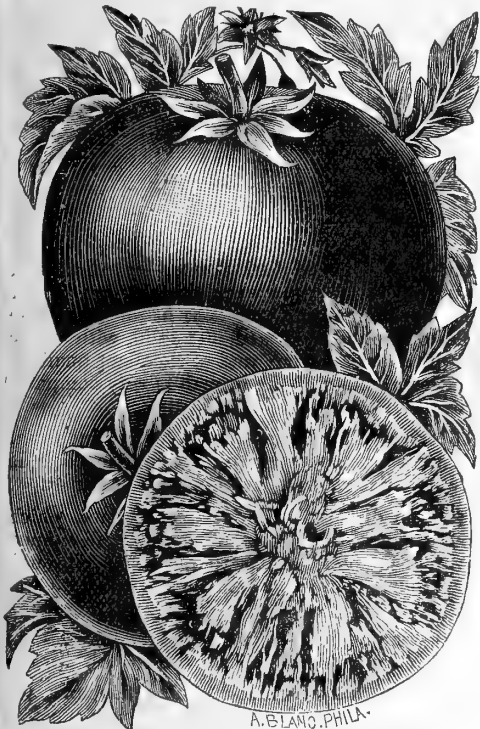
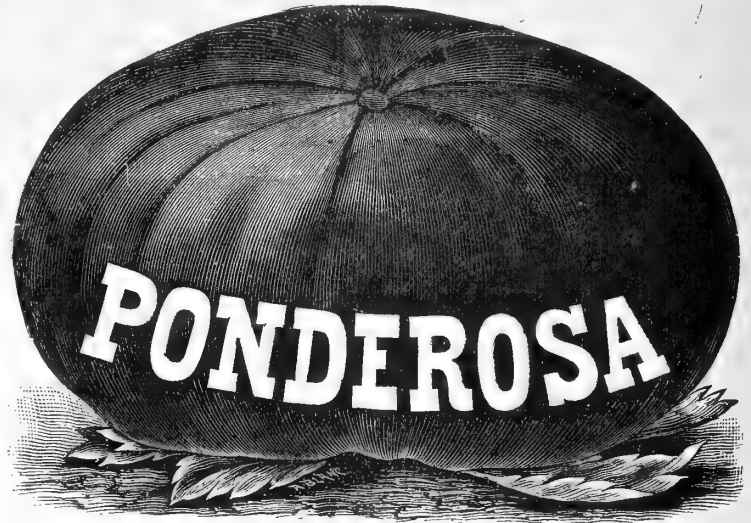
Exhibit—This new variety is a most valuable acquisition both for market and kitchen garden culture. The plant is vigorous of growth, short-jointed, and branching. It is wonderfully prolific, a free setter, and a continuous bearer. The fruit is of large size, very deep, solid, and heavy. It will, we are confident, win a name for itself as the earliest and best shaped, both, red Tomato grown, either for table use or exhibition. (See Illustration.) 1s. per packet.

Ponderosa—Is one of the largest Tomatoes ever introduced. The fruit is handsome, smooth, and very solid; it is a free setter, and will be found an excellent variety for exhibition purposes.

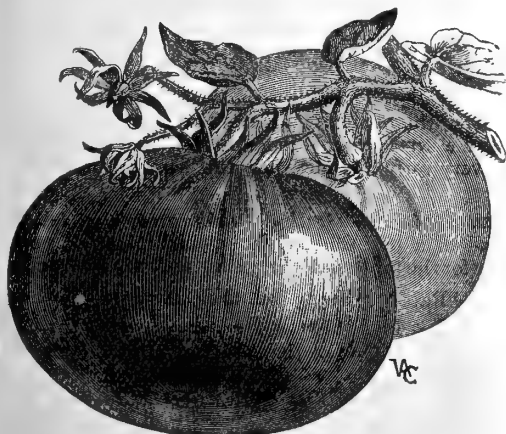
Dwarf Champion—Dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright, with very thick and short-jointed stems. Can be planted as close as three feet; as a cropper it is unsurpassed, and will, owing to the small amount of space required between the plants, yield more to the acre. (See Illustration.)

Trophy—This, when well grown, is without doubt one of the best Tomatoes; it is unsurpassed in flavour, productiveness, and in every other desirable quality. Our seed is carefully grown for us, and is saved only from perfect specimens, the finest fruits being selected each year for seed. (See Illustration.)

Carter's Green Gage—This variety is particularly early and prolific, and the deliciously piquant flavour, described as a beautiful blending of the Apple and Tomato, has secured for it the most universal admiration; fruit is of a bright citron colour, and is frequently mistaken for Plums.



TOMATO EXHIBIT.



TOMATO—THE TROPHY.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties at 6d. per packet:—

Extra Early Advance.

French Upright, or Tree.

King Humbert.

Yellow Cherry.

Yellow Plum.

Large Red.

Large Yellow.

Lemon Blush.

New Yellow

Peach.

Optimus.

Pear-shaped.

Red Currant.

Red Cherry.

Terra Cotta.



TOMATO—DWARF CHAMPION.

Collections of Tomatoes.

SIX LARGE RED VARIETIES ... 2s.

SIX DESSERT VARIETIES ... 2s.

We can supply Plants of several varieties of Tomato, from August to November. 1s. per dozen.

NEW PERENNIAL TREE TOMATO.

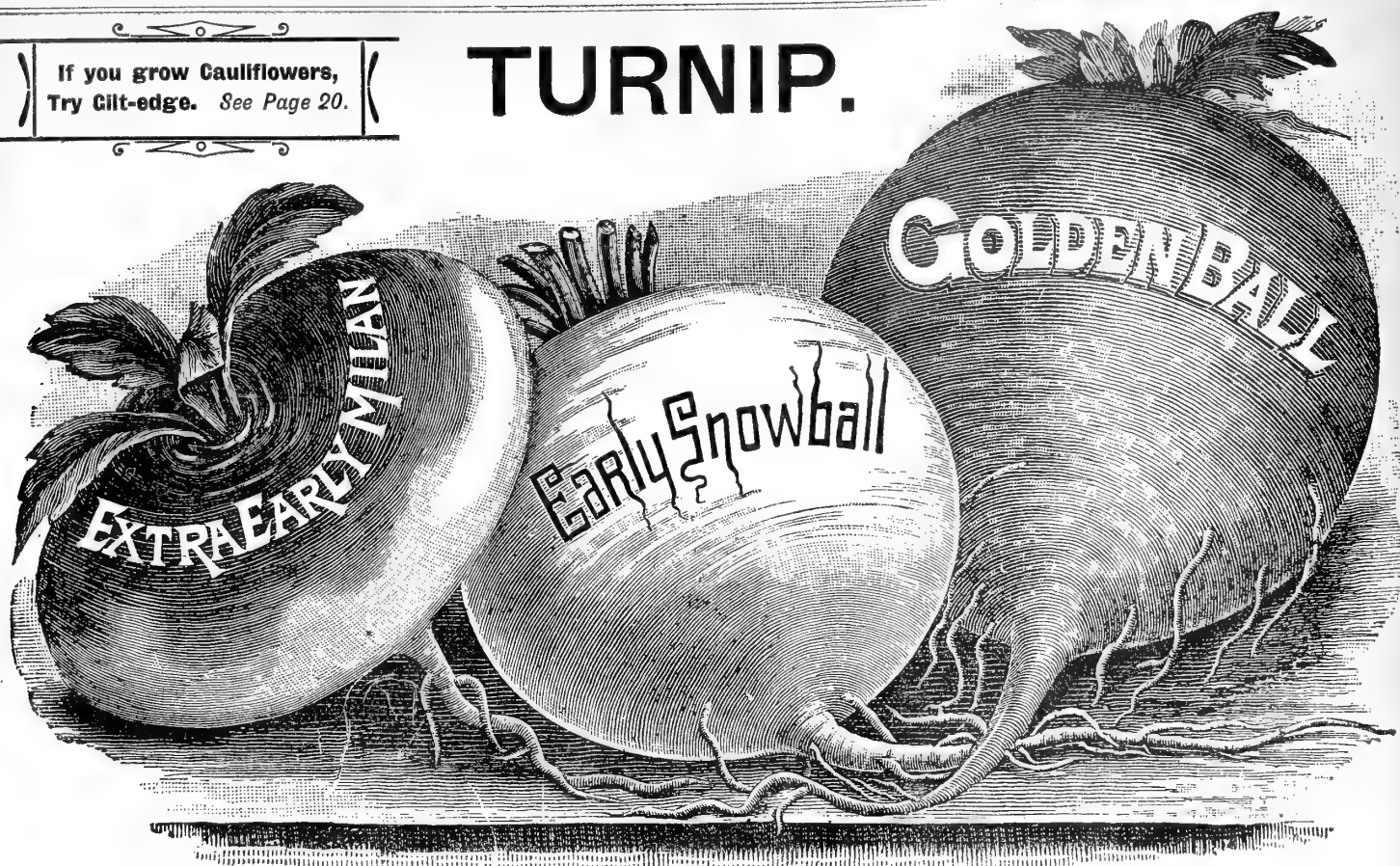
A very ornamental tree; grows about 20 feet high, with immensely large light green leaves, of an attractive appearance. This novelty has been grown around Sydney with great success the last few years. The fruit is somewhat like a large plum in appearance, and ripens throughout the year. For dessert it is unsurpassed by any Tomato; for cooking, salads, etc., it is a splendid substitute for the Tomato, especially seeing that it can be had at any time in the year. This plant fruits the first year. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet; plants, 6d. each.



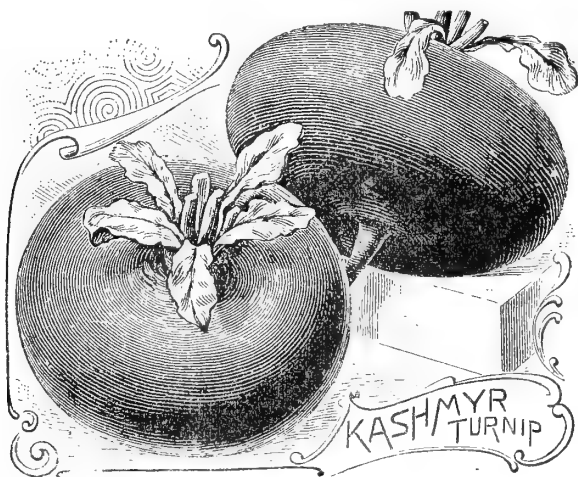
PERENNIAL TREE TOMATO.

If you grow Cauliflowers,
Try Gilt-edge. See Page 20.

TURNIP.



CULTIVATION—A good deep, rich, but light soil should be selected for Turnips; but heavy manuring is not advisable, as it inclines the roots to coarseness, and the tops to a rank growth. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the young plants to about 9 inches from plant to plant; keep the weeds down by frequent hoeings. The first crop may be sown early in Autumn, or whenever rain in sufficient quantities has fallen; full sowings may be continued up to May, after which only just as many should be sown as can be used quickly, for during August and September the plants will run to seed.



Nugget—A variety of the easiest culture, and sure to become a favourite with all; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good-sized bulbs in a favourable season in about seven or eight weeks from sowing. It is of a perfectly flat form, with a small tap-root, and a bright purple top. The leaves are short and narrow, growing erect from the bulb. It is a fine table variety. Per packet, 6d.; per oz., 1s.

Scarlet Kashmir—A good keeper, and, with its beautiful scarlet colour, early maturity, and fine quality, it is entitled to a place among our garden favourites, and will please everyone who gives it a trial. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

Jersey Lily—The earliest white Turnip grown; perfect in shape, and of clean growth. 6d. per oz.

Extra Early Milan—An early and distinct strap-leaved variety, coming into use before any other sort, being a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary early sorts, and remaining a long time fit for use. The bulbs are white, with a purple top, round, flattened, and solid, with a very slender tap-root; flesh pure white, sweet, crisp, and of excellent quality; the leaves are strap-leaved, rather short, and the growth is very compact. (See Illustration.) 6d. per oz.

Dobbie's Model White—This is remarkable for its fine form, earliness, and quality, and cannot be too strongly recommended. It is the greatest advance in white varieties that we have seen. 6d. per oz.

Purple-top Munich—A distinct and handsome variety, which must be classed amongst our earliest sorts, producing fine well-shaped bulbs, with only a small growth of foliage. It can, therefore, be left much closer than most of the older kinds. First Class Certificate R.H.S. 6d. per oz.

Early White Stone—One of the most popular garden varieties, with large, somewhat flattened bulbs; skin and flesh white. 4d. per oz.

Green-top Stone—A good hardy variety, of fine flavour. 4d. per oz.

Snowball—Favourite early variety, with round, very smooth, regular-shaped bulbs; skin and flesh white, fine grained, and of excellent flavour. (See Illustration.) 4d. per oz.

London Market Stone—A great improvement on the old White Stone variety. 4d. per oz.

Non-seeding—This variety is well worthy of the name bestowed upon it. It will stand longer than any other Turnip without running to seed, and may be sown at a time when other kinds would fail. It is handsome in shape, and very early; in fact, just the Turnip for market gardeners. 4d. per oz.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball—Rapid grower, excellent flavour; globe-shaped, and of a beautiful bright yellow colour; a good keeper, and has no superior for the table use. (See Illustration.) 4d. per oz.

White Strapleaf—Rapid grower; suitable for early sowing; medium size, with a small top. 4d. per oz.

Red American Stone—One of the best red-topped varieties for main crop. 4d. per oz.

Laing's Garden Swede—A very handsome variety; best for table use. 4d. per oz.

For Field Varieties, see page 82.



PEN-Y-BYD VEGETABLE MARROW.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

6d. per Packet.

CULTIVATION—Treat similar to Squash, allowing more space between the plants on account of their strong growth; stop the vines if necessary.

Fine Early White—This is a fine popular variety, and has gained very great favour in this country, now being largely grown; an abundant and certain bearer, resisting the very dry weather better, perhaps, than most of the other varieties. If carefully cultivated and pegged down, to encourage fresh roots, a succession of crops may be obtained. (See Illustration.)

Long White Bush—Excellent quality, prolific sort, and very early; requiring less space, as the plants do not run; plants should stand 3 feet apart each way.

Long Green Bush—Very distinct; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow, or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young.

Custard Bush—A good, early Summer Marrow, taking but little room and bearing abundantly. Plant in hills 3 feet apart.

Pen-y-byd (The best in the World)—This distinct variety is enormously prolific, and a continuous bearer. The vine is extremely short jointed, setting a fruit at every joint. The fruit is of handsome appearance, almost globular in form, sometimes very slightly ribbed, averaging about 6 inches in diameter, and is of a delicate creamy white colour, with thick firm flesh, which, when cooked, is of finest quality and delicate flavour. (See Illustration.)



JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple Pips—1s. per oz.

Pear Pips—1s. per oz.

White Mulberry Seed—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Japanese Wineberry—A very hardy plant, belonging to the Raspberry family, producing fruit of a sherry wine colour, sweet and juicy. It is excellent for preserving, pies, jam, wine, etc. 6d. per packet. Plants, 6d. each.

HEDGE SEEDS.

Acacia Ornithophora (Kangaroo Acacia)—6d. per oz.; 4s. per lb.

Pittosporum eugenoides—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.

Pittosporum nigrescens—1s. per oz.

Pittosporum undulatum—A much stronger growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.



EARLY WHITE VEGETABLE MARROW.

African Box Thorn—The seed should be sown during the months of September, October, and November. 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.

Cape Broom—6d. per oz.; 5s. per lb.

Osage Orange—Previous to sowing the seed, it should be soaked in water for about two or three days, and then placed in damp sand until it commences to germinate (care should be taken to prevent fermentation), when it should be sown in drills. 1s. per oz.

Peas, Beans, and Lentils for Cooking.

HARICOT BEANS.

4d. per lb.; 8 lb., 2s. 6d.; 12 lb., 3s. 6d.; 20 lb., 5s.

The following directions for cooking are taken from *Cassell's Cookery Book*:—"Put the Beans into water to soak over night, and put a piece of soda as big as a pea in the water. Then place them in cold water without any salt, or, still better, in some greasy stock, and boil till tender—about two hours or even more. If boiled in water, a little piece of butter should be mixed with them after they are boiled."

FRENCH FASHION.—"Proceed as above. Boil the beans in water; strain them off. Then rub the bottom of the saucepan with a bead of garlic. Put back the Beans, and mix in a piece of butter, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and the juice of half a lemon."

BLUE BOILING PEAS.

Soak in cold water over night before cooking.

3d. per lb.; 5 lb., 1s.; 8 lb., 1s. 6d.; 30 lb., 4s. 6d.

LENTILS.

GERMAN, 4d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN, 4d. per lb.; 8 lb., 2s. 6d.; 12 lb., 3s. 6d.

"Put a breakfast cupful of German Lentils to soak in plenty of water over night. Drain the Lentils, and boil them in about three times their bulk of water. In about half an hour they will be tender without being broken at all. Drain them and return them to the saucepan, with a slice of fresh butter, a little pepper and salt, and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Shake them over the fire until quite hot, and serve immediately. To make them very good, melt an ounce of butter in a clean stewpan, and throw in a small onion finely chopped. Stir in a teaspoonful of flour, and pepper and salt to taste, sufficient stock and vinegar mixed to make a thick sauce. Put in the Lentils, and simmer for ten or fifteen minutes. Some persons prefer lemon juice to vinegar."

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Cultural Hints for Amateurs.



THE close personal attention given by us for so many years to the growth and improvement of our splendid strains of choice Florists' and other Flower Seeds, has secured for us, not only a large and increasing business in this department, but what is now probably the most extensive retail flower seed trade in the Colonies. We would mention, as evidence of the appreciation by the public of our efforts to supply

really first-class flower seeds, that our sales of these are rapidly increasing, a sure indication of the very high reputation we enjoy in this respect. We have been exceedingly gratified during the past season by the large number of unsolicited testimonials we have been almost daily receiving in reference to the superior excellence of our flower seeds, and we take this opportunity to assure our customers that they may rely upon the seeds we now offer as being of the same high-class quality as in former years. We would especially draw the attention of Amateurs and others to our very fine strains of Asters, Stocks, Pansies, Phloxes, Balsams, Carnations, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Primulas, Zinnias, etc., and which we can recommend as being highly superior and unrivalled for exhibition or decorative purposes. We also offer some very fine Novelties, which we feel sure will become highly popular, and for which we anticipate a great demand amongst our customers.

The climate and soil of Victoria being so remarkably well suited to the growth of Flowers, it is comparatively a simple matter with any one possessing a taste for floral decoration to gratify to the utmost their desire. Amateurs, however, are sometimes at a loss as to the method of dealing with plants which will ensure the best possible results; and to such amateurs the following remarks are addressed, with the hope that they will prove useful. Of course it is impossible to give in small compass anything approaching perfect directions for the cultivation of any particular variety, but we have endeavoured to give such simple practical rules as are generally applicable, and such as will put growers in a fair way to success.

SOIL.—In the first place the nature of the soil claims attention. For the larger class of seeds, such as Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, etc., ordinary garden mould is suitable; but to sow the finer seeds it is necessary to have the soil of fine consistency, freely mixed with sand, and, if possible, leaf mould or well-rotted turf. The surface should be raked very smooth, and, if dry, watered gently about an hour before sowing the seed.

SOWING.—When a considerable breadth is required, it is desirable to sow all **hardy** seeds where they are intended to flower; but in the case of **tender** sorts, and when only a small number of plants is wanted, it is always best to sow in specially prepared beds or boxes, and then transplant. When the seeds are sown, it is advisable to press the soil lightly down, so as to hold them in position, while the radicle, or first root, is pushed down into the ground. We would impress on amateurs the benefit of **sowing thinly**; thick sowing causes the young seedlings to become "drawn," and has the effect of making "leggy" and unhealthy plants.

For the cultivation of the finer strains of seeds, such as **Primulas**, **Calceolarias**, **Cinerarias**, etc., some slight extra care is necessary; the

trouble will be amply repaid, however, by the quality of the produce. They should be sown in seed-pans or pretty large pots, great attention being paid to the drainage. The soil must be made very fine on the top, and the seed thinly scattered. Do not cover the seeds with earth, but lay a piece of obscured glass, or, better still, a sheet of brown paper, over the pot; place in a cool green-house, near the glass, and, when the plants appear attend very carefully to watering; pot out the young plants into "thumbs" when strong enough to handle, and give a moderately cool, even temperature, protecting them thoroughly from cold winds and sudden changes.

DEPTH TO SOW.—As to the proper **depth to sow** seeds there can be no hard-and-fast line drawn, but it may be laid down as a rule that no flower seeds should be put more than **one-half inch** below the surface; indeed most varieties will be sufficiently covered at a depth of **one-quarter inch**, only the very large sorts requiring more.

Fine seed, such as *Lobelia*, *Mimulus*, etc., require no covering beyond what is given by pressing the soil down after sowing.

TIME TO SOW.—**Hardy Annuals** are those which may be sown in the open borders during Autumn or Spring, requiring no protection, such as *Bartonia*, *Candytuft*, *Calliopsis*, *Centaurea*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Dianthus*, *Gaillardia*, *Larkspur*, *Lobelia*, *Marigold*, *Mignonette*, *Nasturtium*, *Phlox*, *Stock*, and a large collection of others, both tall and dwarf, of almost every shade of colour.

Half-hardy and Tender Annuals are those which, if sown during Autumn or early Spring, require the aid of artificial heat, frame, or bell-glass; and also require protection until they are sufficiently strong to bear transplanting into the open border. They may also be sown in the open ground late in Spring, when the weather is sufficiently warm to be suitable to their constitution. We will name a few of the most admired—*Aster*, *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *Mina Lobata*, *Portulaca*, *Zinnia*, etc.

Half-hardy Biennials and Perennials.—These are best sown during the months of September to December.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials.—May be sown either Autumn or Spring.

TRANSPLANTING may be done in most cases when the young plants have made the second pair of leaves, but with half-hardy and tender varieties it is advisable to **prick them out** at this stage into "thumb" pots—three to five plants in a pot—and keep them well sheltered and gently watered until thoroughly established before finally transplanting them.

WATERING.—Careful and judicious watering is a great point in the cultivation of flowers. Of course no rule can be laid down, but it is necessary to keep the surface always moist, especially before the seeds have vegetated. The neglect of half-an-hour may ensure a complete failure in the case of nearly all the small seeds. Always use a **fine-rosed watering pot**, so as to prevent beating down or washing away the young plants. When the plants are flowering they will require frequent watering if the weather be dry. An occasional watering with weak **liquid manure** will tend to prolong their flowering, and increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers; where the soil is poor, liquid manure watering is indispensable.

SLUGS, SNAILS, & GRUBS.—We have imported a specially prepared mixture for the destruction of these pests, and the protection of seed-beds generally. 1s. per lb.; Postage or Carriage Extra.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Collections of Choice German Seeds

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST GERMAN FIRMS, AND SOLD IN THEIR ORIGINAL SEALED PACKETS AS RECEIVED.

			PER COLLECTION.		S. D.					PER COLLECTION.		S. D.	
Asters—													
Comet	-	-	6 varieties	1	6		Lobelia	-	-	6 varieties	1	6	
Quilled German	-	-	12	2	0		Marigold, African	-	-	6	1	3	
Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	-	-	12	2	6		French	-	-	6	1	3	
Truffaut's Superb Pæony-flowered Perfection	-	-	12	2	6		Ornamental Grasses	-	-	12	2	0	
Globe-flowered German	-	-	12	2	0		Leaved Plants	-	-	12	2	6	
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet-flowered	-	-	12	2	6		Plants for Hanging Baskets	-	8	2	6		
Victoria (Benary's Prize)	-	-	6	1	6		Fruited Plants	-	-	12	2	6	
Mixed Colours	-	-	6	2	0		Pansy	-	-	18	4	0	
Antirrhinum—							"	-	-	12	3	0	
Tall (<i>Snapdragon</i>)	-	-	12	2	6		"	-	-	6	1	6	
Dwarf	"	-	12	2	6		Phlox Drummondii	-	-	12	2	6	
Annuals, white-flowering, for cutting	-	-	12	1	6		"	-	-	12	3	0	
Balsam—							" Grandiflora (large-flowered)	-	-	12	3	0	
Camellia-flowered or Spotted	-	-	10	2	6		" " " "	-	-	6	1	6	
Rose-flowered	-	-	10	2	6		Petunia—						
Calliopsis	-	-	12	1	6		Large-flowered, Single	-	-	12	3	0	
Carnation and Picotees	-	-	6	2	0		" Double	-	-	6	2	6	
Centaurea (<i>Cornflower</i>)	-	-	6	1	0		Portulaca—						
Coleus	-	-	6	2	0		Double, Large-flowered	-	-	8	2	0	
Cockscomb	-	-	12	2	6		Salpiglossis	-	-	12	2	0	
Convolvulus Major	-	-	10	1	6		Stocks—						
Chrysanthemum	-	-	12	2	0		Autumnal East Lothian	-	-	4	1	6	
Dianthus	-	-	12	2	0		Dwarf German, Ten-week	-	-	12	2	6	
Gaillardia	-	-	6	1	0		Large-flowered, Ten-week	-	-	12	2	6	
Hollyhock, Double	-	-	12	2	6		Brompton (Biennial)	-	-	12	2	6	
" "	-	-	6	1	6		Sweet Peas	-	-	12	1	6	
Larkspur—							Wallflower, Double	-	-	12	3	6	
Dwarf Rocket	-	-	12	2	0		" "	-	-	6	2	0	
Tall	"	-	12	2	0		Zinnia, Tall Double	-	-	10	2	6	
Stock-flowered	-	-	10	2	0		" Dwarf Double	-	-	8	2	0	

Collections of Flower Seeds.

SELECTED BY OURSELVES.

COLLECTION No. 1.

Price 1s., per post 1s. 1d. An Assortment of 12 Hardy Annuals for Autumn and Spring sowing. 24 varieties, 2s.; per post 2s. 1d. Strictly our own selection.

COLLECTION No. 2.

Price 2s. 6d., post free. An Assortment of 12 Choice Hardy Annuals for Autumn sowing.

COLLECTION No. 3.

Price 2s. 6d., post free. An Assortment of 12 Choice Annuals for Spring sowing.

COLLECTION No. 4.

Price 2s. 6d., post free. An Assortment of 12 Choice Hardy Perennials.

COLLECTION No. 5.

Price 2s. 6d., post free. An Assortment of 12 Beautiful White Varieties for bouquets, etc.

COLLECTION No. 6.

Price 3s., post free. An Assortment of 12 Choice Perennial Climbers.

COLLECTION No. 7.

Price 5s., post free. An Assortment of 25 Hardy Annuals and Perennials.

COLLECTION No. 8.

Price 7s. 6d., post free. An Assortment of 38 Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

COLLECTION No. 9.

Price 15s., post free. An Assortment of 30 extra choice varieties, including Carnation, Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Primula.

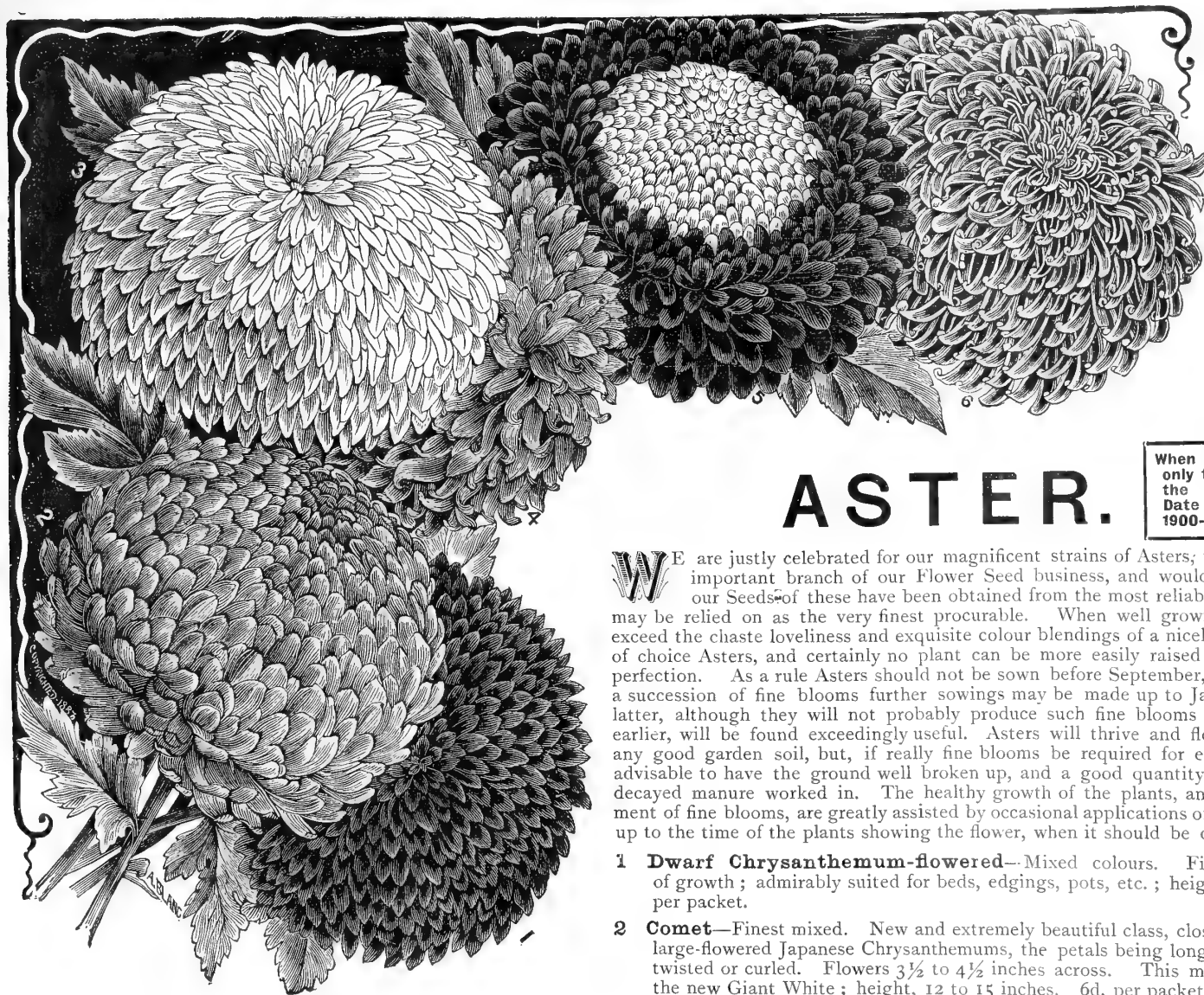
COLLECTION No. 10.

Price 21s., post free. An Assortment of 48 extra varieties, including Pansy, Primula, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Carnation, and Begonia.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

— CHOICE —

Florists' Flower Seeds.



NO
HALF-
PACKETS
CAN BE
SUPPLIED.

ASTER.

When Ordering, give
only the Number in
the Margin and
Date of Catalogue,
1900-1

WE are justly celebrated for our magnificent strains of Asters; which form an important branch of our Flower Seed business, and would mention that our Seeds of these have been obtained from the most reliable sources, and may be relied on as the very finest procurable. When well grown, nothing can exceed the chaste loveliness and exquisite colour blendings of a nicely arranged bed of choice Asters, and certainly no plant can be more easily raised and grown to perfection. As a rule Asters should not be sown before September, and to ensure a succession of fine blooms further sowings may be made up to January. These latter, although they will not probably produce such fine blooms as those sown earlier, will be found exceedingly useful. Asters will thrive and flower in almost any good garden soil, but, if really fine blooms be required for exhibition, it is advisable to have the ground well broken up, and a good quantity of thoroughly decayed manure worked in. The healthy growth of the plants, and the development of fine blooms, are greatly assisted by occasional applications of liquid manure up to the time of the plants showing the flower, when it should be discontinued.

- 3 **Betteridge's Quilled**—Finest mixed. The flowers are very double, and of handsome form; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 3d. per packet.
- 4 **Dwarf Bouquet**—Mixed colours; very floriferous, produces as many as one hundred flowers on each plant; height, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 3d. per packet.
- 5 **Imbricated Pompon**—Splendid mixed. Beautiful little plants, bearing a profusion of brilliantly-coloured perfectly double flowers with white centres; height $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 6 **Pæony-flowered Perfection**—Mixed colours; of the greatest perfection, producing noble flowers of the most perfect Pæony form; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 7 **Victoria Dwarf**—Finest mixed. A general favourite with all lovers of Asters; its large and handsome flowers and rich colours elevate it to the front rank amongst bedding plants; height, 1 foot. 6d. per packet.
- 8 **Victoria Dwarf**—White; same in form to the preceding; height, 1 foot. 6d. per packet.

- 1 **Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered**—Mixed colours. Fine dwarf habit of growth; admirably suited for beds, edgings, pots, etc.; height, 1 foot. 6d. per packet.
- 2 **Comet**—Finest mixed. New and extremely beautiful class, closely resembling large-flowered Japanese Chrysanthemums, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or curled. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. This mixture includes the new Giant White; height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.
- 9 **Mignon**—Choicest mixed. A very beautiful variety, somewhat resembling the Victoria, splendid for cutting; height, $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 10 **Snowball or Princess**—Pure white; an exquisite variety, producing quite a profusion of pure white flowers; splendid for pot culture; height 1 foot. 6d. per packet.
- 11 **Lady in White**—This excellent new Aster is quite distinct by its graceful habit, and light green ensiform foliage; it is of unapproached freedom of blooming, from 40 to 70 buds, successively developing and borne on slender stems, being produced by one plant; pure white; height, 1 foot. 6d. per packet.
- 12 **Large Globe-flowered**—White; splendid variety, with large pure white flowers, excellent for cutting; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 3d. per packet.
- 13 **German Quilled**—Mixed. A well-known variety, excellent for planting in borders; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 3d. per packet.
- 14 **China, or Globe-flowered**—Mixed. A well-known variety; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 3d. per packet.

Imported Collections of Asters, see page 45.

BALSAM.

OUR Balsams are noted for their large size, perfect doubleness, and symmetry of form, with the most brilliantly striking and exquisitely delicate and beautiful colouring. The seed we now offer has been carefully selected, and, we have no hesitation in saying, will be found of an unsurpassably fine quality. A first sowing should not be made until the middle or end of October, and further sowings can, if required, be made up to February. The plants should stand at least 1 foot apart, and water must be freely supplied in dry weather. If the surface soil be scratched to a depth of 2 inches, it will keep the ground moist, and also afford nourishment to the plant. Balsams also make beautiful pot plants, and form striking objects for the decoration of the conservatory or greenhouse.

- 15 **Camellia-flowered**—Finest double mixed. 6d. per packet.
- 16 **Camellia-flowered**—Benary's Prize. Saved from finest double sorts. 9d. per packet.
- 17 **Rose-flowered**—Choice double mixed. 6d. per packet.
- 18 **Finest Double Mixed**—All sorts. 6d. per packet.
- 19 **Double Mixed**—3d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

BEGONIA.

THIS magnificent class of handsome flowering plants has been highly improved of late years, and being so admirably suited for greenhouse or conservatory decoration, and for planting out in sheltered positions, should be grown by every one having accommodation for them. The seed may be sown from August to November, on the surface of well-drained pots or pans of rich sandy loam and finely sifted leaf mould, and placed in a heat of about 65 degrees. When sowing make the soil tolerably firm, level and sprinkle the surface with tepid water, after which sow the seed; no covering of soil is necessary, a piece of glass placed over the pot to retain the surface moisture being all that is required. As the seed of Begonias does not germinate very quickly or evenly, and a long interval will often occur between the first and last plants coming up, the young seedlings should be carefully lifted as soon as large enough to handle, and pricked into pots or pans to grow on, as this will make room for the succeeding young plants. The tubers rest through the Winter months, and during that period no water must be given.

- 20 **Laing's Gold Medal Hybrids**—Single. 2s. per packet.
- 21 **Laing's Gold Medal Hybrids**—Double. 2s. per packet.
- 22 **Benary's International Prize**—Single. 1s. 6d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

WE have much pleasure in offering these splendid strains of Calceolarias, which we have obtained from the most noted growers in England and the Continent. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, and tixed and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. We recommend November and December as the best time for sowing the seed, but later sowings may be made up to March. Sow the seed in well-drained seed pans or shallow boxes filled with light sifted mould and sand; water with a fine-rose water-pot, after which put in the seed, placing a piece of glass over the pot to retain the moisture, no covering of the soil being required. Remove the glass as soon as the plants are up, and, when large enough to handle, prick off singly into small pots, using rich loam and well-rotted manure in equal proportions, mixing plenty of sand with the compost to keep it open. Shift into larger pots if required. The plants are at all stages of growth liable to the attacks of green fly, and when this pest makes its appearance they must be at once fumigated with tobacco smoke, after which they should be syringed with clear water.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM.



BALSAM.



CALCEOLARIA.

- 23 **James' Prize Strain Mixed Varieties**—Saved from a collection unsurpassed for richness and variety of colour, perfection of form, and elegance of habit. 3s. per packet.
- 24 **Hybrida Grandiflora**—A splendid strain, very large flowers, robust and floriferous. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- 25 **Benary's Tigred and Self-coloured Varieties**—A magnificent strain, flowers large, beautifully striped and spotted. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- 26 **Pumila Compacta (Benary)**—A beautiful strain, growing only about ten inches high, and bearing a profusion of large brilliantly marked and spotted flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.
- 27 **Rugosa or Shrubby**—The true bedding varieties, with innumerable small flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

CYCLAMEN.

THE Cyclamen is one of our most beautiful Winter and Spring flowering plants. For the conservatory, greenhouse, or window culture it is indispensable, flowering profusely at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce. The seed may be sown from March to August in well-drained pots or pans, filled with light rich sandy soil, covering it to a depth of a quarter of an inch. The pots should then be placed in a frame, which ought to be kept rather close until the young plants make their appearance. Plenty of air must then be given, and, when the young plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into small pots, shifting them into larger as these fill with roots.

- 28 **Persicum**—Mixed; an excellent strain. 6d. per packet.
- 29 **Persicum Giganteum**—Saved from very large flowers of rich and varied colours. 2s. per packet.
- 30 **Bush Hill Pioneer**—New feathered Cyclamen, flowers white, of great substance, with a strikingly distinct crest or feather of the same colour upon the face of each petal. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- 31 **Persicum Giganteum Album**—Pure white; a splendid strain. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- 32 **Williams' Collection**—For size and substance of bloom and general excellence, this magnificent strain is unsurpassed. 3s. per packet.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.



COUR superb strain of these popular flowers are unsurpassable in beauty and variety of colouring, and are calculated to produce at least eighty per cent. of fine double flowers. Carnations make excellent plants for miscellaneous borders, but they show to the best advantage when growing in beds by themselves. The seed should be sown in pots or boxes filled with good garden loam, covering the seed lightly and shade from the strong rays of the sun. When the young plants are two or three inches high they may be pricked out into small beds, shading and watering them until established. The following Autumn they must be planted out into well-prepared beds, 12 to 18 inches apart. Before the hot weather sets in, the ground should be mulched about 2 inches deep with stable manure. This will not only help to retain the moisture in the ground, but also supply nutriment to the plants. The seed may be sown any time between March and September, but we prefer the earlier plants.

33 Margaret, Giants of California—Very fine large-flowered strain. Splendid mixture. 9d. per packet.

34 Margaret, Mixed—This new class has justified the highest expectations. Seedlings begin blooming the fourth month from time of coming up, and supply the florist or gardener with large and very sweet-scented flowers when other Carnations are over. 6d. per packet.

35 Margaret, White—A pure white variety of the preceding, admirably adapted for cutting. 6d. per packet.

36 Grenadin—Charming double scarlet flowers; habit dwarf and compact; very early, most useful for borders and masses. 6d. per packet.

37 Germania —Very large double flowers of a deep, rich canary-yellow colour. Decidedly the finest yellow self ever produced. 1s. 6d. per packet.

38 Benary's Prize Mixture—Of unrivalled quality and will give the greatest satisfaction to the most critical growers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

39 Perpetual or Tree—Saved from M. Alegatière's celebrated collection. An excellent strain of this section, will produce a high percentage of doubles. 1s. 6d. per packet.

40 Picotee—Splendid mixed. Saved from stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

41 Giant Double Perpetual (New)—An improved class of Carnations; very large flowers of excellent shape, in splendid mixture. It blooms in about seven months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. 2s. 6d. per packet.

42 Yellow Ground Perpetual—Extremely valuable strain; about two-thirds true from seed. 9d. per packet.

43 Extra Choice Double Mixed—Having been saved from flowers of very finest quality only, this seed will give highly favourable results. 1s. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

"One would suppose, at first sight, that your 2s. 6d. packets of Carnation Seed are very dear. The seed could be placed on a threepenny bit. However, I may mention that I got 40 fine plants from such a packet, so I ought to be well pleased."—A. W. JAMIESON, Kyabram South S. School, Cooma.

CELOSIA (COCKSCOMB).

WHEN well grown these singularly formed and magnificently coloured oddities have a very rich and fine appearance, and are well worth the trouble of cultivation. Sow the seeds in August or September in pots or pans of light rich soil and plunge in a good heat. The object being to keep the plants in free growth without a check, the young plants should be carefully pricked out into small pots as soon as they can be handled, and as these fill with roots they should be shifted into larger pots. Those of 8 inches in diameter are large enough to finish with, but the plants must be kept in heat till the combs are formed, which will take place when the plants become pot-bound. The seeds may be sown in the open ground the latter end of October. (See Illustration.)

- 44 Dwarf Finest Mixed—**3d. per packet.
- 45 Empress—**Bright crimson combs, dark foliage. 6d. per packet.
- 46 Glasgow Prize—**Very rich crimson combs. 1s. per packet.
- 47 Pyramidalis Plumosa—**Beautiful long plumes; splendid. 3d. per packet.
- 48 Japonica—**Japanese Cockscomb. Very pretty branching variety; crimson, 3d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.



COCKSCOMB GLASGOW PRIZE.

CINERARIA.

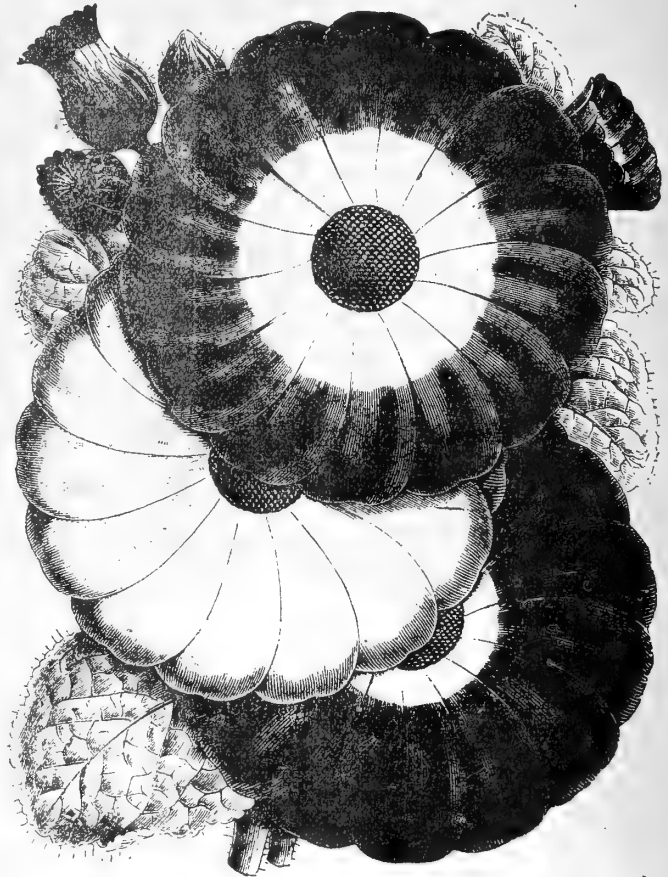
AS a showy greenhouse or window plant the Cineraria has few equals, bearing as it does hundreds of large showy flowers of various colours. If kept in a moderately cool temperature after they come into bloom, the flowers will last in perfection for several weeks, and, being easily grown, Cinerarias are specially valuable as amateurs' plants. The seed which we offer has been procured from the best English and Continental houses, and which we have every confidence in recommending as unsurpassable. The colours will be found varied and brilliant, combined with a faultless habit of plant and form of flower. For a succession of plants it will be necessary to make several sowings, commencing in November and continuing to March. Sow in well-drained seed pans or shallow pots of light rich soil, giving the seeds but a very slight covering; place a piece of glass over the pot to retain surface moisture. When the plants have made their first pair of leaves they should be potted off into small pots, and as these become filled with roots the plants must be shifted into larger ones, and so on until the flower buds make their appearance, when the practice must be discontinued.

- 49 Hybrida**—Choicest Mixed. A fine compact-growing class, with large handsome flowers; exceedingly floriferous. 1s. 6d. per packet.
- 50 Hybrida Grandiflora**—Benary's large-flowered prize varieties. Unsurpassed for diversity and richness of colour, as well as size and perfection of form. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- 51 James' Splendid Strain**—These embrace the richest and brightest coloured selfs, as also the most varied, showy, and attractive varieties, with clearly-defined and elegant margins, and rings of various shades. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- 52 New Double**—This seed has been saved from a splendid collection, and will produce almost exclusively beautiful double-flowering plants. 2s. 6d. per packet.

COLEUS.

CAREFULLY saved from the newest and finest varieties. These beautiful ornamental-foliaged plants are easily raised in the way recommended for tuberous-rooted Begonias, and, being of rapid growth, soon form nice plants for the greenhouse or drawing-room, their exquisite and varied markings and variegations making them highly interesting.

- 53 Finest Mixed**—Saved from the finest and showiest hybrids. 2s. per packet.



CINERARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

- 54 New Large-leaved**—A grand strain of large-leaved and brilliantly-coloured varieties. The seed offered has been carefully hybridised, and will produce a splendid variety of beautiful foliage. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

DAHLIA.

SOW in early Spring, in pots or pans, lightly covering the seeds with fine soil. When the young plants are two or three inches high they should be planted out at once, giving them a slight protection for a few nights if the weather be cold. They commence blooming in February, and continue with a profusion of lovely flowers for a long time. The seeds here offered have been saved from a very choice collection.

- 55 Single**—Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.
56 Double " 6d. "
57 Cactus " 1s. "

DELPHINIUMS.

BEAUTIFUL hardy border perennials, with noble spikes of handsome flowers, varying in colour from pure white to the richest blues and purples; exceedingly useful for cut flowers, etc.

- 58 Cardinale**—Scarlet, fine. 1s. per packet.
59 Cashmerianum—Very fine, dark blue. 6d. per packet.
60 Formosum—Rich dark blue, beautiful. 3d. per packet.
61 Formosum celestinum—Beautiful light blue. 6d. per packet.
62 Brunonianum—Blue, musk-scented, quite distinct. 1s. 6d. per packet.
63 Zalil (sulphureum)—Long spikes of yellow flowers, very beautiful. 6d. per packet.
64 Chinense—Fine mixed, splendid. 3d. per packet.
65 Double—Finest mixed. This mixture is of unsurpassed quality. 6d. per packet.



SINGLE DAHLIA.

DIANTHUS.

THE Dianthus, or Chinese Pink, has long been a great garden favourite, and deserves a place in every garden. It is, in fact, one of the most useful plants, furnishing abundance of gay and pretty flowers. The improved forms of the Heddewigi section are remarkable for their brilliancy, diversity, and size of flower, and are worthy of special attention. If sown during March or April, they will commence flowering early in Summer and continue until late in the Autumn. When the plants run to seed, they may be cut down to within two or three inches of the ground; by this means they will bloom again the following year. Seed may also be sown in the Spring.

66 **Chinensis** (Indian Pink)—Double, mixed. 3d. per packet.

67 **Heddewigi**—Finest selected single-flowered, mixed; undoubtedly one of the finest annuals. 3d. per packet.

68 **Hybridus, fl. pl.**—Very large-flowering double, choicest mixed, extra. 6d. per pkt.

69 **Diadematus, fl. pl.** (Diadem Pink)—Splendid. 3d. per packet.

70 **Laciniatus**—Single, mixed, extra. 3d. per packet.

71 **Laciniatus**—Double, mixed, very choice. 6d. per packet.

72 **Imperialis, fl. pl.** (Double Imperial Pink)—Extra fine mixture of these charming varieties. 3d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

GAILLARDIA.

THE very large and beautiful flowers are almost unique in their charming blendings of the many rich shades of brown, maroon, and golden yellow, and, being of good substance, are first-class to cut for indoor decoration. Sow Autumn or Spring. Hardy Annuals.

73 **Picta** (Drummondi)—Red and yellow. 3d. per packet.

74 **Josephus**—Broad yellow ribbons. 3d. per packet.

75 **Lorenziana**—Double, finest mixed. Excellent for bedding and cutting; richest mixture. 3d. per packet.

76 **Single-flowered**—Mixed. 3d. per packet.

77 **Amblyodon**—Fine red. 3d. per packet.

78 **Grandiflora** (Perennial) — Splendid mixed varieties. 3d. per packet.

79 **Grandiflora** (Perennial Hybrids)—Choice mixed. 6d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

GLOXINIA.

A WONDERFUL improvement has been made in these charming flowers during the past few years, and many would now be surprised at the great size and exquisite brilliancy and beauty of the individual blooms of many of the varieties. With a little management by planting at various times, they may be had in variety for several months in the year, and may be classed among the most ornamental plants for pot cultivation, deserving to be grown more extensively than they are at the present time. We have much pleasure in offering our fine strains of seed, which will be found to produce blooms of immense size, and of the most brilliant, varied, and beautiful colours and markings. Seed may be sown at almost any time throughout the year, but the best time is very early in the Spring, so that they will have time to make a good growth during the season. Fill up the pots to within an inch of the rim with fine rich soil, mixing plenty of sand with it, and water gently through a fine rose. The seed, which is very fine, should then be sown thinly, covering it slightly with the sand, and placing a piece of glass over the top of the pot to prevent evaporation. Pot off singly into small pots as soon as the young plants can be handled, and shift into larger as required. Gloxinias can be grown in an ordinary frame, and both flowers and foliage will be far more durable than those grown in the stove-house.

80 **Splendid Mixture of Erect and Drooping Varieties**—The blooms will be found of immense size, and of the most brilliant, varied, and beautiful colours and markings. The leaves, which are large and of great substance, have a rich velvety appearance, and, being finely reflexed, the plants are exceedingly handsome. 1s. 6d. per packet.

"The Gloxinias raised from your seed were superb; many of the blooms were over four inches in diameter, and the colour was splendid; certificate received for same from R. H. Society."—G. H. MORGAN, Kew.



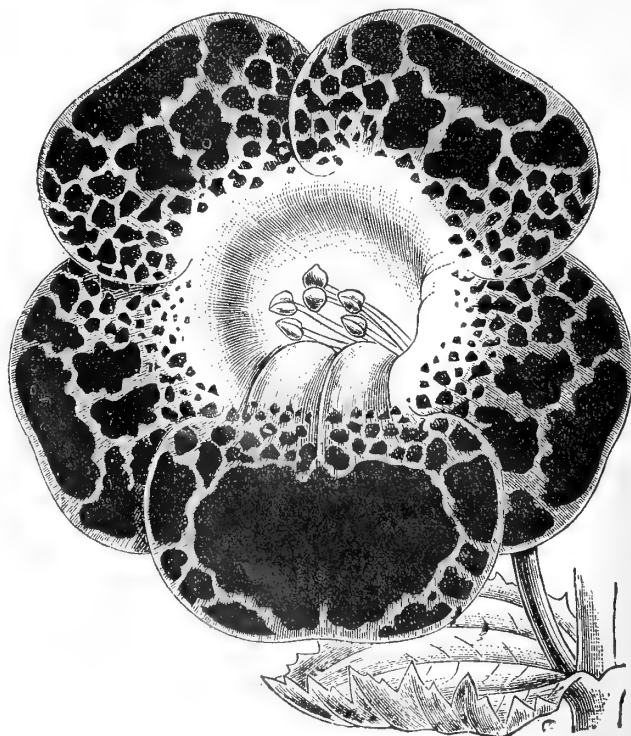
DIANTHUS HYBRIDUS.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS.



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA.



GLOXINIA.

GLOXINIA—Continued.

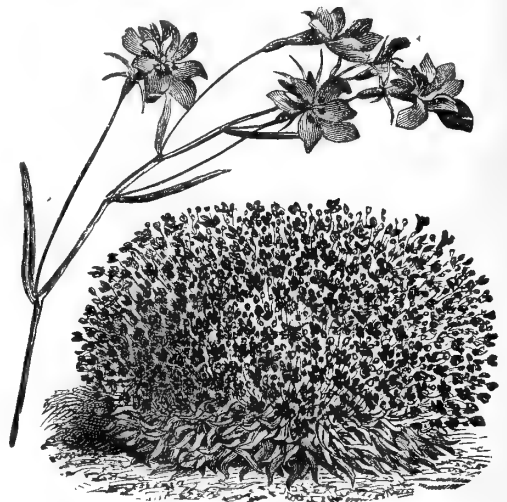
- 81 Hetherset Hybrid**—The flowers of this grand strain, which measure 3 to 4 inches across, are all erect with large open throats, thus displaying to the fullest perfection their gorgeous colourings, which are of every conceivable shade from white to deepest crimson-violet. The Crassifolia breed has been utilised in forming this strain, thus securing the rich veety foliage so much admired in that variety. 2s. per packet.

LOBELIA.

THE finest variety of plants we have for ribbon borders, being of a beautifully compact growth, with intensely bright flowers. The varieties Crystal Palace Compacta, White Gem, Golden Queen, and Royal Purple, sown in rows side by side, form together such a magnificent mass of colour as to make them the perfection of border plants.

- 82 Queen Victoria**—Beautiful perennial variety, growing about 2 feet high, with rich metallic foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers. 1s. per packet.
- 83 Crystal Palace Compacta**—A very fine dark-blue, compact-growing variety; splendid for edgings and carpet bedding. 6d. per packet.
- 84 Emperor William**—Light blue, compact, very fine. 6d. per packet.
- 85 White Gem**—Pure white; very beautiful. 3d. per packet.
- 86 Royal Purple**—Dark stalks, flowers deep blue with distinct white eye; extra. 3d. per packet.
- 87 Golden Queen**—Yellow foliage 1s. per packet.
- 88 Barnard's Perpetual**—Deep blue with white eye; very fine. 6d. per packet.
- 89 Speciosa**—Dark blue. 3d. per packet.

Imported Collections
see page 45.



LOBELIA—CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA.



MIGNONETTE MACHET.

MIGNONETTE.

WELL-KNOWN deliciously fragrant hardy annuals. The following list includes the finest varieties for pot and garden culture.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 90 Crimson Giant —Red-flowered. 3d. per packet. | 94 Machet —Excellent for pots, thick spikes of reddish flowers, carefully selected strain. (See Illustration.) 6d. per packet. |
| 91 Large Flowering —Green and crimson. 3d. per packet. | 95 Machet, Golden —Large spikes of yellow flowers, excellent. 6d. per packet. |
| 92 Golden Queen —Flowers yellow; habit compact. 3d. per packet. | 96 Parsons' White —Fine. 3d. per packet. |
| 93 Gabriele —Robust, large spikes of red flowers, very fine. 6d. per packet. | 97 Giant Pyramidal —Crimson. 3d. per packet. |

MIMULUS.

THESE will well repay the small amount of trouble required in rearing and growing them. The individual blooms of some of the varieties attain an immense size, and are possessed of all the rich and varied colours and markings of the finest Calceolarias. All are easily raised from seed.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 98 Moschatus, Musk —Old favourite, beautifully scented. 6d. per packet. | 100 Cardinalis —Finest mixed. 6d. per packet. |
| 99 Clapham's Superb Strain —Splendid large-flowered varieties, highly recommended. 1s. per packet. | 101 Tigrinus —Finest mixed, spotted. 6d. per packet. |
| | 102 Duplex, Hose in Hose —6d. per packet. |
| | 103 Queen's Prize —Very large and handsome flowers. 1s. per packet. |



MIGNONETTE, GIANT PYRAMIDAL.

PANSY.

THESE beautiful free-flowering hardy plants are easily raised from seed, and will richly repay the small cost and trouble required to grow them to perfection. We have for many years made a speciality of Pansy Seed, and catalogue nothing but those varieties which we consider worthy. The seed we now offer has been obtained from the most prominent growers, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers as unsurpassable. The culture of the Pansy is very simple. Sow the seed in the Autumn in pans or boxes, using rich and rather sandy soil, covering the seed lightly. When the young plants make their appearance, some little care is required in watering, as they are liable to damp off if they get too much moisture. When they are fit to handle, plant out into a strong rich soil, about 12 inches apart each way.

104 Somner's Superb Mixture

—Our superb mixture of all the choicest varieties of Show, Cassier, Trimardeau, Bugnot, Fancy, Odier, and other named

sorts that have been introduced and considered worthy of cultivation. We strongly recommend this mixture to our customers, as a speciality for Pansy-growers of the first class, both amateur and professional. 2s. 6d. per packet; larger packet, 5s.

105 Bugnot's Exhibition—This new French variety created a great *furore* among Pansy-growers. It is, without question, the most striking variety ever raised. Immensely large, of the Giant Odier type, while the surface is covered with fine hair-like lines. The seed we offer has been saved from exhibition flowers only, and include almost every shade of colour, exquisitely spotted and blotched, veined, mottled, and margined, and fancy varieties—a strain so beautiful that no description or praise can do it justice. 2s. 6d. per packet.

106 Scotch or Fancy—A magnificent strain, seeds saved from prize flowers only. Must not be confounded with the cheap stuff offered as Scotch. 2s. per packet.

107 Bugnot's Superb Blotched—Very beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches, the two upper petals finely lined; yields a great diversity of the handsomest colours only. 1s. per packet.

109 Bath's Selected Empress—Comprising the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Queen's Garden at Frogmore. This selection is more striking and rich in colours than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

110 Odier, or Blotched—Superb and particularly recommendable strain of three and five Blotched Show Pansies; unsurpassed for shape, markings, and richness of colour. 1s. per packet.

111 Finest English Show—Extra fine, and very showy strain; plants compact; flowers consistent. 1s. per packet.

112 French—Large flowered, stained and spotted. An extra fine strain. 1s. per packet.

113 Belgian, or Fancy—Striped and mottled; carefully-selected strain, large-flowered, splendid. 6d. per packet.

114 Peacock—This charming variety is exceedingly attractive, its beautiful combination of colours amply justifying its name. On each of the upper petals is a large blotch of peacock blue on a maroon ground, surrounded with crimson, and margined with a narrow edging of white. The remaining petals are crimson, heavily shaded with rich maroon, the lower one being ornamented with a spot of peacock blue, all edged with white, in the same manner as the upper petals. 1s. per packet.

115 Giant Trimardeau—An altogether distinct and beautiful class of Pansy, the flowers being of very large size; some have measured 4 inches in diameter. The plants produce beautiful shades of colour that are found in other classes of Pansies. 6d. per packet.

116 Tufted, or Bedding—Of compact habit, and very free-flowering; these will be found exceedingly useful for bedding. 1s. per packet.

117 Finest Mixed—Remarkably showy, and rich in colour. 6d. per pkt.

NAMED PANSIES, 6d. per Packet.

One packet each of the following Ten beautiful sorts, 2s. 6d., post free—

Giant King of the Blacks (Faust)—Darkest, true, extra fine strain.

Giant Snowflake—Remarkably excellent pure white Pansy, quite constant.

Giant Yellow—One of the finest and showiest Pansies.

Emperor William—Ultramarine blue, splendid, very showy, true.

Lord Beaconsfield—Large flower, purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue; splendid.

Silver-edged—Dark purple, with white edging; charming.

Purplish Violet—Large flowers, very fine.

Mahogany-coloured—Splendid.

Gold-margined—Splendid.

Cardinal—New brilliant red.

PETUNIA—GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

PANSY—IMPORTED COLLECTIONS, see page 45.

We always give Extra Value if
Cash is sent with order.

PETUNIA.

PETUNIAS, in their many beautiful varieties, form a highly interesting and desirable class of free-flowering plants for garden culture, those of the grandiflora section, both single and double flowered, being specially valuable. The blooms of these are of immense size, beautifully formed, and of the most charming and delicate colours; some of the flowers are exquisitely veined or pencilled, others blotched or striped. The "Fringed" varieties, both double and single, produce some charming flowers, the edges of the petals being elegantly cut or fringed, whilst the colours are most varied and beautiful. The seed we offer has been carefully saved from fecundated flowers of the finest varieties, and will be found well worth growing. The Petunia is well adapted for pot cultivation, and, on account of its hardiness and free-blooming qualities, makes an excellent window or verandah plant. A soil composed of equal parts of loam and thoroughly decayed cow-dung, with plenty of sharp sand added, forms an excellent compost for these; but the seeds, being very small, require special care in sowing. Fill your pots or seed-pans to near the rim, and press the soil down firmly and evenly; sow thinly, and cover the seeds very slightly with fine soil, and keep it moist. As soon as the young plants are fit to handle they may be planted into the places where they are to remain, taking care to shade and water them till they are thoroughly established; or they may be put into small pots and planted out when larger. Petunias may be sown Autumn and Spring.

118 Finest Mixed—Superb strain; very rich mixture. 3d. per packet.

119 Belle Etoile—Beautiful large-flowered strain; striped and blotched. 6d. per packet.

120 Smith & Son's Choice Single—2s. 6d. per packet.

121 Smith & Son's Choice Double—2s. 6d. per packet.

122 Single Fringed—Superb mixed; large beautifully-fringed flowers of the most charming colours. 2s. 6d. per packet.

123 Double Fringed—Very handsome; will produce charming double-fringed flowers; quality unsurpassed. 2s. 6d. per packet.

124 Grandiflora Superbissima—Mixed; magnificent variety; produces enormous flowers, with handsome tigred throats. 2s. per packet.



PETUNIA—DOUBLE-FRINGED.

125 Giants of California—Exquisitely fringed, and of enormous dimensions—often measuring 5 inches across. Their great merit, however, lies in the marvellous variations in colour, some of the flowers having deep throats of yellow, white, black-green, and maroon, running off into intricate veins of exquisitely pencilled combinations quite new in Petunias. The flowers are of great substance. 1s. 6d. per packet.

IMPORTED COLLECTIONS, see page 45.

"I have much pleasure in letting you know that I exhibited a collection of Pansies (grown from your seeds) at the Spring Flower Show at Warracknabeal, and was successful in taking First Prize. I intend showing more flowers this year."—CHARLES ROSSITER, Bangerang North.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA (CHINESE PRIMROSE).

IT is with very much pleasure that we offer the grand strains of Primulas named below, and which cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction. The flowers will be found of great size and perfect form, combined with the most brilliant and charming colours, and a habit of plant which leaves nothing to be desired. A first sowing may be made in September, and for successive plants further sowings can be made up to January. Great care must be taken to have a well-drained pot or seed-pan filled to within half an inch of the top with finely-sifted loam, leaving the surface rather rough; and sprinkle the seeds thinly upon it, covering them very slightly. Pot off into small pots when the young plants are about half an inch high, and place near the glass in a frame or greenhouse, giving plenty of fresh air.

126 Single Fringed—Choice mixed; this superb mixture will give the greatest satisfaction. 1s. 6d. per packet.

127 Double Fringed—Superb mixed; beautifully fringed, and remarkably handsome double flowers. 2s. 6d. per packet.

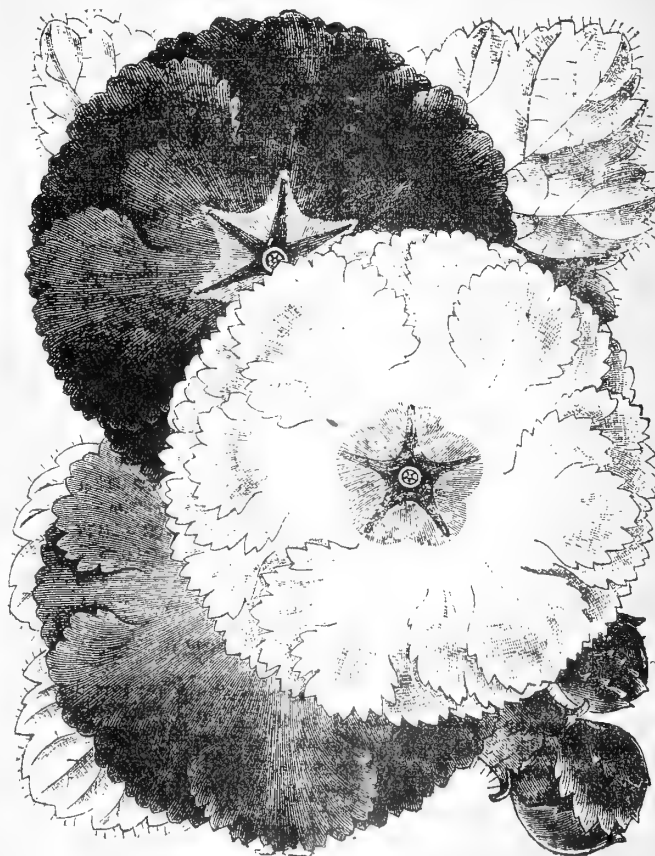
128 Chiswick Red—Brilliant, crimson-scarlet, very robust in habit, finely-cut foliage. 2s. per packet.

129 Alba Magnifica—Beautifully fringed pure white flowers, with citron-yellow eye. 2s. 6d. per packet.

130 Village Maid—White, striped with carmine; beautiful. 1s. 6d. per packet.

131 Marginata—Lilac, with white border; distinct and elegant. 1s. 6d. per packet.

132 Blue Fringed—Carefully saved from beautifully fringed flowers of perfect form and of the deepest shade of blue. 3s. per packet.

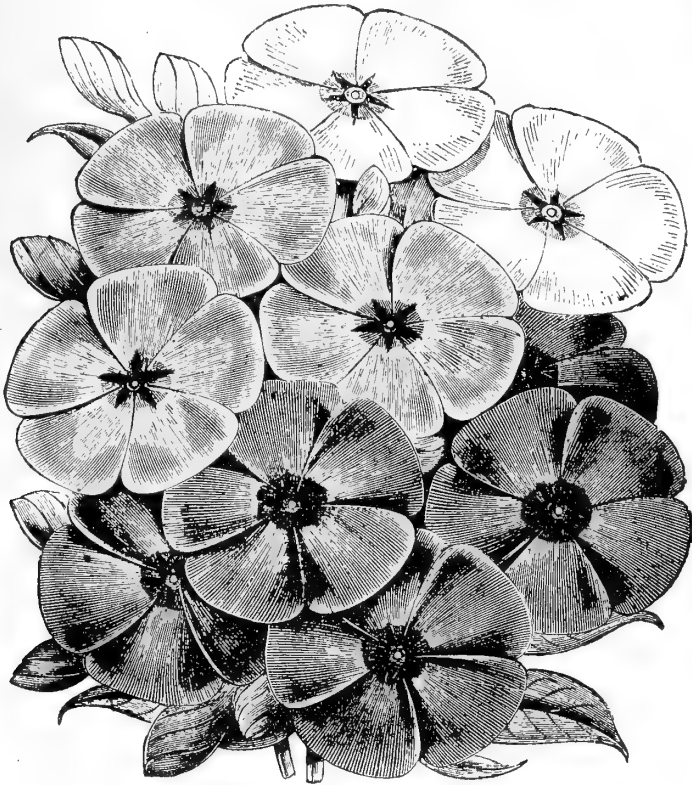


CHINESE PRIMROSE.

"The Primula seed supplied by you gave excellent results. I received first-class certificate from Royal Society for same, also first prize."—G. MORGAN, Kew.

When ordering Flower Seeds, give the number in the margin and date of Catalogue.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

STOCK.

THE superb varieties of this class of plants are all highly desirable, and we may say indispensable, for the Summer and Autumn decoration of our gardens. Planted in groups or beds, such choice colours as scarlet, white, rose, purple, yellow, etc., are very telling in their effect with other plants, to say nothing of their delicious perfume; whilst large beds planted with some twelve or more distinct colours, in carefully arranged lines, are very charming, and continue in their full beauty for a long period. The seed should be sown in pots or boxes, as it is then more under control than if sown in the open ground. When the plants are large enough to transplant care should be taken to disturb the roots as little as possible. In planting out Stocks, it is customary with many to plant only the strongest and throw away the weaker as useless. This should never be done, as the weaker and smaller plants of a batch of seedlings almost invariably produce a large percentage of double flowers. Seeds of the Ten Week section may be sown throughout the year, and the Brompton or biennial varieties in the Autumn.

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES. (Hardy Annuals.)

- 140 Dwarf German—Very finest mixed. 1¼ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 141 Dwarf White—1¼ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 142 Dwarf German—Dark crimson. 1¼ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 143 Giant Perfection—Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers. 2½ feet. 6d. per packet.
- 144 Large-flowering—Finest mixed. 1½ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 145 Snowflake—Very valuable and effective Wallflower-leaved variety, the earliest of the whites; excellent for forcing; large spikes of snow-white flowers. 1¼ foot. 1s. per packet.
- 146 Wallflower-leaved—Mixed. Distinguishable from other kinds by their glaucous foliage. 1¼ foot. 6d. per packet.

BROMPTON VARIETIES. (Hardy Biennials.)

- 147 Early Large-flowering—Finest mixed. 2 feet. 6d. per packet.
- 148 Giant White—Massive spikes of pure white flowers, very fine. 2 feet. 6d. per packet.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

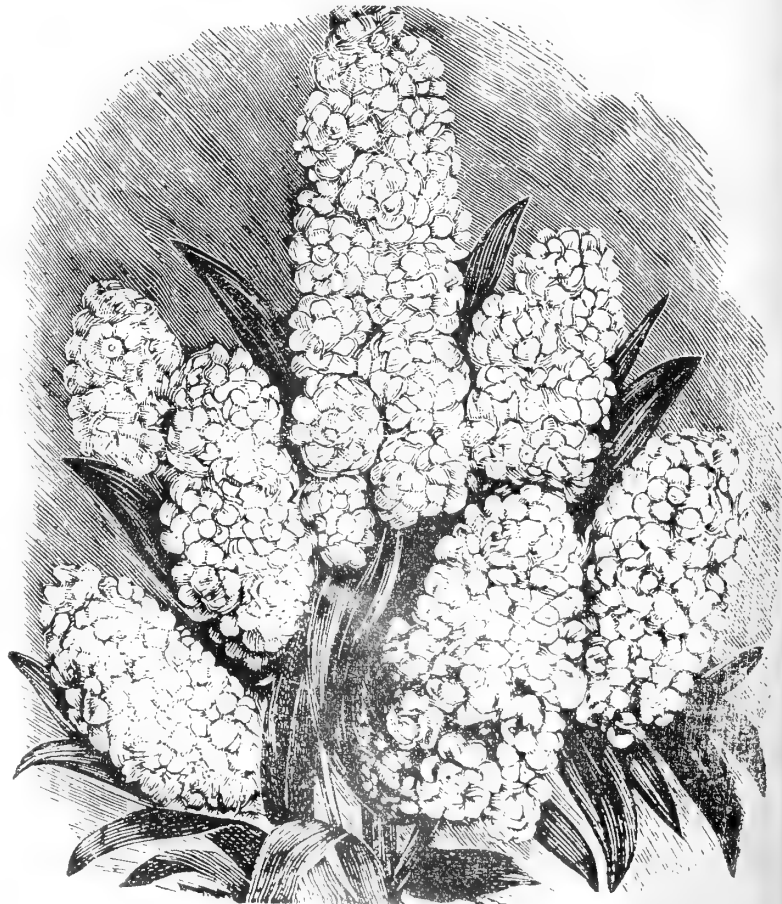
- 149 East Lothian—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks. 1½ foot. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

ALL the varieties of this beautiful class of annuals are worthy of extensive cultivation, especially those of the *grandiflora* class, which produce such a charming profusion and diversity of their large, beautifully formed, and brilliantly coloured flowers. Those of the *compacta* section, growing only about 4 to 6 inches in height, are also highly desirable, being splendid for massing in beds, or for edgings, producing an effect that can probably be obtained by no other plant. All the sorts continue in bloom for a long season, and, apart from their great usefulness for bedding, are valuable for pot culture in the greenhouse, where they will give a beautiful display. The seeds may be sown in Autumn or Spring, in light rich soil. Plant the dwarf kinds about 8 inches apart; the others at least 1 foot apart.

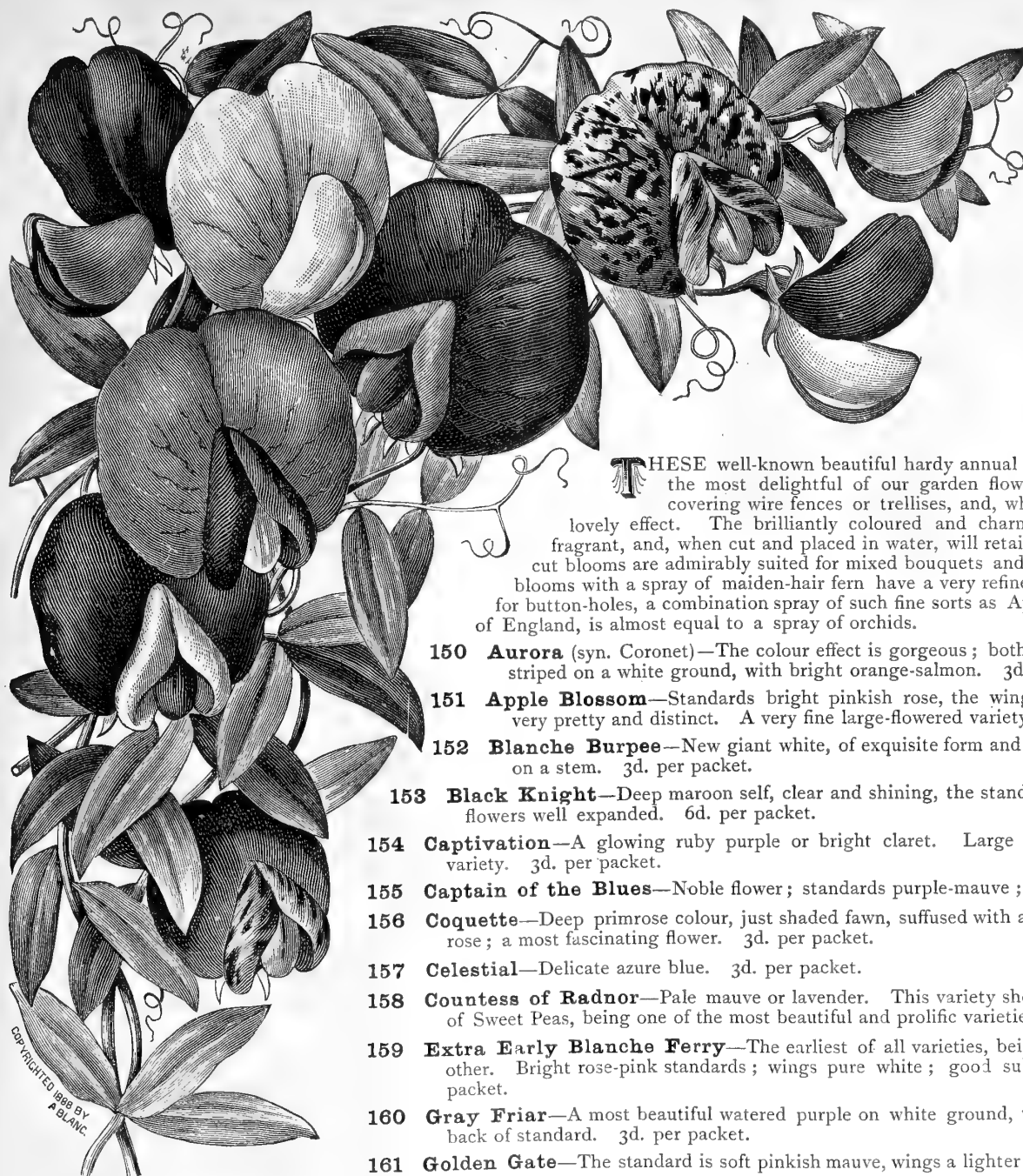
- 133 Fine Mixed—Very showy and free-flowering; height, 1 foot. 3d. per packet.
- 134 Grandiflora—Splendid mixed. A magnificent class; the plants are robust in habit, and the flowers, which are of various rich and beautiful colours, have in many of the varieties large, conspicuous white eyes; the individual blooms are of fine substance; height, 1½ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 135 Grandiflora Alba—Pure white, splendid; height, 1½ foot. 6d. per packet.
- 136 Cuspidata (Star Phloxes)—Finest mixed. Charming class for bouquets; height, 1½ foot. 3d. per packet.
- 137 Nana Compacta—Finest mixed. A beautiful compact-growing class, many of the varieties only 4 or 6 inches high. Splendid for bedding, and first-class for pots or edgings of flower beds. 6d. per packet.
- 138 Heynholdi—Mixed. Very free-flowering, and of great beauty. Suitable for pot culture; height, ½ foot. 1s. per packet.
- 139 Decussata (Perennial Phloxes)—The many beautiful varieties of this splendid class of hardy perennials are too well known to need any description of ours. The seed we offer has been carefully saved from a fine collection of choice named flowers, and may be expected to produce some really fine varieties. 6d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.



STOCK—SNOWFLAKE.

Mrs. F. A. is delighted with last seeds supplied.—Mrs. F. AUSTIN, Avalon, Lara.



SWEET PEAS.

12 PACKETS, OUR OWN SELECTION, 2/-

24 " " " 3/6

POST FREE.

THESE well-known beautiful hardy annual climbers may be reckoned amongst the most delightful of our garden flowers; they are exceedingly useful for covering wire fences or trellises, and, when in full bloom, produce the most lovely effect. The brilliantly coloured and charmingly tinted flowers are deliciously fragrant, and, when cut and placed in water, will retain their beauty for several days. The cut blooms are admirably suited for mixed bouquets and for specimen glasses; a few choice blooms with a spray of maiden-hair fern have a very refined and pleasing appearance, whilst, for button-holes, a combination spray of such fine sorts as Apple Blossom, Primrose, and Queen of England, is almost equal to a spray of orchids.

- 150 **Aurora** (syn. Coronet)—The colour effect is gorgeous; both standard and wings are flaked and striped on a white ground, with bright orange-salmon. 3d. per packet.
- 151 **Apple Blossom**—Standards bright pinkish rose, the wings a beautiful shade apple blossom, very pretty and distinct. A very fine large-flowered variety. 3d. per packet.
- 152 **Blanche Burpee**—New giant white, of exquisite form and immense size, bearing three flowers on a stem. 3d. per packet.
- 153 **Black Knight**—Deep maroon self, clear and shining, the standard bearing a slight metallic polish, flowers well expanded. 6d. per packet.
- 154 **Captivation**—A glowing ruby purple or bright claret. Large shell-shaped standard; a charming variety. 3d. per packet.
- 155 **Captain of the Blues**—Noble flower; standards purple-mauve; wings pale blue. 3d. per packet.
- 156 **Coquette**—Deep primrose colour, just shaded fawn, suffused with a pleasing and subtle tint of purplish rose; a most fascinating flower. 3d. per packet.
- 157 **Celestial**—Delicate azure blue. 3d. per packet.
- 158 **Countess of Radnor**—Pale mauve or lavender. This variety should be included in every collection of Sweet Peas, being one of the most beautiful and prolific varieties which we offer. 3d. per packet.
- 159 **Extra Early Blanche Ferry**—The earliest of all varieties, being fully three weeks earlier than any other. Bright rose-pink standards; wings pure white; good substance and medium size. 3d. per packet.
- 160 **Gray Friar**—A most beautiful watered purple on white ground, the heaviest colouring being on the back of standard. 3d. per packet.
- 161 **Golden Gate**—The standard is soft pinkish mauve, wings a lighter mauve and lavender. 3d. per packet.
- 162 **Invincible Scarlet**—Fine rich scarlet, very showy. 3d. per packet.
- 163 **Indigo King**—Standard dark maroon purple, indigo-blue wings. 3d. per packet.
- 164 **Katherine Tracy**—Light but brilliant pink; very large and of delicate colouring. 3d. per packet.
- 165 **Lady Beaconsfield**—Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. Salmon standards, tinted with rose, the wings pale yellow. 3d. per packet.
- 166 **Mars**—Bright fiery crimson, deepening with age. A large, finely expanded, bold flower, of the most beautiful form. A great advance on any crimson yet introduced. 3d. per packet.
- 167 **Maid of Honor**—Beautiful flowers shaded light blue, on a white ground, and edged violet. 3d. per packet.
- 168 **Modesty**—A delicate blush flower of large size and perfect form. 6d. per packet.
- 169 **Meteor**—The standards very bright orange-salmon; the wings delicate pink, with slight veins of purple. 3d. per packet.
- 170 **Monarch**—Deep bronzy-maroon, and dark blue, very large. 3d. per packet.
- 171 **Navy Blue**—General colour effect, dark blue; standards, brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet; the whole flower elegantly veined in sharp relief. A most vigorous grower. 6d. per packet.
- 172 **Oriental**—The flowers are very large in size and rich in colour; it is the finest orange-salmon yet introduced. 6d. per packet.
- 173 **Orange Prince**—Bright orange-pink standard, wings pink, veined rose; large flower. 3d. per packet.
- 174 **Princess Beatrice**—Delicate blush pink. A very beautiful variety. 3d. per packet.
- 175 **Primrose**—Quite novel and distinct in colour, the standard and wings pale primrose-yellow. 3d. per packet.
- 176 **Princess May**—Delicate pale heliotrope or lavender, a most pleasing colour. 3d. per packet.
- 177 **Prima Donna** (syn. Lovely, Blushing Beauty)—A most lovely shade of soft pink, of large size and fine form, a great gem. 3d. per packet.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

- 178 **Queen of England**—Splendid large pure snow-white flowers of great substance. Deliciously fragrant and flowering most profusely; this variety will be found one of the best for cutting purposes. 3d. per packet.
- 179 **Royal Robe**—Delicate pink standards, the wings soft blush-pink, a lovely flower, an exquisite variety. 3d. per packet.
- 180 **Sensation**—Delicate silky texture, suffused with a faint blush; the wings of heavier texture, broad, semi-erect, well recurved and more nearly white than the standard. 6d. per packet.
- 181 **Stella Morse**—The blossoms open with a fascinating shade of deep cream, which becomes a little lighter as the flower grows older. About the third day it is a delicate primrose with a faint rose-pink on the edge, which casts a pleasing blush tint to a mass of the blooms without destroying the *creamy-yellow* effect. 6d. per packet.
- 182 **Splendour**—Bright rose, flushed with crimson. Very handsome. 3d. per packet.
- 183 **Senator**—Standard chocolate, shaded with creamy-white; flowers finely expanded. 3d. per packet.
- 184 **Shahzada**—The colour, rich dark maroon with a shade of purple, is most distinct and attractive. 6d. per packet.
- 185 **Stanley**—Deep self maroon, very handsome and distinct, flowers of the finest form and substance. The very best of the dark varieties. 3d. per packet.
- 186 **Sadie Burpee**—The finest white now in commerce; the first-class award of the Royal Horticultural Society pronounces it The White Sweet Pea, "par excellence." 6d. per packet.
- 187 **Eckford's Large-flowered Varieties**—In splendid mixture. 6d. per packet.
- 188 **Fine Mixed**—Good sorts. 3d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

For New Sweet Peas, see Coloured Pages.

DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS.

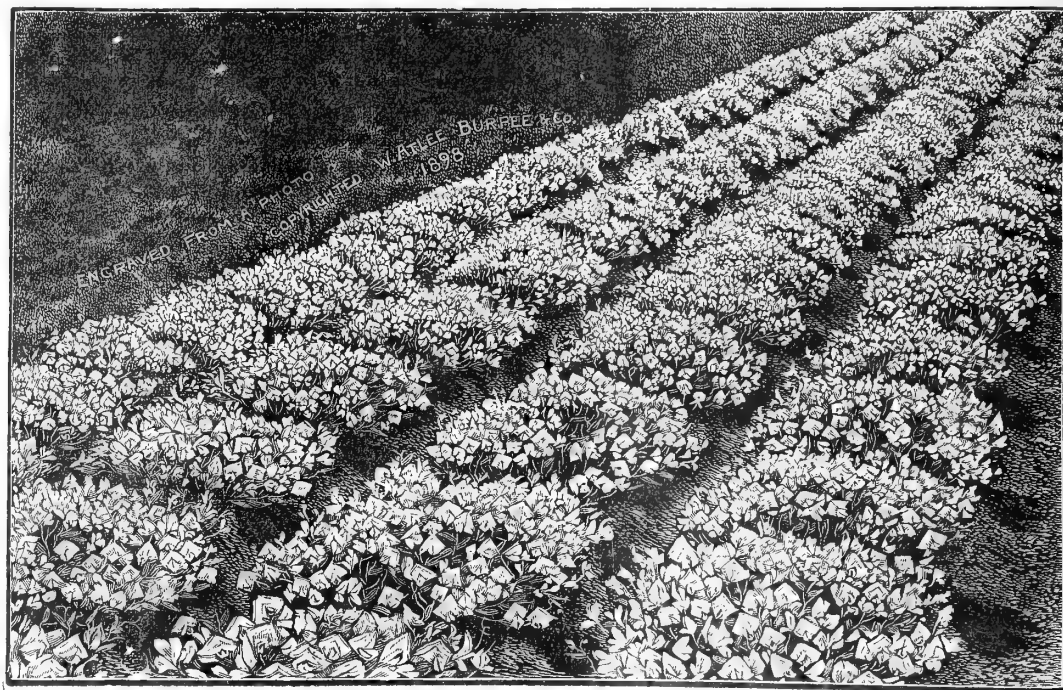
Delicious Perfume.

Flowers equal in Size to
the Tall Varieties.

Easy to Grow.

*Splendidly adapted for Beds
and Borders.*

The Set of five Cupid Sweet Peas,
1s. 6d., post free.



CUPID SWEET PEAS—HABIT OF GROWTH.

- 189 **White Cupid**—The foliage is a very dark green; blossoms pure waxy white, of unequalled substance, and fully as large as Emily Henderson. The plant does not grow over 5 inches high, and never more than 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The stems are about 4 inches long, bearing two or three blossoms all very near the end of the stem. It is a wonderfully free bloomer, and begins to flower early in the Spring and continues until Autumn. 3d. per packet.
- 190 **Pink Cupid**—The standard is wide, not infrequently measuring 1½ inch, and curves over a trifle from the top, which gives a distinct shell-shaped appearance. The standard is a bright rose-pink, while the wings are pure white or light pink, very large and finely formed. 6d. per packet.
- 191 **Primrose Cupid**—This is identical with the original White Cupid in all respects except colouring. The flowers are of rich creamy tint, identical with that of the tall Primrose. The standard is rather short, but stiffly erect, very broad and well expanded; wings wide and well expanded. 6d. per packet.
- 192 **Beauty Cupid**—The standard is a delicate and yet decided rose colour, lightening to nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base. The wings are suffused rosy-carmine, deepening at the edges. A vigorous grower, it is a wonderfully free bloomer, and, besides its beauty in the garden, promises to be of real value as a commercial flower in greenhouses. 6d. per packet.
- 193 **Alice Eckford Cupid**—The standards are a rich, creamy white, suffused or blended with a delicate shading of soft flesh-pink; the wings are silvery-white, with a faint pink flush in the centre portion. The colouring of the entire flower becomes rather deeper, instead of fading, when well opened. The flower is identical in size, form, and colour with that of the tall "Alice Eckford," which, while not of the largest size, has been admired so greatly on account of the delicate and harmonious shadings of softly blended tints. 6d. per packet.

NEW CUPID SWEET PEAS—Boreatton, Countess of Radnor, Firefly. See coloured pages.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

ZINNIA ELEGANS, FL. PL. HARDY ANNUALS.

THERE is no class of annual flowers which has been so highly improved of late years as the double-flowered Zinnias, which may now be pronounced almost perfection. The flowers, which are large and perfectly double, range in colour from white to the most intense scarlet, orange, rose, salmon, purple, etc., and, considering their easy culture, should be grown freely in every garden. Being tender plants, Zinnias must not be sown in the open ground until September, delaying the operation a few weeks later in cold districts. When the young plants are two or three inches high they may be transplanted to about eighteen inches apart, and should be stopped by pinching off the points of the main shoots when about nine inches high, to induce a compact bushy growth. Zinnias are valuable on account of the long time they remain in bloom, no other annual being so durable.

- 194 **Double Mixed**—2 feet. 3d. per packet.
- 195 **Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima**—A very fine class of a robust habit of growth, and producing perfectly double flowers of an immense size, and of the most brilliant and beautiful colours. Finest mixed. 3 feet. 6d. per packet.
- 196 **Zebra or Striped**—Double mixed. The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of handsome striped double flowers. 2 feet. 6d. per packet.
- 197 **Curled and Crested**—Double mixed. A magnificent variety of colours. The petals are twisted, curled, and crested into fantastic and graceful forms. 2 feet. 6d. per packet.
- 198 **Darwini**—Double mixed. Small very double flowers, splendid for cutting. 2 feet. 3d. per packet.
- 199 **Pumila, fl. pl.**—Finest mixed. A semi-dwarf strain with large handsome double flowers. 1½ foot. 3d. per packet.



- 200 **Queen Victoria** (Double Giant White)—A pure white variety of the Zinnia elegans robusta plenissima, the well-known Giant Zinnias. The very double flowers are of beautiful shape, and measure about 4 inches across. 6d. per packet.

Imported Collections, see page 45.

The Wonderful New Discovery.

JADOO FIBRE.

The Material in which every Plant thrives without Earth.

PRICE—3 lbs., 1s.; per bushel, 5s.; per bale (6 bushels), 25s.

A FEW HINTS ON HOW TO USE JADOO FIBRE.

1. **Don't Overwater** your Plants. The surface of the fibre often looks dry, when it is quite damp underneath; when you do water, water well, and then leave the plant till it really wants water.
2. Press the Jadoo **tight** into the pot, if you use it without mixing earth with it; and if it rises in the pot, be sure to press it back again.
3. You can mix Jadoo if you like with an equal quantity of earth and sand. The earth used for mixing need not be very good, as the mixture with Jadoo will enable plants to grow in the poorest soil, provided there is some sand with it.
4. For sowing seed, fill a small box with Jadoo, keeping the finer

particles of the Jadoo on the surface. Sow on that, covering with a little more Jadoo or fine earth or sand.

5. For putting in Cuttings, mix one-third Jadoo, one-third earth, and one-third sand. Be sure that it is pressed tightly round the cuttings.

6. For Hyacinths and Narcissus, pot them in Jadoo mixed with earth and sand, as described in paragraph 3. Cover the pots with about four inches of sand or sifted ashes, and leave for about eight weeks.

7. For Window Boxes, whether the Plants to be used have been grown in Jadoo or in soil, simply turn them out of their pots, put them into the window box and fill up the interstices with half Jadoo, half earth.

CONCENTRATED JADOO LIQUID.

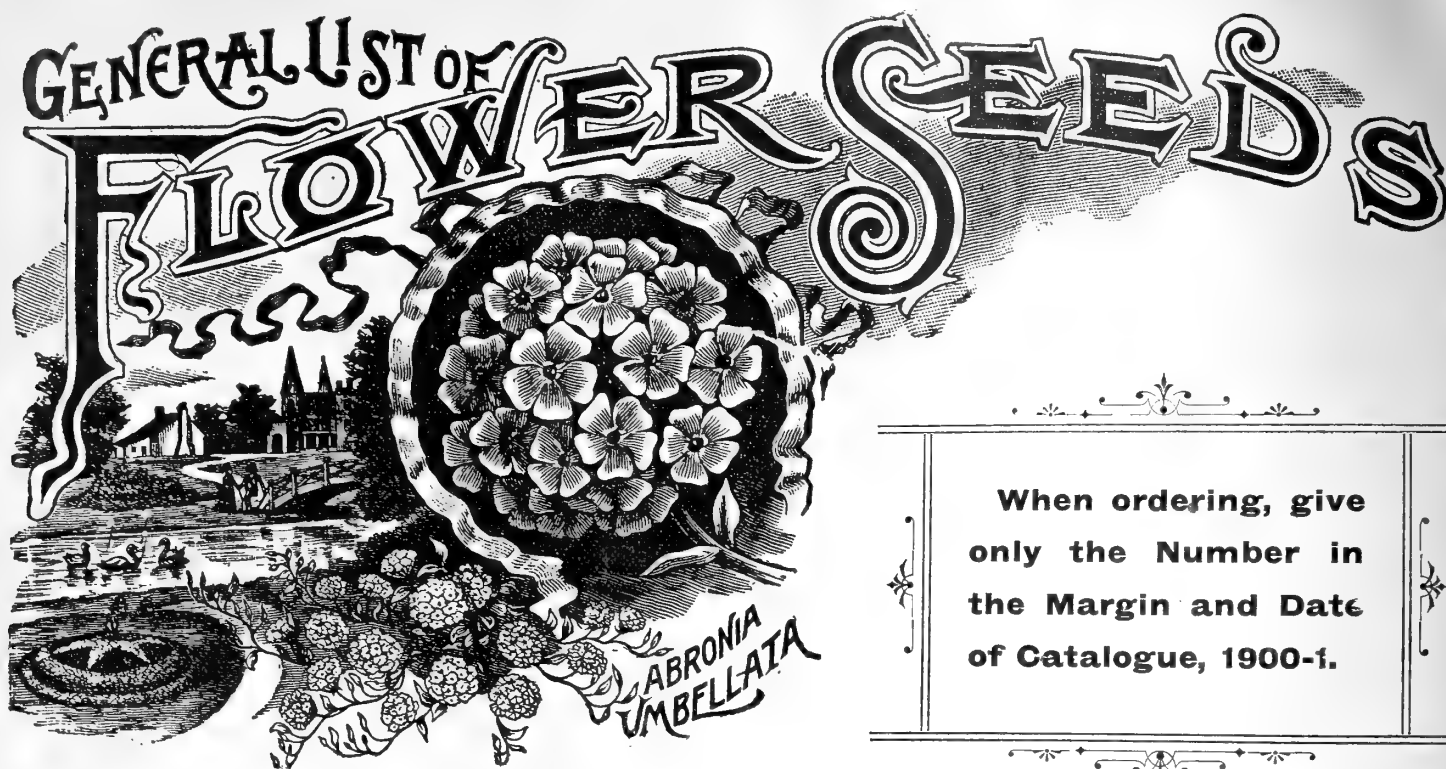
Both Meat and Drink to Plants.

Revives Drooping Plants, Strengthens the Weak, and Nourishes the Strong.

Jadoo Liquid, diluted 48 to 1, will be found the best possible thing for watering Roses and other flowers out of doors.

Above all, it increases the size, causes greater profusion of bloom, and heightens the colour of all flowers. Invaluable in Pot Culture. One gallon makes 48 gallons of strength for using. The cheapest fertiliser that is known. 2s. 6d. per gallon tin. Tin 9d. extra, which will be refunded when returned in good order.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,



When ordering, give
only the Number in
the Margin and Date
of Catalogue, 1900-1.

ANNUALS grow, bloom, and die the first year from Seed.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year from Seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the Spring, will flower the first year.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year from Seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years. Some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

ABBREVIATIONS.

H., hardy; H.H., half-hardy; T., tender; A., annual; B., biennial; P., perennial; Cl., climber; Trl., trailer.
Thus—H.H.A., half-hardy annual; T.P., tender perennial, etc.

NO HALF-PACKETS WILL BE SUPPLIED.

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
201	<i>Abronia arenaria</i> - - - - -	s. d. 0 3	yellow	H.A.	1	Pretty Verbena-like annuals, excellent for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc. Sweet scented.
202	" <i>umbellata</i> - - - - -	0 3	rosy lilac	"	1	
203	<i>Acroclinium album</i> , single - - - - -	0 3	white	"	1	
204	" " double - - - - -	0 3	"	"	1	Very beautiful daisy-like everlastings, valuable for winter bouquets. Should be cut when half expanded and hung up in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards.
205	" <i>roseum</i> , single - - - - -	0 3	bright rose	"	1	
206	" " double - - - - -	0 3	"	"	1	
207	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i> - - - - -	0 3	flesh "	H.P.	cl.	Splendid free-flowering climber with feathery foliage.
208	<i>Adonis æstivalis</i> (Flos Adonis) - - - - -	0 3	scarlet	H.A.	1	Showy annual, remaining a long time in flower.
209	<i>Æthionema grandiflora</i> - - - - -	0 6	rose	H.P.	1	Charming free-flowering perennial.
210	<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i> - - - - -	0 3	white	H.A.	1	Valuable bedding plants of dwarf habit, exceedingly floriferous. The white variety, A. Conspicuum, is excellent for bouquets.
211	" <i>Mexicanum</i> (Swanley Blue) - - - - -	0 3	blue	"	1	
212	<i>Agrostemma cœla rosa</i> (Rose of Heaven) - - - - -	0 3	rose	"	1	
213	<i>Alonsoa</i> , fine mixed - - - - -	0 3	various	H.H.A.	1½	Free-flowering and attractive. Flowering all the Summer, this pretty annual makes one of the most desirable bedding plants that can be grown.
214	<i>Alsine pinifolia</i> (gracilis) - - - - -	0 3	white	H.P.	1	Very pretty dwarf plant for edgings.
215	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> (Sweet Alyssum) - - - - -	0 3	"	H.A.	1	
216	" <i>saxatile compactum</i> - - - - -	0 3	yellow	H.P.	1	
217	<i>Amaranthus bicolor ruber</i> , splendid - - - - -	0 3	carmine scarlet fol.	H.H.A.	1	A handsome class of ornamental foliaged plants, very effective if planted either singly or in masses. A. Salicifolius makes a splendid plant for conservatory decoration.
218	" <i>salicifolius</i> , decorative - - - - -	0 3	red & yellow fol.	"	2½	
219	" <i>tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat) - - - - -	0 3	variegated foliage	"	2	
220	" <i>caudatus</i> (Love-lies-bleeding) - - - - -	0 3	red	"	2	Beautiful white everlasting.
221	" <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather) - - - - -	0 3	brilliant scarlet	"	2	
222	<i>Ammobium alatum grandiflorum</i> - - - - -	0 3	white	H.A.	2	



BARTONIA AUREA (No. 251).



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS (No. 244).



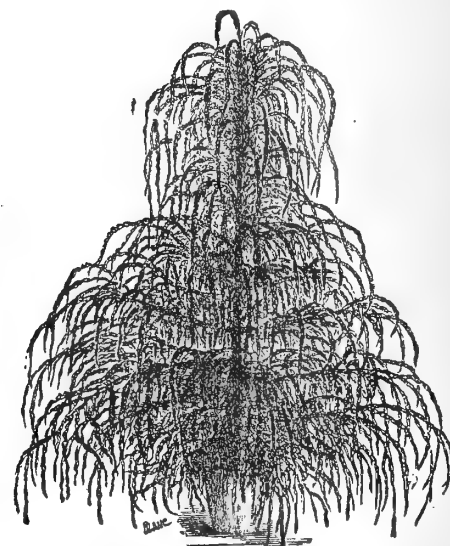
ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM (No. 205).



ARNEBIA CORNUTA (No. 243).



BELLIS PERENNIS (No. 253).



AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS (No. 218).



ASTER, GLOBE-FLOWERED (No. 14).



AQUILEGIA (No. 239).



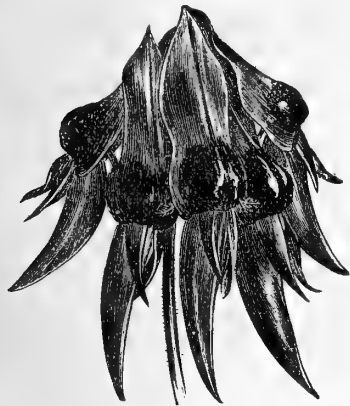
ANTIRRHINUM (No. 228).

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

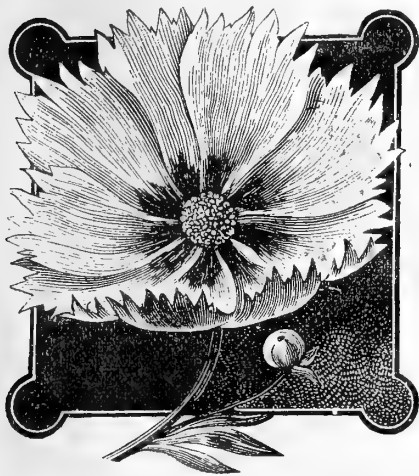
No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
		s. d.				
223	<i>Ampelopsis Veitchi</i> (Virginian Creeper) -	0 3	ornamental foliage	H.P.	cl.	{ Also known as Japanese Ivy. Small leaved, which turns to bright scarlet-crimson, and orange in the Autumn.
224	<i>Anagallis grandiflora</i> , fine mixed -	0 3	various	H.A.	1	{ Very handsome, spreading, free-flowering annuals, splendid for borders, rock-work, etc.
225	<i>Anchusa capensis</i> (Cape Forget-me-not) -	0 3	blue	"	1	{ Long bloomer. Splendid for bouquets.
226	<i>Anemone</i> , finest mixed -	0 3	various	H.P.	1	{ Roots of Anemones can be supplied during Autumn.
227	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i> -	1 0	blue	H.H.P.	1	{ Fine spikes of sweet-scented blue flowers; excellent for pot culture.
228	<i>Antirrhinum</i> (Snapdragon), tall mixed -	0 3	various	H.P.	2½	{ The strains here offered are particularly fine, and will fairly vie with the Carnation in the variety of their stripes and spots. The new variety, Golden Queen, is an undoubted acquisition; the blooms are large and beautiful in form, and closely set on the stem.
229	" Tom Thumb, dwarf mixed -	0 3	"	"	1	
230	" " striped -	0 3	"	"	1	
231	" " white -	0 3	white	"	1	
232	" Golden Queen -	0 6	yellow	"	1½	
(Imported Collections, see page 45.)						
233	<i>Aquilegia Skinneri</i> (Columbine) -	0 6	scarlet and yellow	"	2	{ Columbines. This class of hardy perennials will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and are admirably adapted for border or permanent beds, where they form beautiful objects.
234	" <i>Californica hybrida</i> -	0 6	yellow and orange	"	2	
235	" <i>Caryophylloides</i> , fl. pl. -	0 6	variegated	"	2	
236	" <i>Stuarti</i> -	1 6	blue and white	"	2	
237	" <i>Formosa</i> , fl. pl., double blue -	0 3	blue	"	2	
238	" <i>vulgaris</i> , fl. pl., double white -	0 3	white	"	2	{ A. <i>Stuarti</i> is a splendid novelty, producing immense flowers, with blue corolla and white sepals. A. <i>Caryophylloides</i> is a splendid showy variety, double white flowers, heavily striped with dark red.
239	" double mixed -	0 3	various	"	2	
240	<i>Arabis alpina</i> -	0 3	white	"	1	{ Splendid for rock-work; also one of the best plants for broad edgings; is always green during the hot Summer months.
241	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> (Strawberry Tree) -	0 6	"	"	10	{ Handsome shrub, with laurel-like foliage. The fruits, which are edible, are much used by florists in the making up of bouquets, sprays, etc.
242	<i>Argemone</i> , fine mixed -	0 3	various	H.A.	2	{ Large-flowering pretty annuals.
243	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i> -	0 9	yellow and brown	H.H.A.	1½	{ Curious and exceedingly handsome flowers of a rich yellow, and marked with five large brown spots.
244	<i>Asparagus plumosus nanus</i> (Asparagus Fern) -	2 0	ornamental foliage	H.P.	2	{ Decorative foliage, splendid for cutting.
245	<i>Asperula odorata</i> (Woodroof) -	0 3	white	"	2	{ Very sweet scented.
246	<i>Aster</i> , New Large-flowered perennial varieties, } splendid mixed -	0 6	various	"	1-3	{ Fine Autumn-blooming flower. Invaluable where cut blooms are required.
	" annual sorts. (See page 46).					
247	<i>Athanasia annua</i> -	0 3	yellow	H.A.	1	{ Pretty everlasting.
248	<i>Auricula</i> , From finest named varieties -	1 0	various	H.P.	2	{ Saved exclusively from prize flowers.
249	<i>Azalea indica</i> , From finest named varieties -	1 0	"	"	2	{ Well-known magnificent flowering plants.
250	<i>Balloon Vine</i> (<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>) -	0 3	white	H.A.	cl.	{ Handsome and curious climber.
	Balsam (See page 47).					
251	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> -	0 3	golden	"	1½	{ Showy annual.
	<i>Begonia</i> (See page 47).					
252	<i>Bellis perennis</i> , finest double white (Daisy) -	0 6	white	H.P.	1	{ An old favourite, and one of the most charming spring flowers. Snowball and Longfellow are of recent introduction.
253	" " " mixed -	0 6	various	"	1	
254	" " Snowball -	0 9	white	"	1	
255	" " Longfellow -	0 6	dark rose	"	1	
256	<i>Beta cicla Brasiliensis</i> (Ornamental Beet) -	0 3	variegated foliage	H.A.	1½	{ Handsome foliaged plants.
	<i>Bleeding Heart</i> (See <i>Dielytra spectabilis</i>)					
257	<i>Bocconia cordata</i> -	0 3	white	H.P.	6	{ Heart-leaved ornamental plant.
258	<i>Boronia megastigma</i> (Sweet Boronia) -	0 6	brown and lemon	"	2	{ Deliciously scented flowers.
259	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i> -	0 3	blue	H.A.	1	{ Swan River Daisies; very pretty.
260	" " <i>alba</i> -	0 3	white	"	1	
261	<i>Browallia</i> fine mixed -	0 3	various	"	1½	{ Most desirable elegant flowering annuals.
262	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa</i> -	0 3	ornamental fruits	H.H.A.	cl.	{ A climbing annual of great beauty, bearing green fruits (not edible) which change in colour, as the season advances, to bright scarlet striped with white.
263	<i>Cacalia coccinea</i> (Tassel flower) -	0 3	scarlet	H.A.	1½	{ Very floriferous and showy annuals, excellent for mixed beds and borders.
264	" <i>lutea</i> -	0 3	golden	"	1½	
265	<i>Calampelis scabra</i> (<i>Eccremocarpus</i>) -	0 3	orange	H.P.	cl.	{ One of the finest climbers.
266	<i>Calandrinia grandiflora</i> -	0 3	rose	H.A.	1	{ Showy; suitable for hot dry situations.
	<i>Calceolaria</i> (See page 47).					
267	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> , fl. pl., Meteor -	0 3	orange striped	"	1	{ Distinct variety of great beauty; the flowers are large and of a splendid metallic golden colour.
	Californian Tree Poppy (See <i>Romneya Coulteri</i>).					
268	<i>Calliopsis Drummondii</i> -	0 3	yellow & crimson	"	2	{ Well known and brilliant annuals, remaining a long time in bloom. Very fine for bouquets.
269	" <i>atrosanguinea</i> -	0 3	dark red	"	2	
270	" <i>coronata</i> -	0 3	yellow	"	1½	
271	" <i>tinctoria</i> -	0 3	yellow and brown	"	2	
272	" fine mixed -	0 3	various	"	2	
273	" <i>lanceolata</i> -	0 6	yellow	H.P.	2½-3	{ Beautiful perennial, good for cutting.
(Imported Collections, see page 45.)						



CENTAUREA, EMPEROR WILLIAM (No. 293).



CLIAANTHUS DAMPIERI (No. 326).



CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII (No. 268).

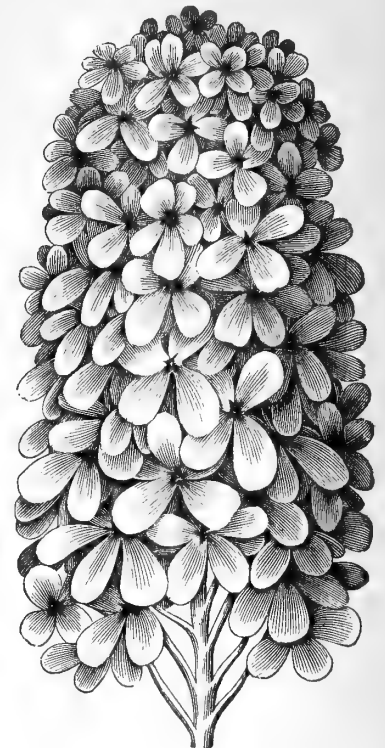


CONVOLVULUS MINOR (No. 338).



CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA (No. 273).

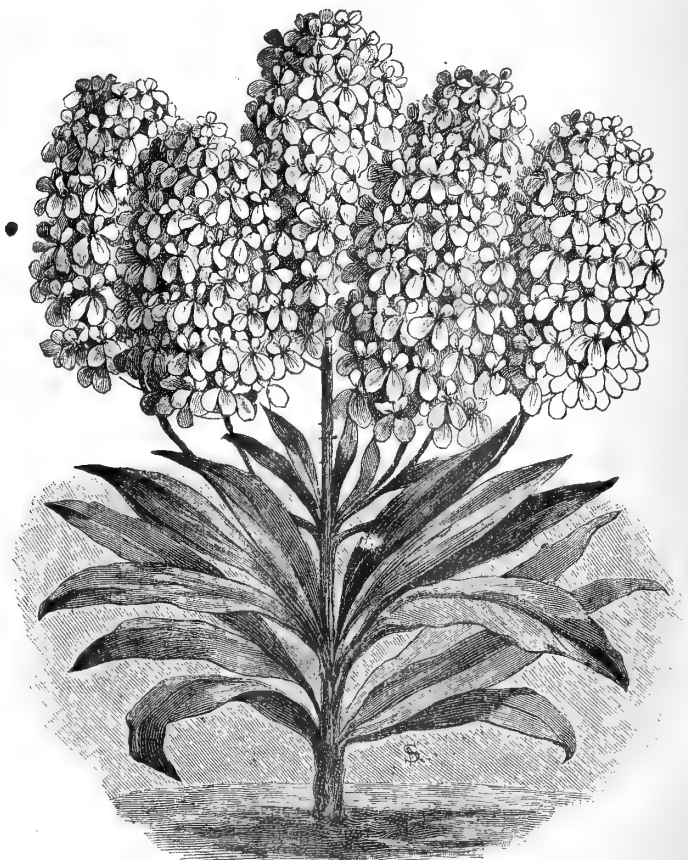
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CANDYTUFT, EMPRESS (No. 284).

OUR SUPERB MIXTURE OF PANSY CONTAINS
ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES.

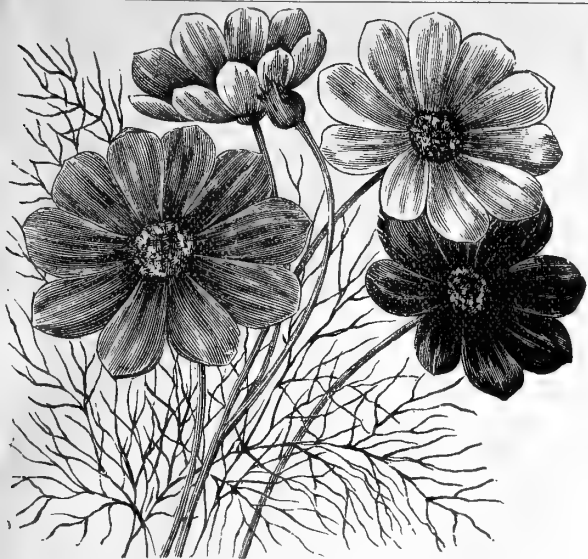
See Page 52.



CANDYTUFT, LITTLE PRINCE (No. 287).

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
274	Campanula <i>carpatica</i> - - - -	0 3	blue	H.P.	1	Canterbury Bells. These are a highly interesting and desirable class of handsome flowering plants for the decoration of the garden. The large bells of the pure white variety are especially handsome, and should be freely grown for the contrast they afford with most other flowers. C. <i>Mirabilis</i> is a beautiful new variety, with pale blue or lilac flowers.
275	" <i>calycanthema</i> (Cup and Saucer) - -	0 3	various	H.B.	1½	
276	" Medium, single mixed - - - -	0 3	"	"	2	
277	" " double mixed - - - -	0 3	"	"	2	
278	" " white - - - -	0 3	white	"	2	
279	" <i>mirabilis</i> - - - -	1 0	pale blue	H.P.	2	
	Canary Creeper (<i>See Tropæolum</i>).					
280	Candytuft , finest mixed - - - -	0 3	various	H.A.	1	A very useful class of hardy border plants, which have attained a well-deserved popularity. C. <i>Empress</i> and <i>Carmine</i> are the finest of all the annual varieties, bearing magnificent heads of bloom. The perennial varieties, C. <i>Gibraltarica</i> and <i>Pruiti</i> , are charming plants, the latter being very useful for pot cultivation. C. <i>Little Prince</i> is a handsome new dwarf variety, producing massive spikes of large, pure white flowers.
281	" purple - - - -	0 3	purple	"	1	
282	" white - - - -	0 3	white	"	1	
283	" " rocket - - - -	0 3	"	"	1	
284	" <i>Empress</i> - - - -	0 6	"	"	1	
285	" dark crimson - - - -	0 3	crimson	"	1	
286	" carmine - - - -	0 3	carmine	"	1	
287	" Little Prince (new) - - - -	0 6	white	"	½	
288	" <i>Gibraltarica</i> - - - -	0 6	lilac	H.P.	1	
289	" <i>Pruiti</i> - - - -	0 6	white	"	½	
290	Canna , Crozy's new hybrids - - - -	0 6	various	"	3-4	Saved from the handsomest of Mr. Crozy's new introductions. Most of them are dwarf in habit, early bloomers, and very remarkable both for beauty and size of flowers and foliage. Soak the seeds in moderately warm water for about twelve hours before planting.
	Canterbury Bell (<i>See Campanula</i>).					
	Carnation (<i>See page 48</i>).					
	Castor Oil Plant (<i>See Ricinus</i>).					
291	Catananche <i>cœrulea</i> - - - -	0 3	blue	"	3	Pretty everlastings.
292	" " <i>alba</i> - - - -	0 3	blue and white	"	3	
293	Centaurea , <i>Emperor William</i> - - - -	0 3	blue	H.A.	1½	Showy hardy annuals. The new double variety may, to a certain extent, be compared to <i>Gaillardia Lorenziana</i> .
294	" <i>Cyanus minor</i> , mixed - - - -	0 3	various	"	1½	
295	" " double mixed - - - -	0 6	"	"	1½	
296	" " <i>alba</i> - - - -	0 3	white	"	1½	Very large and sweet-scented flowers, excellent for cutting.
297	" <i>Imperialis</i> , mixed - - - -	0 6	various	"	1½	
298	" <i>Chameleon</i> - - - -	0 6	yellow and rose	"	1½	
299	" <i>Margarita odorata alba</i> - - - -	0 6	white	"	1½	Sweet Sultan. Fine, sweet-scented annuals.
300	" <i>suaveolens</i> - - - -	0 3	yellow	"	1½	
301	" <i>moschata</i> , mixed - - - -	0 3	various	"	1½	
	(<i>Imported Collections, see page 45.</i>)					
302	Centranthus , fine mixed - - - -	0 3	"	"	1	Free blooming, adapted for masses and edgings.
303	Centrosema grandiflora (Butterfly Pea) - -	0 6	reddish violet	H.P.	cl.	A beautiful, hardy climber, bears in the greatest profusion inverted pea-shaped flowers of great beauty. Occasionally plants bear pure white flowers. Blooming stems, placed in water, remain fresh for several days.
304	Cephalaria <i>tartarica</i> - - - -	0 3	yellow	"	1½	Splendid plant for bees.
305	Cerastium <i>Biebersteini</i> - - - -	0 3	white	"	½	Mouse ear, very pretty.
306	Cerithe , mixed (Honeywort) - - - -	0 3	various	H.A.	1	Showy annuals, excellent for bees.
307	Chamœpeuce <i>casabonæ</i> - - - -	0 3	lilac	H.P.	1½	Fishbone thistle, ornamental.
	Chinese Primroses (<i>See page 53</i>).					
308	Chrysanthemum <i>tricolor</i> , <i>Burridgeanum</i> - -	0 3	white and rose	H.A.	2	Showy annuals for mixed beds or borders. C. <i>Burridgeanum</i> and <i>atrococcineum</i> are exceedingly handsome. The new double hybrids are a charming class. It is impossible to describe the beautiful forms which have been produced. All the varieties are easy of cultivation, exceedingly floriferous, and very useful for cutting.
309	" <i>tricolor</i> , <i>atrococcineum</i> - - - -	0 3	scarlet	"	2	
310	" " fine mixed, single - - - -	0 3	various	"	2	
311	" " <i>Dunnetti</i> , double white - - - -	0 3	white	"	2	
312	" " " yellow - - - -	0 3	yellow	"	2	
313	" " New double hybrids - - - -	0 6	various	"	1½	
314	" <i>coronarum sulphureum</i> , fl. pl. - - - -	0 3	golden	"	1½	
315	" <i>inodorum</i> , double white - - - -	0 3	white	H.B.	1	
316	" <i>frutescens</i> , <i>Comtesse de Chambord</i> - -	0 6	"	H.P.	3	
	(<i>Imported Collections, see page 45.</i>)					
317	Cineraria <i>maritima candidissima</i> - - - -	0 3	silvery foliage	"	1	Useful for carpet bedding.
	(<i>For choice strains of Cineraria, see page 49.</i>)					
318	Clarkia elegans rosea - - - -	0 3	rose	H.A.	1½	An exceedingly useful class of hardy annuals, admirably suited for sowing in patches, or mixed borders, and are very easy of cultivation.
319	" " fl. pl., double - - - -	0 3	"	"	1½	
320	" " <i>alba</i> , fl. pl., double - - - -	0 3	white	"	1½	
321	" " fine mixed - - - -	0 3	various	"	1½	
322	" " <i>pulchella</i> - - - -	0 3	crimson	"	1½	
323	Clematis flammula (<i>Virgin's Bower</i>) - -	0 3	white	H.P.	cl.	Pretty sweet-scented climber.
324	" Superb mixture of Jackman's large-flowering hybrids - - - -	1 0	various	"	cl.	These magnificent hardy climbers are highly popular, and, considering their great beauty, freedom of blooming, and the facility with which they may be trained on any kind of wall, trellis, or verandah, and in almost any aspect, it is surprising that Clematises are not found in abundance in every garden.
325	Cleome pūgens (<i>Giant Spider Plant</i>) - -	0 6	bright rose	H.A.	4	Curious; with large, spider-like flowers.



COSMOS (No. 345).

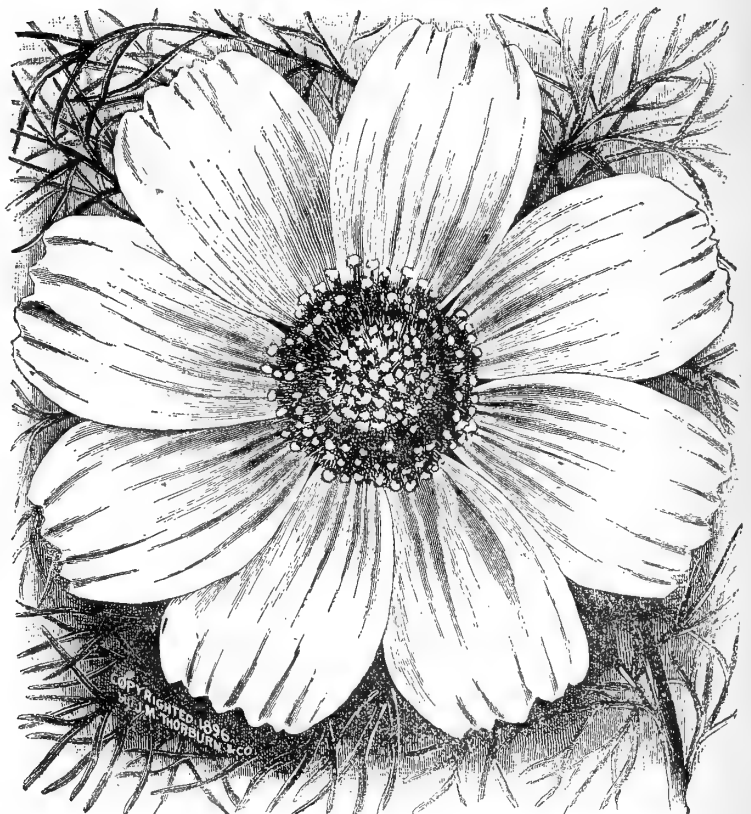


COBÆA SCANDENS (No. 330).



CAMPANULA (No. 275).

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sent with order.



COSMOS, NEW GIANT (No. 346).



CENTAUREA CYANUS MINOR, DOUBLE (No. 295).



CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS (No. 350).



CARNATION, YELLOW GROUND (No. 42).

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
		s. d.				
326	<i>Clanthus Dampieri</i> (Sturt's Desert Pea) -	0 6	scarlet and black	H.B.	trl.	Probably the finest of our native flowers. No description can do justice to it. It is comparatively easy of cultivation, requiring a light sandy soil and plenty of heat to bring out its flowers in their highest beauty.
327	" <i>puniceus</i> (Glory Pea) -	0 6	scarlet and white	H.P.	6	Splendid flowering shrub.
328	<i>Clintonia elegans</i> -	0 3	blue	H.A.	$\frac{1}{2}$	} Handsome Lobelia-like plants, very useful for pots, edgings, etc.
329	" <i>pulchella alba</i> -	0 3	white	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
330	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> -	0 6	purple	H.P.	cl.	} Quick-growing climbers, with large bell-shaped flowers. Very showy. <i>C. macrostemma</i> is a beautiful variety, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective with long stamens.
331	" <i>alba</i> -	0 6	white	"	cl.	
332	" <i>macrostemma</i> -	0 6	green and violet	"	cl.	
	Cockscomb (See page 48).					
	Coleus (See page 49).					
333	<i>Collinsia bicolor</i> -	0 3	lilac and white	H.A.	1	Early spring-flowering annual.
	Columbine (See <i>Aquilegia</i>).					
334	<i>Commelina celestris</i> -	0 3	blue	H.H.P.	1	} Showy, favourite plants for pots and gardens.
335	" <i>alba</i> -	0 3	white	"	1	
336	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (Lily-of-the-Valley) -	0 6	"	H.P.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Well-known, sweet-scented flowers.
337	<i>Convolvulus major</i> (Morning Glory) -	0 3	various	H.A.	cl.	Fine annual climbers, splendid for trellises.
338	" <i>minor, mixed</i> -	0 3	"	"	1	Excellent border plant.
339	" <i>mauritanicus</i> -	0 6	blue	H.P.	trl.	Useful for suspended baskets.
						Grand New climbers, which have given the greatest satisfaction and surprise to all. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet, while the foliage is quite distinct and luxuriant.
340	" (Giant Imperial Morning Glories) -	0 6	various	H.A.	cl.	
	(Imported Collections, see page 45).					
	Coreopsis (See <i>Calliopsis</i>).					
	Cornflower (See <i>Centaurea</i>).					
341	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i> -	0 3	velvety brown	"	2	} Showy annual, blooming profusely during the Summer and Autumn months.
342	<i>Cosmos</i> (<i>Cosmea</i>) <i>bipinnata alba</i> -	0 3	white	"	4-6	} An exceedingly beautiful Autumn flowering plant. The flowers are borne profusely in loose clusters, and present a charming appearance, embracing all shades of red, white, purple, and lavender, and are indeed beautiful. If sown early in the Spring, they will commence blooming in Autumn, and continue to bloom into Winter. For bouquets and vases they are unsurpassed, lasting a long time in water. The large white variety is most valuable for florists.
343	" " <i>purpurea</i> -	0 3	purple	"	4-6	
344	" " Improved new yellow -	0 6	yellow	"	3	
345	" " fine mixed -	0 3	various	"	4-6	
346	" New Giant early-flowering fancy -	0 6	"	"	4-6	
347	" <i>diversifolia</i> (Black Cosmos) -	0 6	blackish purple	H.P.	3	} The flowers of this lovely Cosmos are deep blackish-purple, in fact, almost black.
348	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>) -	0 3	yellow	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	
349	<i>Cuphea</i> fine mixed -	0 3	various	H.H.A.	1	Well-known English plant.
	Cyclamen (See page 47)					
350	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> (Umbrella plant) -	0 6	apricot	H.P.	2	} Dwarf, free-flowering bedding plants, and are deserving of more extensive cultivation.
	Cypress Vine (See <i>Ipomœa</i>).					
	Dahlia (See page 49).					
	Daisy (See <i>Bellis perennis</i>).					
351	<i>Datura fastuosa</i> Huberiana, double mixed -	0 3	various	H.A.	3	} Sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. Golden Queen is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and very showy variety.
352	" Golden Queen -	0 6	yellow	"	3	
	Delphinium (See page 49).					
	Desert Pea (See <i>Clanthus</i>).					
	Devil-in-a-bush (See <i>Nigella</i>).					
353	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> , single mixed -	0 3	various	H.P.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Old garden favourites. The new variety, Holborn Glory, is without exception the best and largest Sweet William ever introduced. The raiser of this novelty says: "He has measured many individual flowers, each of which more than covered a penny piece."
354	" " double " -	0 3	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
355	" " Holborn Glory -	0 6	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
						A very popular and lovely plant, for growing either in pots or in the open ground bearing flowers of rose and white suspended on stalks in a drooping habit in the shape of a heart. The plants, after being pricked out of the seed bed, form themselves into bulbs, from which they flower in the Spring, afterwards dying back, and making fresh foliage again the following year from stronger and more numerous tubers.
356	<i>Dielytra spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart) -	1 6	rose and white	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	



IMPERIAL MORNING GLORIES (No. 340).



FOXGLOVE (No. 357).



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR (No. 310).



CANDYTUFT GIBALTARICA (No. 288).



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS, FL. PL.,
-METEOR (No. 267).



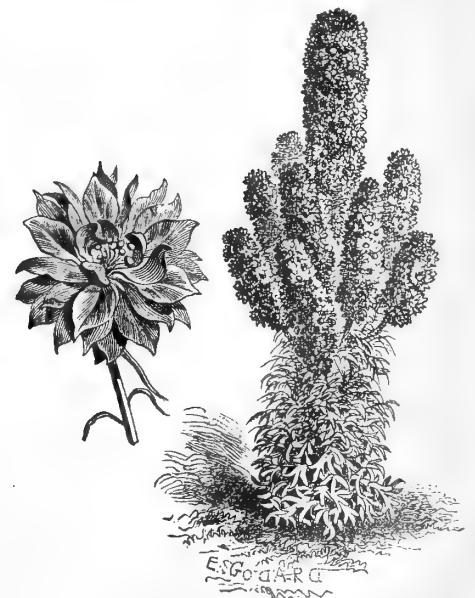
CATANANCHE CERULEA (No. 291).



CLEOME (No. 325).



DODECATHEON MEADIA (No. 360).



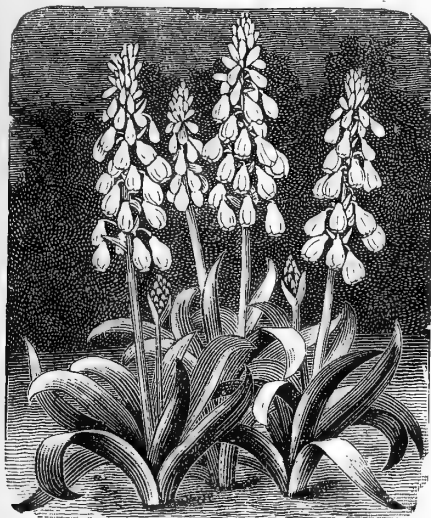
DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM (No. 60).

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
357	<i>Digitalis</i> (Foxglove), mixed	s. d. 0 3	various	H.P.	3	For herbaceous and mixed borders these will be found most useful.
358	" Ivery's splendid spotted	0 3	"	"	3	
359	" monstrosa, splendid mixed	0 3	"	"	4	
360	<i>Dodecatheon</i> Meadia (American Cowslip)	0 6	purple	"	1	
361	<i>Dolichos</i> lignosus	0 3	"	"	cl.	Quick-growing climbers, suitable for covering fences and unsightly walls.
362	" lablab (Hyacinth Bean)	0 3	"	"	cl.	
363	" " albus	0 3	white	"	cl.	
	<i>Eccremocarpus</i> (See <i>Calampelis</i>).					
364	<i>Elsholtzia</i> cristata	0 3	lilac	H.A.	1	Sweet-scented and pretty.
365	<i>Erinus</i> alpinus, fine mixed	1 0	various	H.P.	½	Beautiful little Alpine plants for dry, sunny rock-work, etc.
366	<i>Erythrina</i> crista-galli (Coral-tree)	0 6	scarlet	"	15	Beautiful shrub, with intense scarlet flowers.
367	<i>Eschscholtzia</i> Californica	0 3	yellow	H.A.	1½	Very profuse blooming plants, of extremely rich and beautiful colours. <i>E. crocea alba</i> is a large double white variety.
368	" Mandarin	0 3	orange	"	1	
369	" <i>crocea alba</i> , double white	0 3	white	"	1	
370	<i>Eucalyptus</i> ficifolia (Scarlet-flowering gum)	1 0	scarlet	H.P.	20	Hardly anything more gorgeous can be imagined than the flowers of this beautiful small tree. It commences to flower about January, producing brilliant scarlet trusses of flowers. It blooms when quite young.
371	<i>Eucharidium</i> grandiflorum	0 3	red	H.A.	1	Free-blooming pretty annual, somewhat resembling the <i>Clarkias</i> .
372	<i>Eupatorium</i> Fraseri	0 3	white	H.P.	3	
373	<i>Euphorbia</i> heterophylla (Fire-on-the-mountain)	0 6	carmine	H.H.A.	3	Produces handsome carmine bracts. Very effective.
374	<i>Eutoca</i> multiflora	0 3	lavender	H.A.	1	Fine dwarf annuals for beds and borders.
	Evening Primrose (See <i>Oenothera</i>).					
	Evening-scented Stock (See <i>Mathiola</i>).					
375	<i>Exacum</i> affine	1 0	lilac	H.P.	½	Handsome Winter-flowering plant, sweet scented.
376	<i>Fenzlia</i> dianthiflora rosea	0 6	rose	H.A.	½	Very profuse flowering plants, well suited for pot culture.
	<i>Flos Adonis</i> (See <i>Adonis æstivalis</i>).					
	Forget-me-not (See <i>Myosotis</i>).					
	Foxglove (See <i>Digitalis</i>).					
377	<i>Fragaria</i> indica (Indian Strawberry)	0 6	white	H.P.	trl.	Pretty little pot plant, bearing bright scarlet berries.
378	<i>Freesia</i> refracta alba	0 6	"	"	¾	Handsome sweet-scented bulbous plants, splendid for cutting, easily grown from seed.
379	<i>Fuchsia</i> hybrida, single mixed	1 6	various	"	var.	
380	" " double	2 0	"	"	"	
	<i>Gaillardia</i> (See page 50).					
381	<i>Gentiana</i> acaulis	0 3	dark blue	"	½	Beautiful early flowering border plant.
382	<i>Geum</i> atrosanguineum, double	0 3	scarlet	"	1½	Double scarlet flowers, beautiful for bouquets.
383	<i>Gilia</i> tricolor	0 3	spotted	H.A.	¾	Pretty dwarf annual.
384	<i>Gladiolus</i> , splendid mixed	0 6	various	H.P.	2½	Showy Summer and Autumn blooming plants.
385	<i>Globe</i> amaranth, white	0 3	white	H.A.	1½	
386	" " purple	0 3	purple	"	1½	
387	" " mixed	0 3	various	"	1½	
	<i>Gloxinia</i> (See page 50).					
388	<i>Gnaphalium</i> Leontopodium (Edelweiss)	0 6	white	H.P.	½	The pretty Alpine plant so eagerly sought for by tourists.
389	<i>Godetia</i> , Lady Albemarle	0 3	dark crimson	H.A.	1½	
390	" Duchess of Albany	0 3	white	"	1½	Magnificent class of free-flowering hardy annuals, deserving of the most extensive culture. Lady Albemarle, Duchess of Albany, and Lady Satin Rose are especially worthy of notice, the flowers being of immense size and charming appearance.
391	" Lady Satin Rose	0 3	carmine	"	1	
392	" The Bride	0 3	crimson and white	"	1½	
393	" Whitney	0 3	crimson	"	1½	
394	" Bijou	0 3	white	"	¾	
	Golden Feather (See <i>Pyrethrum</i>).					
395	<i>Gypsophila</i> , fine mixed	0 3	various	"	1	Elegant flowers, suitable for bouquets, etc.
396	" paniculata	0 3	white	H.P.	2	
397	<i>Hawkweed</i> , mixed	0 3	various	H.A.	1½	Useful and showy annuals.
	Heartsease (See <i>Pansy</i> , page 52).					
398	<i>Helianthus</i> cucumerifolius, miniature	0 3	orange	"	3	Habit very branching, flowers only 2 inches in diameter.
399	" globosus fistulosus, double	0 3	"	"	6	Superb double Sunflower.
400	" Henry Wilde	0 3	golden	"	6	Small, with jet black centre.
401	" Russian Giant	0 3	yellow	"	8	Enormous single flowers.
402	" argyrophyllus, Silver Queen	0 3	"	"	4	Beautiful silvery foliage; very ornamental.
403	" Stella, new	0 6	"	"	4	Splendid, flowers 2½ to 3 inches across, excellent for cutting.
404	" Golden Bouquet	0 9	"	H.P.	3	
405	<i>Helichrysum</i> monstrosum, double mixed	0 3	various	H.A.	3	A brilliant and splendid class of showy Everlastings that remain in bloom for a long time. Exceedingly useful for Winter decorations.
406	" minimum	0 3	"	"	1	



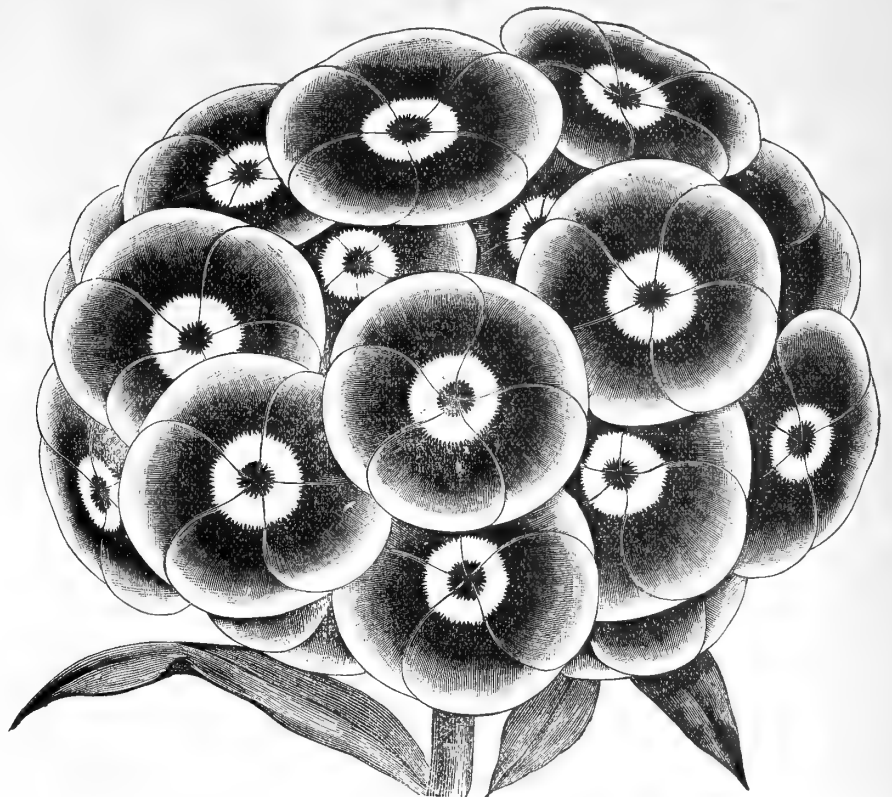
FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA (No. 378).



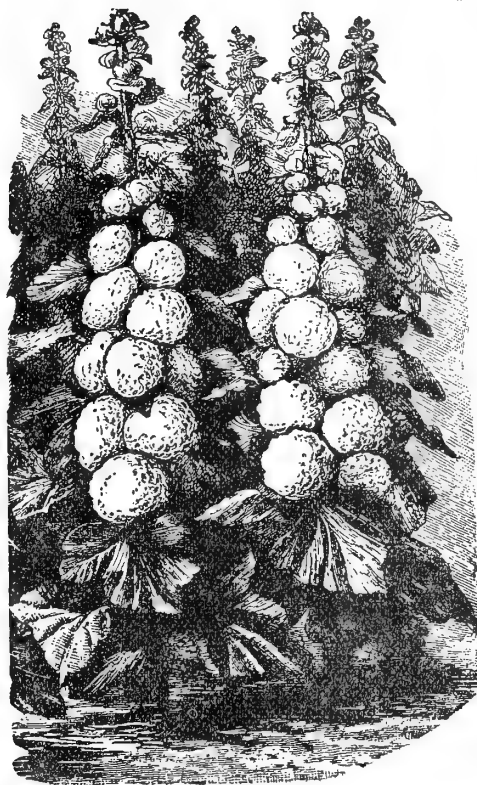
HYACINTHUS CANDICANS (No. 418).



GODETIA DUCHESS OF ALBANY (No. 390).



SWEET WILLIAM, HOLBORN GLORY (No. 355).



HOLLYHOCK (No. 413).



MINIATURE SUNFLOWER (No. 398).



GLOBE AMARANTH (No. 386).

"The Zinnia Seeds I got from you in September did splendidly, and are showing good blossoms. I must say that all the seeds I get from you do well, so I have every faith that you will send me good seed this time as usual."

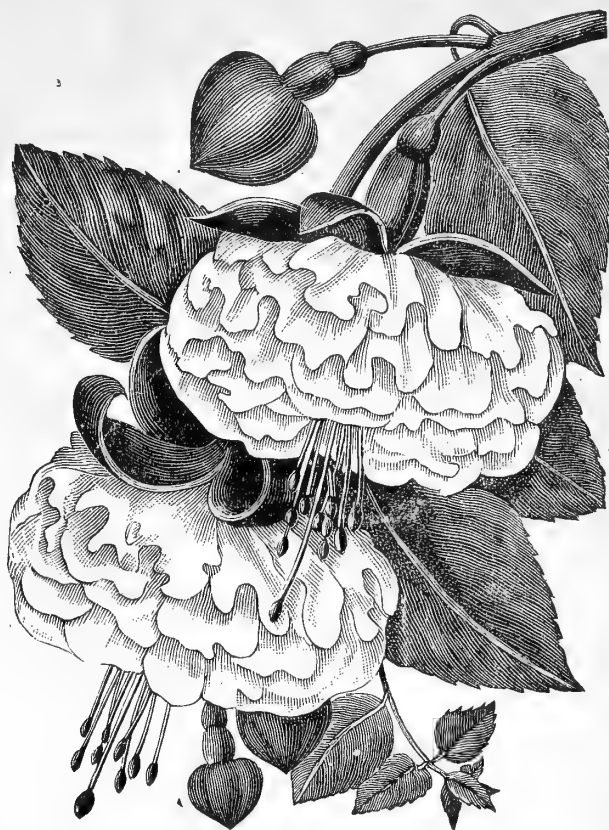
—N. KENNEDY, Hexham.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

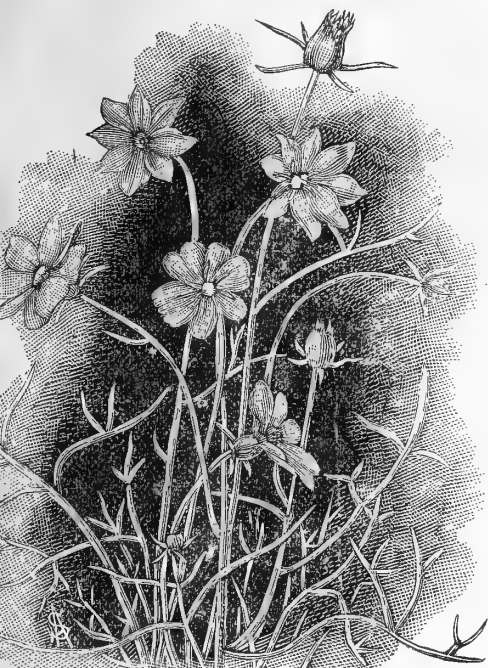
No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
407	Heliotrope, finest mixed - - - -	0 6	various	H.P.	2	Sweet-scented dwarf shrub.
408	Helipterum corymbiflorum - - - -	0 3	white	H.A.	1½	Fine everlasting.
409	Heracleum giganteum (Tree Parsnip) -	0 3	light blue	H.P.	8	Fine plant for shrubberies; decorative.
410	Heuchera sanguinea - - - -	0 6	brilliant crimson	"	¾	{ An extremely attractive hardy perennial, producing a profusion of elegant spikes of rich, bright crimson campanulate flowers, particularly adapted for cutting and other decorative purposes. Also admirably adapted for pot culture.
411	Hibiscus Africanus - - - -	0 3	white	H.A.	1½	Brilliant and attractive.
412	Hollyhock, finest double mixed, from Chater's prize strain - - - -	1 0	various	H.P.	6	{ Old garden favourite. The seed here offered will produce a large percentage of fine large double flowers.
413	" double mixed - - - - (Imported Collections, see page 45.)	0 6	"	"	6	
414	Honesty (See Lunaria). Honeysuckle, French mixed - - - -	0 3	"	"	3	{ Showy perennials. Excellent for growing under trees borders, etc.
415	Honeywort (See Cerinthe). Humea elegans - - - -	1 0	red	H.H.B.	6	Very elegant plant, sweet scented.
416	Humulus Japonicus (Climbing Hop) -	0 3	green	H.A.	cl.	Very rapid growth, splendid for trellises, etc.
417	Hunnemannia fumarizæfolia - - - -	0 6	yellow	H.P.	2½	{ A lovely perennial with beautiful foliage. The flowers are of a brilliant yellow somewhat resembling tulips.
418	Hyacinthus candicans - - - -	0 6	white	"	2	Free-flowering, bulbous plant.
419	Hypericum elegans - - - -	0 6	yellow	"	1½	Splendid hardy perennial for borders, etc.
	Ice Plant (See Mesembryanthemum).					
420	Impatiens Sultani (Sultan's Balsam) -	1 6	bright rose	H.H.P.	1½	{ As a decorative plant for the stove, greenhouse, or dinner-table, it will be found invaluable.
	Indian Pink (See Dianthus, page 50). Indian Shot (See Canna).					
421	Ipomœa Mexicana grandiflora alba (Moon Flower)	0 6	white	H.A.	cl.	{ Beautiful Convolvulus-like climbers, remarkable for their clear, rich colours.
422	" Quamoclit (Cypress Vine) - - - -	0 3	scarlet	"	cl.	
423	" Leari, splendid - - - -	0 6	dark blue	H.P.	cl.	
424	" hederacea, fine mixed - - - -	0 3	various	H.A.	cl.	{ Fine plants, with long racemes of bright flowers.
425	Ipomopsis, fine mixed - - - -	0 3	"	H.B.	2	
426	Isotoma, finest mixed - - - -	0 6	"	H.A.	1	{ Remarkably handsome plants, blooming throughout the Summer.
427	Jacobœa, finest double mixed - - - - Joseph's Coat (See Amaranthus).	0 3	various	"	1	Compact free-flowering annual, splendid for cutting.
428	Kaulfussia amelloides, mixed - - - -	0 3	"	"	½	{ Remarkably pretty; should be better known; fine range of colour, combined with dwarf compact growth.
429	Kennedyia rubicunda - - - -	0 6	brown	H.P.	cl.	{ Handsome twining plants; excellent for verandah or trellis work.
430	" ovata alba - - - -	0 6	white	"	cl.	
431	" macrophylla - - - -	0 6	purple	"	cl.	
432	" nigricans - - - -	0 6	black and yellow	"	cl.	
433	Lantana, finest mixed - - - -	0 3	various	"	3	Handsome dwarf-growing shrub.
434	Larkspur, dwarf double rocket - - - -	0 3	"	H.A.	1½	{ Beautiful showy plants, giving a wide range of distinct and striking colours; very free blooming.
435	" giant hyacinth-flowered - - - -	0 3	"	"	2	
436	" tall stock-flowered, double - - - -	0 3	"	"	2½	
437	" Emperor, splendid, double (Imported Collections, see page 45.)	0 3	"	"	2	
438	Lavandula vera (Lavender) - - - -	0 6	lilac	H.P.	3	{ The perfume, Lavender Water, is produced from this variety.
439	Lavatera, finest mixed - - - -	0 3	various	H.A.	1	Pretty free-flowering plants.
440	Layia elegans - - - -	0 3	yellow & white	"	1	Pretty yellow flowers, edged with white.
441	Leptosiphon, French hybrids - - - -	0 3	various	"	½	Fine dwarf bedding annuals.
442	Leptosyne maritima - - - -	0 3	yellow	"	2½	{ Grand winter-flowering annuals, producing large golden yellow flowers similar to a Marguerite Daisy.
443	" Stillmani - - - -	0 6	"	"	1	
444	Leucanthemum maximum - - - -	0 6	white	H.P.	2½	{ A beautiful free-flowering plant, covered with a profusion of very large pure white Marguerite-like flowers; splendid for cutting.
445	Lilium auratum - - - -	1 6	white, yellow & red	"	3	Golden Rayed Lily of Japan.
446	Linaria bipartita splendida - - - -	0 3	purple	H.A.	1	{ A very handsome and hardy class, flowers somewhat like Antirrhinum; useful for mixed borders.
447	" reticulata aurea purpurea - - - -	0 3	yellow & purple	"	1	
448	Linum grandiflorum rubrum - - - - Lobelia (See page 51.)	0 3	scarlet	"	1	Well-known showy plant.
449	Lophospermum coccineum - - - -	0 6	scarlet	H.P.	cl.	{ Very ornamental climber, with showy Foxglove-like flowers.
	Love-in-a-mist (See Nigella). Love-lies-bleeding (See Amaranthus).					
450	Lunaria biennis (Honesty) - - - -	0 3	purple	H.B.	2	{ Old-fashioned English flower.
451	Lupins, large blue - - - -	0 3	blue	H.A.	3	
452	" " white - - - -	0 3	white	"	3	
453	" " rose - - - -	0 3	rose	"	3	
454	" " yellow - - - -	0 3	yellow	"	3	
455	" " mixed - - - -	0 3	various	"	3	



HELIANTHUS STELLA (No. 403).



FUCHSIA, DOUBLE (No. 380).



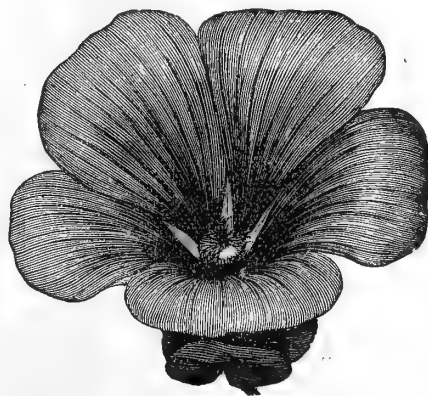
LEPTOSYNE STILLMANI (No. 443).



LINARIA (No. 447).



LYCHNIS (No. 458).



MALOPE (No. 459).



LEUCANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (No. 444).

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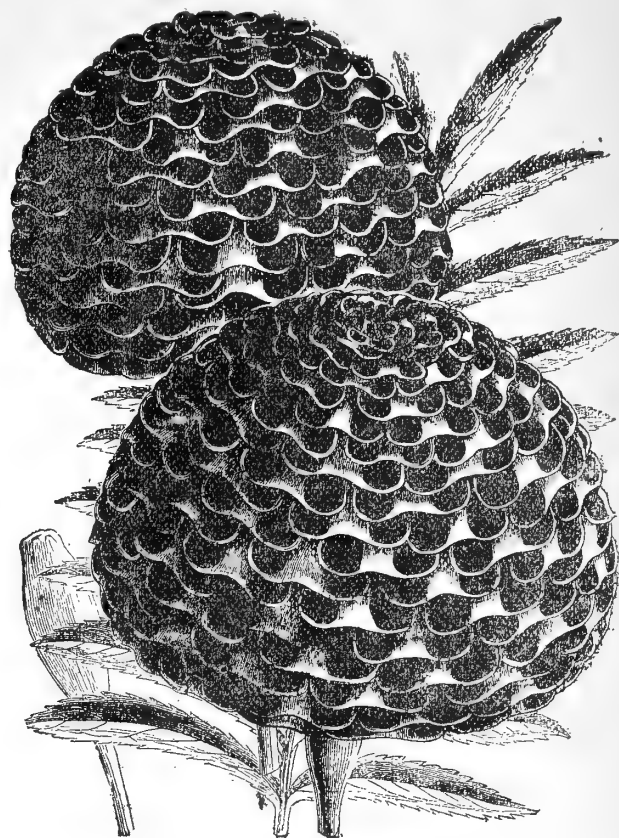
No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
456	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> (Tree Lupin) - - -	s. d. 0 6	yellow	H.P.	3	Bright yellow flowers, sweet scented.
457	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i> - - -	0 3	scarlet	"	1½	} Very desirable hardy perennials, with brilliant flowers; should be better known.
458	" <i>Haageana hybrida</i> , mixed - - -	0 3	various	"	1	
459	<i>Malope grandiflora purpurea</i> - - -	0 3	crimson	H.A.	2	} Handsome free-flowering annuals.
460	" <i>alba</i> - - -	0 3	white	"	2	
461	<i>Malva miniata</i> - - -	0 3	scarlet	"	4	} Beautiful flowers, has been advertised as Sunset Plant.
462	<i>Mandevillea suaveolens</i> - - -	0 3	white	H.P.	cl.	
	<i>Marguerite Daisy</i> (See <i>Chrysanthemum</i>).					Beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers; very fragrant.
463	<i>Marigold</i> , French, dwarf, double striped - - -	0 3	maroon and brown	H.A.	1½	} Hardy handsome flowers, suitable for borders, and useful for bouquets. In great favour as show annuals and florists' flowers. The Scotch Prize has been saved from an extra fine strain of double striped flowers.
464	" " " " orange - - -	0 3	orange	"	1½	
465	" " " " mixed - - -	0 3	various	"	1½	
466	" <i>African</i> " " orange - - -	0 3	orange	"	1½	
467	" " " " lemon - - -	0 3	lemon	"	1½	
468	" " " " mixed - - -	0 3	various	"	1½	
469	" <i>Scotch Prize</i> - - -	0 6	"	"	2½	
	(Imported Collections, see page 45.)					
470	<i>Martynia fragrans</i> - - -	0 3	crimson	"	1½	} Sweet scented, showy annual.
471	<i>Marvel of Peru</i> (Four o'clocks) - - -	0 3	"	H.P.	2	
472	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i> (Night-scented Stock) - - -	0 3	lilac	H.A.	1	} Very fragrant.
473	<i>Maurandia</i> , finest mixed - - -	0 3	various	H.P.	cl.	
474	" <i>albiflora</i> - - -	0 6	white	"	cl.	} Pretty, strong-growing climbers. <i>M. albiflora</i> is one of the very best white-flowered climbers for trellises, etc.
475	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> - - -	0 3	"	"	½	
476	" <i>tricolor</i> - - -	0 3	crimson and white	"	½	} Ice-plants; very pretty. Well-suited for rock-work, producing their star-like flowers throughout the whole summer.
477	" <i>pomeridianum</i> - - -	0 3	yellow	"	½	
478	<i>Michauxia campanulata</i> - - -	0 6	white	H.P.	2½	} Splendid large bell-shaped flowers, pure white.
479	<i>Mignonette</i> (See page 51),					
	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> (Sensitive plant) - - -	0 3	pink	H.H.P.	1½	} Very curious, its leaves closing if touched.
	<i>Mimulus</i> (See page 51).					
480	<i>Mina lobata</i> (Gorgeous) - - -	0 6	orange and scarlet	H.H.A.	cl.	} Splendid showy climber. The buds are at first of a vivid red, but turn to orange yellow immediately before they open, and when fully expanded they are of a creamy-white shade. The plants attain a height of 20 feet.
	<i>Morning Glory</i> (See <i>Convolvulus</i>).					
	<i>Mourning Bride</i> (See <i>Scabiosa</i>).					
	<i>Musk</i> (See <i>Mimulus</i> , page 51).					
481	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i> (Forget-me-not) - - -	0 3	blue	H.P.	1	} Very pretty free-flowering plants. <i>M. azorica</i> is a charming little Forget-me-not for pot culture.
482	" <i>alba</i> - - -	0 3	white	"	1	
483	" <i>azorica</i> - - -	1 0	dark blue	"	1	
484	" <i>dissitiflora</i> , very large - - -	1 0	blue	"	1½	
485	<i>Nasturtium</i> , Tom Thumb, Beauty - - -	0 3	scarlet and yellow	H.A.	½	} A brilliant and invaluable class of annuals, very easy of cultivation. King Theodore, Golden King, and Ruby King are particularly fine. <i>N. Empress of India</i> is the most perfect, the flowers are of the richest scarlet crimson, whilst the foliage is of a very dark bluish-green. Will thrive in almost any soil but should have a sunny situation.
486	" " King Theodore - - -	0 3	black	"	½	
487	" " Pearl - - -	0 3	white	"	½	
488	" " Golden King - - -	0 3	yellow	"	½	
489	" " Ruby - - -	0 3	crimson	"	½	
490	" " Empress of India - - -	0 3	scarlet crimson	"	½	
491	" " fine mixed - - -	0 3	various	"	½	
492	" <i>climbing</i> - - -	0 3	"	"	cl.	
493	<i>Nemesia Strumosa Suttoni</i> - - -	1 0	"	"	1	} This charming plant is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful introductions for some years past. The colour of the flowers is exceedingly variable, being white, various shades of yellow, orange, orange scarlet, magenta, purple, brown, etc., the throat being dotted with black on a yellow ground.
494	" <i>fine mixed</i> - - -	0 3	"	"	1	
495	<i>Nemophila insignis</i> - - -	0 3	blue	"	½	} Favourite bedding annuals. When sown pretty thickly the beds present a fine appearance, being one mass of bright colour.
496	" <i>alba</i> - - -	0 3	white	"	½	
497	" <i>maculata</i> - - -	0 3	violet and white	"	½	} Very valuable for bouquets, producing deliciously-scented, large, white, tubulous flowers.
498	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> - - -	0 3	white	H.P.	3	
499	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> - - -	0 3	blue	H.A.	½	} Useful for clumps, edgings, etc.
500	<i>Nigella Damascena</i> , fl. pl. (Devil-in-a-Bush) - - -	0 3	"	"	1½	
501	" <i>alba</i> , fl. pl. - - -	0 3	white	"	1½	} Very curious and graceful, should be better known.
502	" <i>Hispanica</i> (Love-in-a-Mist) - - -	0 3	blue	"	1½	
503	" <i>alba</i> - - -	0 3	white	"	1½	
504	<i>Nolana</i> , fine mixed - - -	0 3	various	"	½	} Pretty trailers, similar to <i>Convolvulus minor</i> .
505	<i>Nycterinia</i> , fine mixed - - -	0 3	"	"	½	
506	<i>Oenothera</i> , fine mixed - - -	0 3	"	"	var.	} Sweet-scented little plants with large heads of star-like flowers, valuable for edgings.
						} Dwarf-growing, large-flowering plants, well worthy of cultivation.



MARIGOLD, AFRICAN (No. 468).

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MARIGOLD, SCOTCH PRIZE (No. 469).



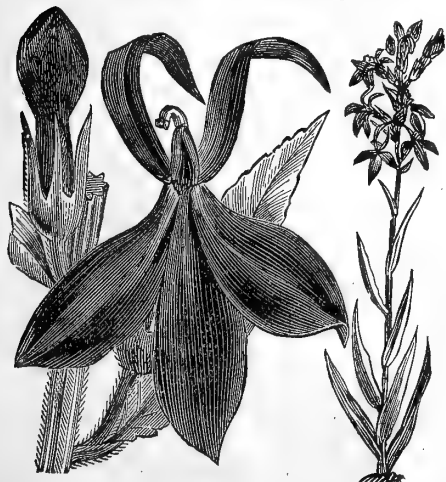
NIGELLA DAMASCENA (No. 500).



SENSITIVE PLANT (No. 479).



NEMOPHILA (No. 495).



LOBELIA, QUEEN VICTORIA (No. 82).



OXYURA (No. 508).



MYOSOTIS (No. 483).

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness add Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
507	<i>Oxalis rosea</i> , fine mixed - - - -	s. d. 0 3	various	H.P.	1	Excellent for hanging baskets, edgings, etc.
508	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i> - - - -	0 3	lemon	H.A.	1	Very profuse flowering annual.
509	<i>Palava flexuosa</i> - - - -	0 6	rose	"	1½	Pretty rose flowers.
	<i>Pansy</i> (See page 52).					
510	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> (Passion fruit plant) - -	0 3	white	H.P.	cl.	Passion flower. A very handsome climber.
511	<i>Pea</i> , everlasting, white - - - -	0 6	"	"	"	} Handsome hardy perennials, very useful for cut flowers, also for covering unsightly walls, trellises, etc.
512	" " choicest mixed - - - -	0 6	various	"	"	
	" Sweet (See page 55).					
513	<i>Pelargonium</i> , Large-flowered or show - -	2 0	"	"	1½	} The seed here offered will produce excellent results, having been saved from the finest named varieties only. This beautiful class is in continuous bloom all through the Summer and Autumn months. In shape the flowers somewhat resemble the Gloxinia, and are shaded in white, blue, crimson, and pink. P. Irvine's New Hybrids, flowers of which are extra large and of most beautiful colours.
514	<i>Pentstemon Murrayanus</i> - - - -	0 6	scarlet	"	2	
515	" <i>Cobaea</i> - - - -	0 6	white and blue	"	2½	
516	" fine mixed - - - -	0 6	various	"	2½	
517	" Irvine's New Hybrids - - - -	1 0	"	"	2½	
518	<i>Perilla nankinensis</i> - - - -	0 3	orn. foliage	H.A.	2	Rich bronze-coloured foliage plant.
	<i>Petunia</i> (See page 53).					
519	<i>Phacelia campanularia</i> - - - -	0 3	blue	"	1	Beautiful plant with rich, deep blue flowers.
520	<i>Phaseolus caracalla</i> (Snail Flower) - -	0 6	lilac	H.P.	cl.	Pretty and curious climber.
	<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> (See page 54).					
521	<i>Phygелиus capensis</i> - - - -	0 6	scarlet	"	1½	Splendid tube-shaped flowers.
522	<i>Physalis Francheti</i> (new) - - - -	0 6	orange-red fruits	H.H.P.	2	} Produces fruits of a brilliant orange-red colour, these are edible, and especially recommended as a preserve. Highly ornamental.
	<i>Picotee</i> (See page 48).					
523	<i>Pink</i> , Turner's Show or Florists' - - - -	2 6	various	H.P.	1½	} The seed here offered will produce a large proportion of double flowers, excellent in form and in great abundance, splendid for cutting.
524	" New perpetual - - - -	0 6	"	"	1½	
525	<i>Platystemon Californicum</i> - - - -	0 3	spotted	H.A.	1	Pretty little annual.
526	<i>Platycodon Mariesi</i> (Wahlenbergia) - -	0 6	blue	H.P.	1	} Chinese Bell Flower. Very fine flowering plants.
527	" <i>alba</i> - - - -	0 6	white	"	1	
528	<i>Polyanthus</i> , blue-flowered (new) - - - -	2 6	blue	"	¾	} New blue-flowered varieties of Polyanthus, producing flowers of lovely blue tints, varying from lavender to the deepest blue or violet.
529	" finest mixed - - - -	0 6	various	"	¾	
530	" splendid gold-laced - - - -	1 0	"	"	¾	} Splendid for borders and pot culture.
531	<i>Polycolymna Stuarti</i> - - - -	0 3	white	H.A.	1½	
532	<i>Poppy</i> , The Mikado, double - - - -	0 3	white and crimson	"	2	} These magnificent and showy annuals are among the most brilliant our flower garden can produce, and all are especially valuable as cut flowers, and if cut and placed in water as the flowers are just opening, they will remain in full beauty for a long time. The Tulip Poppy produces flowers of such glowing richness as to perfectly dazzle the eye.
533	" The Shirley, semi-double - - - -	0 3	various	"	2	
534	" <i>Pæony</i> -flowered - - - -	0 3	"	"	2	
535	" White Swan, double - - - -	0 3	white	"	2	
536	" Danebrog, single - - - -	0 3	scarlet and white	"	1½	
537	" umbrosum " - - - -	0 3	vermilion	"	1½	
538	" Tulip, single - - - -	0 3	scarlet	"	1	
539	" Peacock " - - - -	0 6	scarlet and black	"	2	
	(Imported Collections, see page 45).					
540	" Oriental - - - -	0 3	"	H.P.	2½	} A splendid hardy perennial, producing numerous rich scarlet flowers with a black spot on each petal.
541	" Iceland, white - - - -	0 6	white	"	1	
542	" " yellow - - - -	0 3	yellow	"	1	} The favourite Iceland Poppies. For massing, for borders, the rockery, or for cutting purposes they are unsurpassed.
543	" " orange - - - -	0 3	orange	"	1	
544	" " finest mixed - - - -	0 3	various	"	1	} Splendid dwarf-growing bedding plants, remarkable for their compact habit and brilliant flowers. Should be planted in a sunny situation.
545	<i>Portulaca</i> , finest single, mixed - - - -	0 3	"	H.H.A.	1	
546	" " double " - - - -	0 6	"	"	1	
	(Imported Collections, see page 45).					
547	<i>Potentilla</i> , finest single mixed - - - -	0 6	"	H.P.	1	} Handsome flowering herbaceous plants, remaining a long time in bloom.
548	" " double " - - - -	1 0	"	"	1	
549	<i>Primrose</i> , blue flowered (new)- - - -	1 6	blue	"	¾	} The most prominent feature of these Primroses, and that which clearly distinguishes them from all others in cultivation, is the remarkable colour, which is developed into many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet.
550	" Abyssinian - - - -	1 6	bright yellow	"	¾	} A very handsome plant, leaves covered with white dust like the Auricula, and flowers in large bunches or whorls, bright yellow and sweet scented, robust habit. This variety is perfectly hardy, and can be readily grown in open ground, or under same treatment as <i>Primula obconica</i> .
551	" Japanese (<i>Primula Japonica</i>) - - - -	0 6	various	"	¾	



LINUM RUBRUM (No. 448).



MINA LOBATA (No. 480.)



LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA (No. 442).



POPPY, DANEBROG (No. 536).



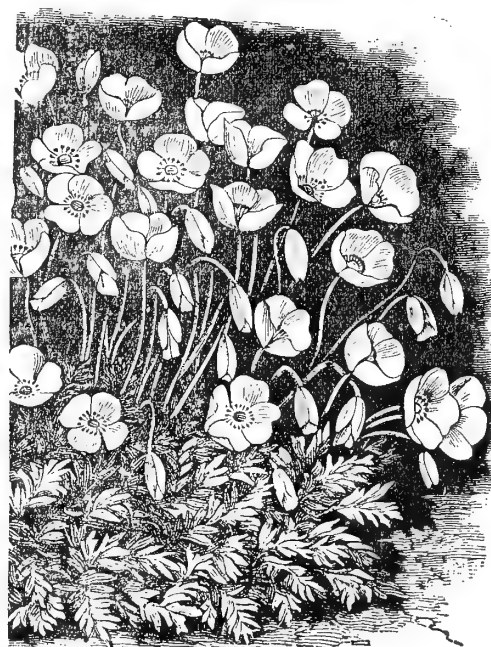
PORTULACA, DOUBLE (No. 546).



POPPY, PEACOCK (No. 539).



POPPY, SHIRLEY (No. 533).



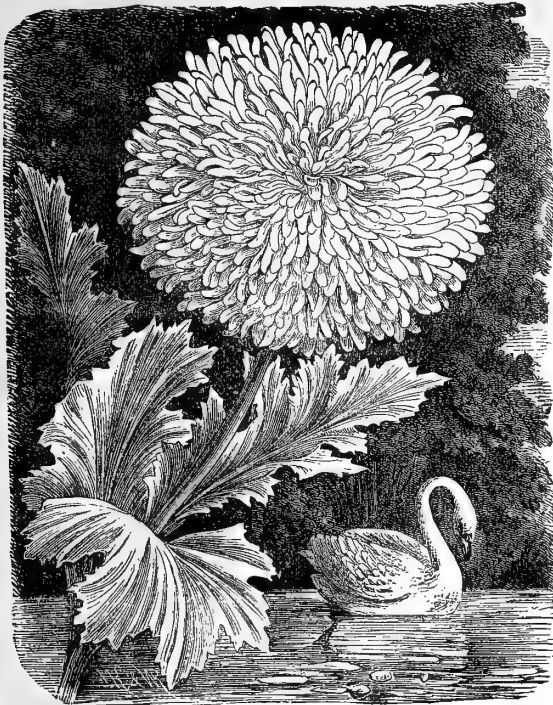
POPPY, ICELAND (No. 541).



PASSIFLORA EDULIS (No. 510).

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
552	Primrose, English (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>)	s. d. 0 6	yellow	H.P.	$\frac{1}{4}$	Well-known English variety.
553	" Fine mixed Hybrids	1 0	various	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	Flowers of large size and many brilliant colours.
554	<i>Primula</i> obconica	1 0	whitish	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	{ With whitish flowers, very floriferous and excellent for pots and bouquets.
	" sinensis (see page 53)					
	Princes' Feather (<i>See Amaranthus</i>).					
555	<i>Pyrethrum</i> aureum (Golden Feather)	0 3	white	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	Handsome border plants.
556	" cinerariæfolium	0 3	"	"	2	{ Valuable bedding plants. P. Hybridum, fl. pl., produces a large percentage of large double flowers, excellent for cutting.
557	" hybridum, fl. pl., mixed	1 0	various	"	2	
558	" single mixed, extra fine	0 3	"	"	2	
559	<i>Ranunculus</i> Asiaticus superbissimus	0 3	"	"	1	Finest mixed varieties. Very showy.
560	<i>Rhodanthe</i> Manglesi	0 3	pink	H.A.	1	{ A charming group. Rhodanthes are highly prized in the making up of bouquets, and, when dried, are splendid for Winter decoration.
561	" maculata	0 3	rosy purple	"	1	
562	" " alba	0 3	white	"	1	
563	" atrosanguinea	0 6	crimson	"	1	
564	" fine mixed	0 3	various	"	1	{ One of the most handsome climbers in cultivation.
565	<i>Rhodochiton</i> volubile	1 0	purplish red	H.P.	cl.	
566	<i>Rhynchospermum</i> jasminoides	1 6	white	"	cl.	Beautiful sweet-scented climber.
567	<i>Ricinus</i> sanguineus (Castor Oil)	0 3	orn. foliage	"	10	{ Noble sub-tropical plants, suitable for planting in shrubberies or as single specimens. R. Zanzibariensis is a new variety, with gigantic leaves which surpass all others in beauty.
568	" Zanzibariensis, mixed	0 3	"	"	10	
569	<i>Rivina</i> humilis	0 6	scarlet berries	"	1	Handsome pot-plant with scarlet berries.
570	<i>Rocket</i> , sweet, mixed	0 3	various	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	{ Pretty class of sweet-scented, early flowering, herbaceous plants; very free in growth.
571	<i>Romneya</i> Coulteri (Californian Tree Poppy)	0 6	white	"	3	{ Handsome tissue-like flowers. The seed of this beautiful plant takes a long time to germinate.
						{ A new race of Dwarf Fairy or Miniature Roses, flowering in the most profuse manner the same year as sown. The blossoms are of all the colours existing amongst ordinary Roses, some being single others semi-double, and many completely double, of rosette formation. The cultivation and raising of these new Dwarf Roses will be found most interesting, some of the plants flowering six or eight weeks after sowing.
572	<i>Rosa</i> polyantha multiflora, Dwarf miniature roses	0 6	various	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
573	<i>Rudbeckia</i> amplexicaulis	0 3	yellow	H.A.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	{ Handsome dwarf annuals, lasting a long time in bloom, splendid for cutting.
574	" bicolor	0 3	yellow and black	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
575	" texana	0 3	" and brown	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
576	<i>Saintpaulia</i> ionantha	1 6	violet	T.P.	$\frac{1}{4}$	{ This has proved one of the best novelties of recent years, everyone who has grown it being full of admiration for the charming little plant. Its long-blooming character makes it a most valuable introduction for the decoration of the greenhouse.
577	<i>Salpiglossis</i> , dwarf mixed	0 3	various	H.A.	1	{ Splendid large-flowering plants, varying in tint from creamy white to black, blue, and purple; has a splendid effect.
578	" grandiflora, finest mixed (Imported Collections, see page 45.)	0 3	"	"	2	
579	<i>Salvia</i> coccinea	0 3	scarlet	H.P.	2	{ Magnificent class of hardy flowers, producing splendid spikes of bloom of the most brilliant colours. All the varieties are deserving of more extensive cultivation.
580	" patens	1 0	sky blue	"	2	
581	" splendens	0 6	scarlet	"	2	
582	" " alba	1 0	white	"	2	
583	" argentea	0 3	silvery foliage	"	2	
584	<i>Sanvitalia</i> procumbens, double	0 3	golden	H.A.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Exceedingly pretty dwarf annual.
585	<i>Saponaria</i> Calabrica	0 3	red	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	Pretty dwarf annual for bedding and massing.
586	<i>Scabiosa</i> grandiflora, fl. pl. (Sweet Scabious)	0 3	various	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	{ Very pretty, excellent for bouquets, etc.; commonly called "Mourning Bride."
						{ Elegant hardy annuals, combining elegance of growth with a rich profusion of beautiful flowers. Very useful for mixed beds or borders. Grown in pots they make beautiful objects for table decoration.
587	<i>Schizanthus</i> , fine mixed	0 3	various	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
588	<i>Schizopetalon</i> Walkeri	0 3	white	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	Beautiful fragrant annual.
589	<i>Scyphanthus</i> elegans	1 0	yellow	H.P.	cl.	Pretty hardy climber.
590	<i>Sedum</i> cœruleum (Stonecrop)	0 6	blue	H.A.	$\frac{1}{4}$	Useful for rock-work, etc.
	Sensitive Plant (<i>See Mimosa Pudica</i>).					
591	<i>Silene</i> Armeria (Catchfly)	0 3	red	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	{ Bright profuse flowering annuals, admirably suited for Spring gardening, and form a charming contrast with blue Nemophila, etc.
592	" compacta (Snow King)	0 3	white	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
593	" finest double mixed	0 3	various	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
594	<i>Smilax</i> (<i>Medeola asparagoides</i>)	0 6	white	H.P.	cl.	Unsurpassed in the graceful beauty of its foliage.
	<i>Snaptdragon</i> (<i>See Antirrhinum</i>).					
595	<i>Solanum</i> , fine mixed	0 6	various	H.H.B.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	{ Very effective ornamental plants, with variously-coloured bright berries.
596	<i>Statice</i> Suworowi	0 3	bright rose	H.A.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	{ Handsome class of plants, blooming for a long period. S. Suworowi is very useful for bouquets. S. Superba alba bears innumerable little delicate rose flowers, which afterwards become pure white.
597	" superba alba	0 6	white	"	2	
598	" fine mixed	0 3	various	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
599	<i>Stellaria</i> graminea aurea	0 3	"	H.P.	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Golden Stitchwort. Bright golden foliage, splendid for edgings and carpet beddings.



POPPY, WHITE SWAN (No. 535).



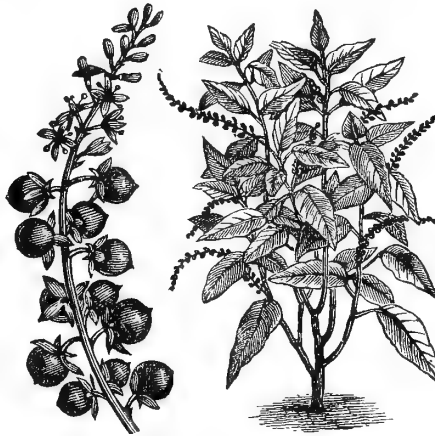
PENTSTEMON (No. 516).



SCHIZANTHUS (No. 587).



ROSA POLYANTHA (No. 572).



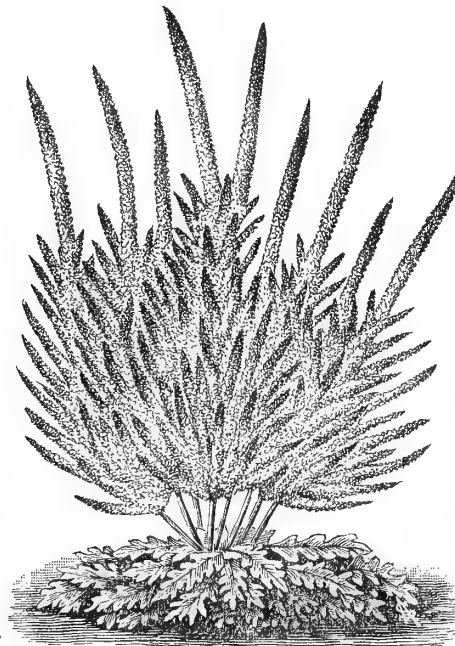
RIVINA HUMILIS (No. 569).



RICINUS (No. 568).



SCABIOUS (No. 586).



STATICE SUPERBA ALBA (No. 597).



SALPIGLOSSIS (No. 578).

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
600	<i>Stephanophysum longifolium</i>	s. d. 2 0	scarlet	H.H.P.	1½	Magnificent plant for pot culture, giving a long succession of brilliant scarlet flowers. Excellent for cutting, sweet scented.
601	<i>Stevia serrata</i> Stocks (See page 54).	0 3	white	H.A.	1½	
602	<i>Streptocarpus</i> , new hybrids	1 6	various	T.P.	¾	These new hybrids are remarkable for their abundance of bloom, and the continuous succession in which the flowers are produced for about four months in the Summer and early Autumn. The flowers range in colour from pure white, through pale lavender, blue, mauve, purple, bright rose, and red, with all the intermediate tints, whilst the foliage is of a velvety bright green colour.
603	Sunflower (See <i>Helianthus</i>).					
604	<i>Swainsonia alba</i> (Darling Pea)	0 6	white	H.P.	2	Handsome clusters of pea-shaped flowers.
	" mixed	0 6	various	"	2	
	<i>Swan River Daisy</i> (See <i>Brachycome</i>).					
	<i>Sweet Alyssum</i> (See <i>Alyssum</i>).					
	<i>Sweet Peas</i> (See page 55).					
	<i>Sweet Sultan</i> (See <i>Centaurea</i>).					
	<i>Sweet Rocket</i> (See <i>Rocket</i>).					
	<i>Sweet William</i> (See <i>Dianthus</i>).					
605	<i>Tacsonia Van Volxemi</i>	1 0	scarlet	"	cl.	Well-known quick-growing climber, with bright scarlet flowers.
	Tassel Flower (See <i>Cacalia</i>).					
606	<i>Thunbergia</i> , fine mixed	0 3	various	H.A.	cl.	Useful class of dwarf-growing climbers, suitable for low trellis or rock-work. Flowers very pretty.
607	<i>Torenia Fournieri</i>	0 6	velvety blue	T.P.	1	
608	" Bailloni	1 0	yellow and brown	"	1	Charming plants for pot culture. Succeed well in the open ground.
609	<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> (Canary creeper)	0 3	golden	"	cl.	
610	" Lobbianum, finest mixed	0 3	various	"	cl.	Brilliant climbers for trellis, rockeries, etc. Should be sown in rather poor soil to induce the fullest development of bloom.
	Trumpet Flower (See <i>Datura</i>).					
611	<i>Tunica saxifraga</i>	0 3	white	H.P.	½	Very handsome for edgings and rockwork.
	Umbrella Plant (See <i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>).					
612	<i>Valeriana</i> , fine mixed	0 3	various	"	2	Well-known floriferous plants; splendid for bouquets.
613	<i>Venus' Looking Glass</i> , mixed	0 3	"	H.A.	½	
614	<i>Verbena hybrida</i> , fine mixed	0 3	"	H.P.	½	These beautiful free-flowering plants are easily raised from seed, and will produce fine plants for bedding out which will furnish a rich display throughout the Summer and Autumn. The New Mammoth varieties will produce immense trusses of flowers of all the colours known in this useful class.
615	" " choicest mixed	0 6	"	"	½	
616	" " Italian striped	0 6	"	"	½	
617	" " Mammoth, new	0 9	"	"	½	
618	<i>Vinca</i> , fine mixed	0 3	"	"	2	Very pretty, splendid for bouquets.
619	<i>Viola odorata</i> (Sweet Violet)	0 3	blue	"	¼	
620	" " alba	0 3	white	"	¼	Exceedingly pretty sweet-scented flowers. Useful for early bedding. The Czar are very large varieties.
621	" " The Czar, blue	0 6	blue	"	¼	
622	" " " white	0 6	white	"	¼	Empress Augusta is exceedingly charming.
623	" " Empress Augusta (new)	0 6	dark blue	"	¼	
624	" " cornuta, Purple Queen	0 3	purple	"	½	Invaluable class of bedding plants, continuing in bloom from early Spring till late in the Autumn. The seed we offer includes the finest varieties in cultivation.
625	" " Mauve	0 3	mauve	"	½	
626	" " Admiration	0 6	dark blue	"	½	
627	" " White Perfection	0 6	white	"	½	
	<i>Virginian Creeper</i> (See <i>Ampelopsis</i>).					
628	<i>Virginian Stock</i> , red	0 3	red	H.A.	1	Handsome free-flowering annuals for borders, etc.
629	" " white	0 3	white	"	1	
630	" " fine mixed	0 3	various	"	1	Grows in any soil.
631	<i>Viscaria</i> , mixed	0 3	"	"	1½	
	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> (See <i>Platycodon</i>).					
632	<i>Waitzia aurea</i>	0 3	golden	"	1	Fine everlasting.
633	<i>Wallflower</i> , dwarf, double mixed	0 6	various	H.P.	1½	
634	" single mixed	0 3	"	"	2	Well-known and much admired hardy flowers, beautifully sweet-scented. Ruby Gem is a new variety with extra large flower of a rich ruby-violet colour.
635	" Early Harbinger	0 3	dark brown	"	1½	
636	" Ruby Gem	0 6	ruby violet	"	1½	
637	" Covent Garden (extra)	0 3	dark blood	"	1½	
638	" Cranford Beauty (true)	0 6	golden	"	1½	
639	" blood red	0 3	red	"	1½	
	(Imported Collections, see page 45.)					
640	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i>	0 3	blue	H.A.	1	Charming plants, with beautiful bell-shaped flowers, growing freely in any soil.
641	" " alba	0 3	white	"	1	
642	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , double white	0 3	"	"	2	Very pretty everlastings.
643	" " purple	0 3	purple	"	2	
644	" " mixed	0 3	various	"	2	Striped Japanese Maize, very pretty.
645	<i>Zea Japonica variegata</i>	0 3	ornamental foliage	"	5	
	<i>Zinnia</i> (See page 57).					



VERBENA, MAMMOTH (No. 617).



RHODANTHE (No. 560).



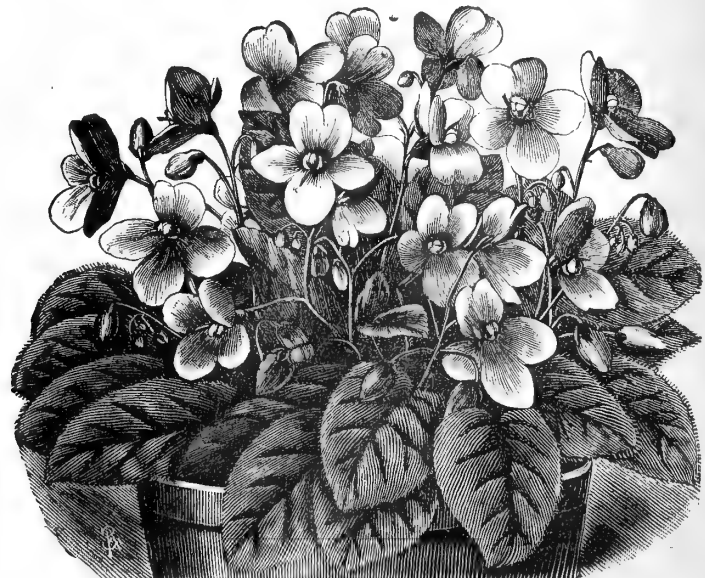
VIOLET, THE CZAR (No. 621).



STEPHANOPHYLLUM
(No. 600).

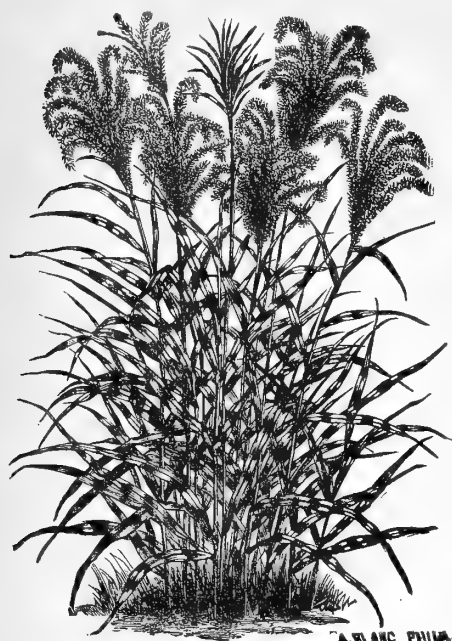


WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE (No. 633).



SAINTPAULIA (No. 576).

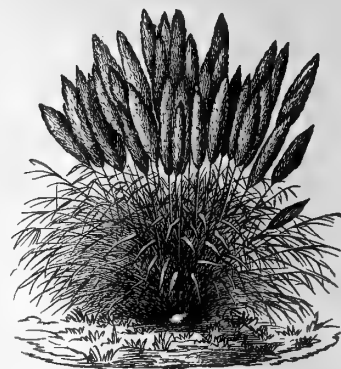
Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,



EULALIA JAPONICA (No. 658).

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

THE Ornamental Grasses form a very attractive and interesting class, their graceful and elegant forms and refreshing green colours giving relief to the brilliancy of the more showy occupants of the flower garden. They can be gathered and dried in the same manner as Everlasting Flowers, and with the aid of dyes be made to assume many charming colours that will add greatly to their usefulness and attractiveness throughout the Winter season, and in combination with Everlasting Flowers, made up into Winter Bouquets, they form elegant and pleasing ornaments for the drawing-room. For this purpose the *Brizas*, *Agrostis nebulosa*, *A. pulchella*, *A. minutiflora*, *Hordeum jubatum*, and *Lagurus ovatus*, are admirably suited. *Gynerium argenteum* is a grand variety, and undoubtedly the most noble of all the Ornamental Grasses for outside decoration, and as a single specimen on a lawn is unrivalled. It is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation, but delights mostly in that which is near a lake, river, fountain, or any ornamental piece of water. *Isolepis tenella* forms a beautiful little pot plant for the greenhouse or window.



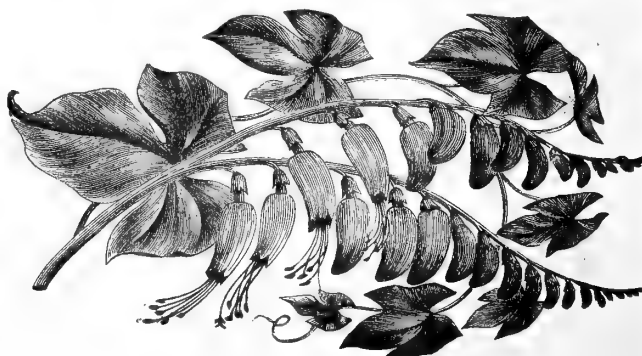
GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (No. 661)

Twelve Packets for 2s., Post Free.

No.	NAME.	Price per packet.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
646	<i>Ægilops cylindrica</i>	s. d. 0 3	H.A.	1 1/2	Pretty grass, good for bouquets.
647	<i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	0 3	"	1 1/2	Graceful and extremely pretty varieties, excellent for bouquets and vases. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
648	" <i>pulchella</i>	0 3	"	3/4	
649	" <i>minutiflora</i>	0 3	"	1	
650	<i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	0 3	H.P.	3	Flowers very dense, with bright silky white hairs.
651	<i>Avena sterilis</i> (Animated Oats)	0 3	H.A.	3	Very curious.
652	<i>Briza maxima</i> (Quaking Grass)	0 3	"	1	The Maidenhair Grasses. A charming group. Splendid for bouquets and vases.
653	" <i>gracilis</i>	0 3	"	1	
654	<i>Bromus briziformis</i>	0 3	H.P.	2	Fine ornamental grass.
655	<i>Coix lachryma</i> (Job's Tears)	0 3	H.A.	1	Job's tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
656	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i> (Love Grass)	0 3	"	1	Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterised by their beautiful dancing spikelets, admirable for bouquets, etc.
657	" <i>namaquensis</i>	0 3	"	1	
658	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	0 3	H.P.	5	Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
659	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	0 6	"	1 1/2	Pretty dwarf grasses, suitable for edgings and bouquets.
660	" <i>rigida</i>	0 3	"	1	
661	<i>Gynerium argenteum</i> (Pampas Grass)	0 3	"	8-10	This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decorations.
662	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	0 3	H.A.	1	Handsome purple plumes, one of the best grasses for bouquets.
663	<i>Isolepis tenella</i> (<i>gracilis</i>)	0 6	H.P.	1/2	Splendid for pot culture.
664	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	0 3	H.A.	1	Hare's Tail Grass; fine.
665	<i>Leptochloa arabica</i>	0 3	"	1 1/2	Beautiful grass for bouquets.
666	<i>Panicum sulcatum</i>	0 6	H.P.	4	Elegant palm-formed grass, valuable for table decoration.
667	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	0 3	H.A.	1 1/2	Good for bouquets, vases, etc.
668	<i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>	0 3	"	1	Handsome drooping plumes, ornamental.
669	<i>Stipa pennata</i> (Feather Grass)	0 3	H.P.	2	Popular and graceful varieties for bouquets.
670	" <i>elegantissima</i>	0 3	"	2	
671	<i>Tricholena rosea</i>	0 3	"	1	Very pretty rose-coloured grass.

New Tall Sweet Peas.

OTHELLO.
COUNTESS CADOGAN.
DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.
HONBLE. F. BOUVERIE.



MINA LOBATA (No. 480).

New Cupid Sweet Peas.

BOREATTON.
COUNTESS OF RADNOR.
FIREFLY.

For Description, see Coloured Pages.

For Description, see Coloured Pages.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Everlasting Flowers

Included in our General List.

THE popularity of Everlasting Flowers has been wonderfully on the increase during the past few years, and not without reason, for their culture is very easy and simple, and their flowers, if carefully gathered, dried, and preserved, will retain their beauty for years. Their bright and pleasing colours will be found of great service in the decoration of the church or the home in winter, when other flowers are scarce. Many of the light varieties may be dyed of various brilliant colours, and, made up into bouquets with some of the Ornamental Grasses, are truly charming. Everlasting Flowers for preserving should be cut just as the blossoms are beginning to expand, or when they are not more than half open, and tied in bunches and hung up in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Small bunches are preferable for drying, as large bunches are apt to mould and spoil.

The Helichrysums are perhaps the most useful, and produce a great variety of brilliant and beautiful colours. Rhodanthe maculata and Rhodanthe maculata alba are two charming and elegant varieties, of fine dwarf habit. The Acrocliniums and Xeranthemums are also exceedingly useful, both for garden decoration or dried flowers.

Collections are made up containing one packet of each of the following, forwarded post free to any of the colonies for 5s. Varieties catalogued at 3d. each. 2s. 6d. per dozen.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM, FL. PL.
(No. 405).

No.	NAME.	Price per packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	Height in feet.	REMARKS.
203	Acroclinium album, single	s. d. 0 3	white	H.A.	1	} Very pretty daisy-like flowers, valuable for Winter bouquets.
204	" " double	0 3	"	"	1	
205	" roseum, single	0 3	bright rose	"	1	
206	" " double	0 3	"	"	1	
222	Ammobium alatum grandiflorum	0 3	white	"	2	} Large white flowers. Pretty everlasting.
247	Athanasia annua	0 3	yellow	"	1	
291	Catananche cerulea	0 3	blue	H.P.	3	} Fine perennial everlastings.
292	" " alba	0 3	blue and white	"	3	
385	Globe amaranth, white	0 3	white	H.A.	1 1/2	} Well-known handsome Everlastings. Splendid for Winter bouquets.
386	" " purple	0 3	purple	"	1 1/2	
387	" " mixed	0 3	various	"	1 1/2	
388	Gnaphalium Leontopodium (Edelweiss)	0 6	white	H.P.	1/2	} The pretty Alpine plant so eagerly sought for by tourists. A brilliant and splendid class of showy annuals that remain in bloom for a long period. Exceedingly useful to gather for vases, etc., for Winter decorations.
405	Helichrysum monstrosum, double mixed	0 3	various	H.A.	3	
406	" " minimum, double mixed	0 3	"	"	1	
408	Helipterum corymbiflorum	0 3	white	"	1 1/2	} Very fine. Handsome.
531	Polycolymna Stuarti	0 3	"	"	1 1/2	
560	Rhodanthe Manglesi	0 3	pink	"	1	} Rhodanthes are highly prized in the making up of bouquets, and, when dried, are splendid for table decoration.
561	" " maculata	0 3	rosy purple	"	1	
562	" " alba	0 3	white	"	1	
563	" " atrosanguinea	0 6	crimson	"	1	
564	" " fine mixed	0 3	various	"	1	} Handsome free-flowering annuals. S. Suworowi is very useful for bouquets.
596	Statice Suworowi	0 3	bright rose	"	1 1/2	
597	" " superba alba	0 6	white	"	2	
598	" " fine mixed	0 3	various	"	1 1/2	} Showy. One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their colour and form longest of all.
632	Waitzia aurea	0 3	golden	"	1	
642	Xeranthemum , double white	0 3	white	"	2	
643	" " purple	0 3	purple	"	2	
644	" " mixed	0 3	various	"	2	

RULES FOR JUDGING (Australian Edition).

This work is an Australian edition of the English code of rules, only altered in such respects as were deemed necessary by the altered conditions pertaining to the Australian Continent.

The work deals thoroughly with all matters connected with Horticultural Shows, and gives full instructions for judging plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, describing excellence and defects in all sections.


PRICE 1s.; per post 1s. 1d.

LIST OF CLIMBERS

(Embraced in General List).

No.	NAME.	Price per Packet.	COLOUR OF FLOWER.	Hardiness and Duration.	REMARKS.
207	Adlumia cirrhosa - - - - -	s. d. 0 3	flesh	H.P.	Splendid free-flowering climber with feathery foliage.
223	Ampelopsis Veitchi (Virginian Creeper) - - -	0 3	ornamental foliage	"	Small-leaved variety, which turns to bright scarlet-crimson in the Autumn.
250	Balloon Vine (Cardiospermum halicacabum) - -	0 3	white	H.A.	Handsome and very quick-growing.
262	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa - - -	0 3	ornamental fruits	H.H.A.	An annual climber of great beauty.
265	Calampelis scabra (Eccremocarpus) - - -	0 3	orange	H.P.	Hardy evergreen, very showy.
303	Centrosema grandiflora (Butterfly Pea) - - -	0 6	reddish violet	"	A beautiful hardy climber, bears in the greatest profusion inverted pea-shaped flowers of great beauty. Occasionally plants bear pure white flowers. Blooming stems, placed in water, remain fresh for several days.
323	Clematis flammula (Virgin's Bower) - - -	0 3	white	"	Pretty sweet-scented climber.
324	" Superb mixture of Jackman's large-flowering hybrids - - -	1 0	various	"	Magnificent hardy climbers.
330	Cobaea scandens - - - - -	0 6	purple	"	Quick-growing evergreen climbers, bearing large bell-shaped flowers of great beauty.
331	" " alba - - - - -	0 6	white	"	
332	" " macrostemma - - - - -	0 6	green and violet	"	Morning Glory, splendid for trellises. For description, see General List of Flower Seeds.
337	Convolvulus major, fine mixed - - -	0 3	various	H.A.	
340	" Giant Imperial Morning Glories - - -	0 6	"	"	Splendid evergreens for covering fences and unsightly walls.
361	Dolichos lignosus - - - - -	0 3	purple	H.P.	
362	" " lablab - - - - -	0 3	"	"	Of very rapid growth.
363	" " albus - - - - -	0 3	white	"	
416	Humulus Japonicus (Climbing Hop) - - -	0 3	green	H.A.	Beautiful Convolvulus-like climbers, remarkable for their clear rich colours.
421	Ipomoea Mexicana grandiflora alba (Moon flower) -	0 6	white	"	
422	" " Quamoclit (Cypress Vine) - - -	0 3	scarlet	"	Handsome twining plants, excellent for verandah or trellis work; evergreens.
423	" " Leari, splendid - - - - -	0 6	dark blue	H.P.	
424	" " hederacea, fine mixed - - -	0 3	various	H.A.	Very ornamental evergreens, with Foxglove-like flowers. Beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant.
429	Kennedya rubicunda - - - - -	0 6	brown	H.P.	
430	" " ovata alba - - - - -	0 6	white	"	Pretty. M. albiflora is one of the best climbers for trellises, etc.
431	" " macrophylla - - - - -	0 6	purple	"	
432	" " nigricans - - - - -	0 6	black and yellow	"	For description see General List.
449	Lophospermum coccineum - - - - -	0 6	scarlet	"	
462	Mandevilla suaveolens - - - - -	0 3	white	"	This variety produces the well-known Passion Fruit. Easily raised from seed.
473	Maurandia , finest mixed - - - - -	0 3	various	"	
474	" " albiflora - - - - -	0 6	white	"	Handsome hardy perennials, very useful for cut flowers, also for covering unsightly walls, trellises, etc.
480	Mina lobata - - - - -	0 6	orange and scarlet	H.A.	
492	Nasturtium , tall mixed - - - - -	0 3	various	"	Curiously twisted and delightfully fragrant flowers. Very handsome.
510	Passiflora edulis - - - - -	0 3	white	H.P.	
511	Pea , everlasting, white - - - - -	0 6	"	"	Sweet scented.
512	" " choicest mixed - - - - -	0 6	various	"	
520	Peas, Sweet (See page 55).				Pretty hardy climber.
520	Phaseolus caracalla (Snail Flower) - - -	0 6	lilac	"	
565	Rhodochiton volubile - - - - -	1 0	purplish red	"	Unsurpassed in the graceful beauty of its foliage.
566	Rhynchospermum jasminoides - - - - -	1 6	white	"	
589	Scyphanthus elegans - - - - -	1 0	yellow	"	Well-known quick-growing climber.
594	Smilax (Medeola asparagoides) - - - - -	0 6	white	"	
605	Tacsonia Van Volxemi - - - - -	1 0	scarlet	"	Suitable for trellises or rock-work.
606	Thunbergia , fine mixed - - - - -	0 3	various	H.A.	
609	Tropaeolum Canariense - - - - -	0 3	golden	"	Canary creeper.
610	" " Lobbianum, finest mixed - - -	0 3	various	"	

Choice Flower Seeds in Mixture.

 BEAUTIFUL variety of pleasing colours for sowing freely in waste places in shrubberies, rockeries, covering large banks, etc., where they give a gay and cheerful appearance for a long period. As most of the varieties are quite hardy, they may be sown either Autumn or Spring, giving the seeds a slight covering after sowing by drawing a rake over the ground. We offer two separate mixtures as under:—

Dwarf Varieties - - - $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2s. 6d.; per oz., 1s. | **Tall Varieties** - - - $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2s. 6d.; per oz., 1s.
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. supplied.



ROOT CROPS.

FIELD CARROT. For Postal Rates see page 10.

CULTIVATION—If this root were better known, it would be more cultivated. It is invaluable both for horses and dairy cows. The former are always healthy while feeding on them, and the milk from the latter is largely increased. Carrots grow well in well-manured sandy soil, but they yield well in any rich friable loam, if the latter be deeply tilled and well drained. Drill the seed in rows from 18 inches to 20 inches from each other. This space will allow the horse-hoe to work without danger; nothing benefits the crop so much as frequent stirrings in the early stages of its growth. The seed may be sown from May to the end of September. Thin out the plants to within 9 or 12 inches of each other in the rows, according to the sorts. 4 lbs. of seed required to sow an acre.

Large Altringham—This is a large and somewhat coarse variety, a good proportion of the root being above the ground; from 18 to 24 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top; skin, orange red. Very suitable for cattle feeding. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 3s.; postage extra.

White Belgian—A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground. Lower part of the root white; portion above ground green. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d.; postage extra.

For Garden Varieties see page 21.

SUGAR BEET. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 9d.; 1 lb., 1s. 3d.; postage extra.

For Postal Rates see page 10.

CULTIVATION—To grow this crop successfully the land must be thoroughly and deeply worked; if this be not done, the roots will grow very forked and badly shaped. The

seeds should be sown in drills 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 9 inches apart. On new land ploughed deeply for the first time manure is not necessary, but on land which has been continually cropped a liberal supply of farm-yard manure is recommended. High lands, light and inclined to be sandy, suit this crop well. September and October are good months to sow the seed at the rate of 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

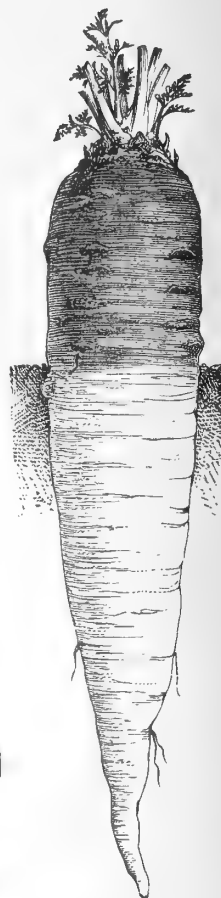
We have imported direct from France a stock of the best sugar producing varieties, viz.:—

White Silesian, Vilmorin's Improved, Wanzleben. Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

CHICORY (Large-rooted).

1s. 6d. per lb.; per post, 2s. 3d.

CULTIVATION—This is a most useful plant, and should be grown largely in this colony. It is relished by all kinds of stock; its roots are very tenacious of life, consequently it will be found useful in dry situations, and during long droughts. It will last many years in the ground, if cut regularly before arriving at its full flower. On suitable soils could be grown profitably as a root crop, as it is largely imported every year as a mixture for Coffee. The quantity of seed required per acre is from 4 to 5 lbs. if sown in drills, and from 10 to 12 lbs. if sown broadcast. This root should never be given to milch cows, on account of the disagreeable flavour it imparts to butter. Sow seed August and September.



LARGE ALTRINGHAM CARROT.



LARGE-ROOTED CHICORY.

A Reduction in Price will be made on all seeds of Root Crops taken in quantity.

TURNIP.

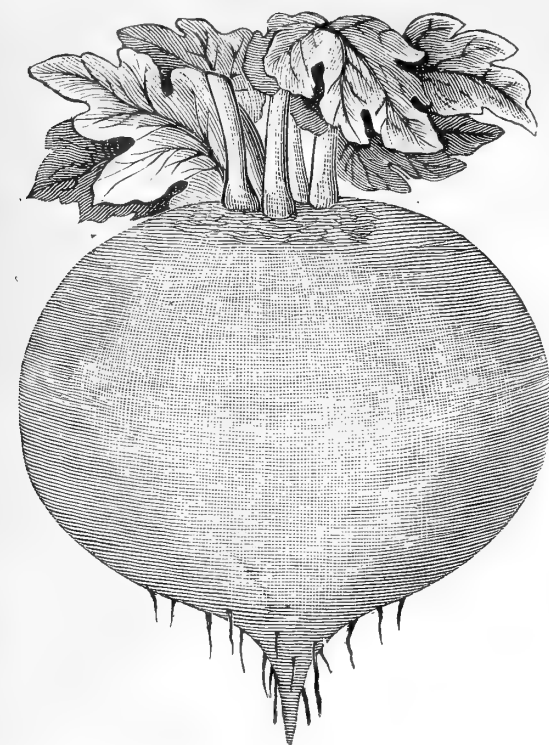
¼ lb., 8d.; ½ lb., 1s.; 1 lb., 2s.

For Postal Rates, see page 10.

HOW TO CULTIVATE FIELD TURNIPS

The Turnip crop is a valuable one, and moist climates are particularly favourable to this crop, producing heavy yields, and is now extensively grown in the Australian Colonies for stock. A good fertile soil is the most suitable, but, as a rule, any good light soil which has been thoroughly worked will produce an abundance of odder. Sow in drills 2 feet apart at the rate of 2 lb. per acre; broadcast sowing can be adopted on virgin soils, but drilling in most cases is preferable. When the plants show above the ground the scarifier should be set to work to stir the surface of the soil and keep down the weeds, and when the plants are further advanced they should be thinned to about 6 inches between each plant. With this treatment and favourable weather a very heavy crop will result.

Fosterton Hybrid—One of the most useful and profitable varieties in cultivation. It is easily grown, of a fine shape, with well-rounded shoulder, which prevents the lodging of water. Attains a great size, and yields a heavy crop; it is hard and firm, and keeps perfectly well; but, like all Turnips growing much out of the ground, should be lifted and stored. It is a decided acquisition in localities where Swedes or Yellows have a tendency to mildew, and it may be sown either early or late.



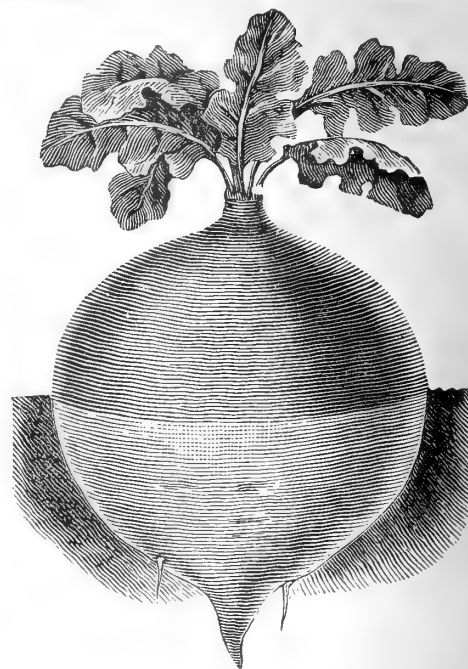
TURNIP—WHITE GLOBE.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—A very hardy variety, and although generally grown for farm purposes, is really superior to many sorts cultivated exclusively for the table.

Green Top Yellow Aberdeen—A first-class variety for feeding purposes, being more hardy, solid, and nutritious than any other kind.

White Globe—Grows to a large size, and is better adapted for field culture than the garden, being too coarse for table use.

Mammoth Purple Top White—A valuable quick growing variety, grows to a very large size, thriving on poor soil, well shaped, very solid, and a heavy cropper.



CHAMPION PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

SWEDE.

¼ lb., 8d.; ½ lb., 1s.; 1 lb., 2s.

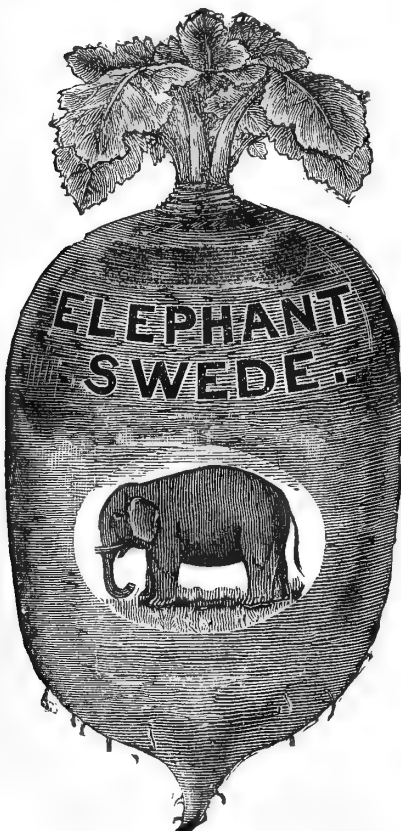
For Postal Rates, see page 10.

Kangaroo Is extremely hardy, very even in character, and will produce a great weight per acre. Its feeding properties are very high, equal to the "Elephant." Will produce enormous crops of roots on all soils, and is especially suited to our climate. It can be recommended as distinct in appearance from all other Swedes, and is a valuable introduction, containing all the remarkable qualities of the "Elephant," combined with a hardy constitution and long-keeping properties of Green Top Swedes. The flesh is of a rich colour, juicy, sweet, and crisp, and is all that stock and sheep can desire, and quite worthy of farmers' attention.

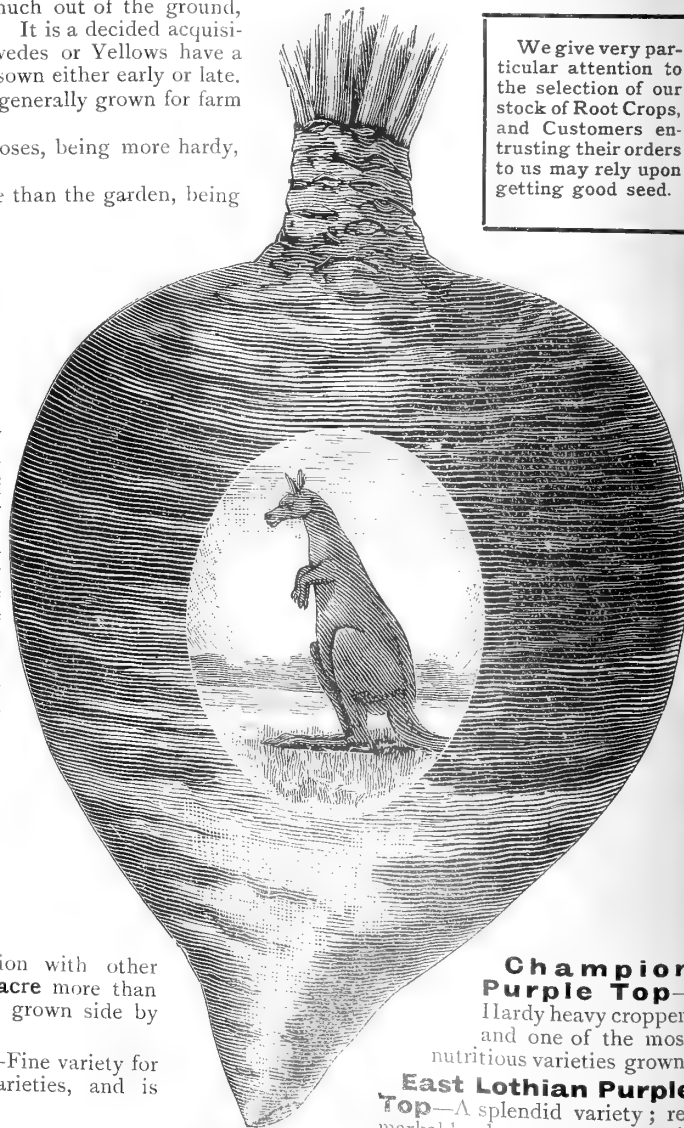
Elephant—The Elephant Swede is novel in shape and colour, in every respect different from all other varieties offered in this Catalogue. The flesh is a rich creamy yellow, and the crown of the root is of a distinct character. It stands well out of the ground—a giant compared with all others; it is very uniform in size, and can be readily distinguished when growing in association with other varieties. It has produced 10 tons per acre more than other well-known purple-top sorts that were grown side by side with it.

Shepherd's Golden Globe—Fine variety for main crop; the hardest of the Globe varieties, and is excellent for either stock or table use.

Skirving's Purple Top—An Improved Purple Top variety, of very strong growth, large size.



ELEPHANT SWEDE.



KANGAROO SWEDE.

We give very particular attention to the selection of our stock of Root Crops, and Customers entrusting their orders to us may rely upon getting good seed.

Champion Purple Top

Hardy heavy cropper; and one of the most nutritious varieties grown.

East Lothian Purple Top—A splendid variety; remarkably heavy cropper; is exceedingly hardy, and good keeper.

MANGEL WURZEL.

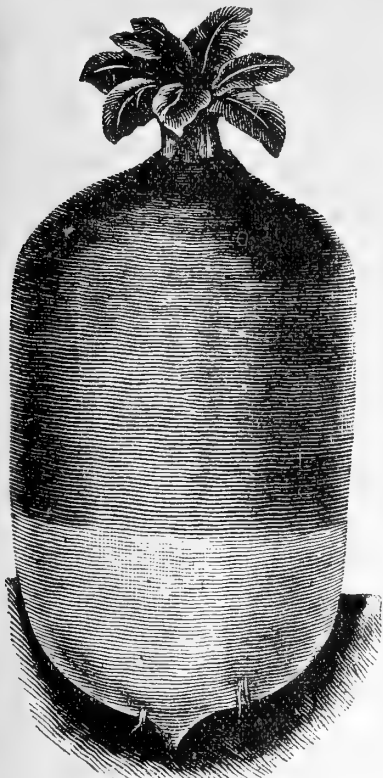
For Postal Rates, see page 10.

CULTIVATION—This invaluable root is, comparatively speaking, but little known; its culture is confined to only a few farmers, although scarcely an Autumn is passed without the majority of stock-owners running short of feed. The first operation, in order to prepare the land for this root, is to break it up and thoroughly pulverise it; if a foot deep, so much the better. This can be done easily with the subsoil plough, followed by the scarifier. Thirty loads of good rotten stable manure per acre is the application, but, as this is scarce in rural districts, the following will prove a good compost:—5 cwt. animal guano, 3 cwt. superphosphate, and 2 cwt. salt per acre. It is the worst of policy to deny good tilth and good feeding to this crop. The yield varies from 20 tons to 70 tons, and it must be evident to any practical man that it will be cheaper to grow 2 acres well than double the area slovenly, or only half-fed.

Mangels may be sown between July and December, or even later if a good heavy rain falls. 4 lbs. is sufficient for an acre.

Selected Golden Tankard—The best quality of all Mangels, having a deep yellow flesh. It is exceedingly rich in saccharine matter and feeding properties, and being of excellent shape and neat habit can be grown closer together, and thus a greater weight per acre may be obtained than the larger growing sorts. 1s. per lb.

Monarch Yellow Globe It is the heaviest cropping Globe Mangel yet placed before the public. The root is perfect in symmetry, and of the largest size. It is remarkably rich in saccharine matter, solid, and heavy, and we can offer it with the greatest confidence to our friends and customers. 1s. 6d. per lb.

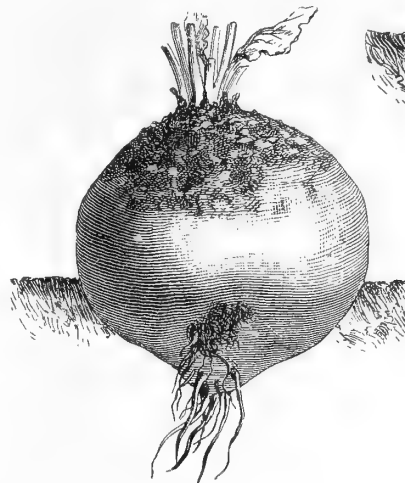


GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL.

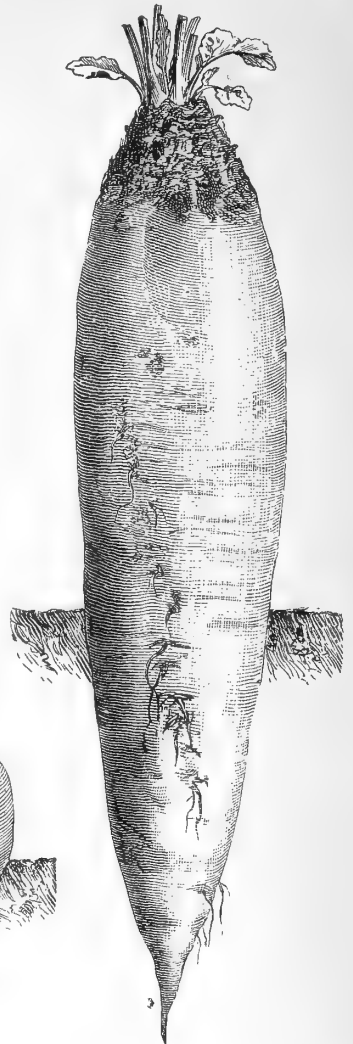
Mammoth Long Yellow—Very popular sort. Grows to an immense size, and has produced 65 tons to the acre. Shape similar to Mammoth Long Red. 1s. per lb.

Long Red Mammoth—This variety is perhaps superior to all others in cultivation, being remarkable for its gigantic appearance, and the enormous weight it produces per acre. It possesses extraordinary feeding qualities, and is easily cleaned for storing. This variety has been known to produce Mangels over 60 lbs. in weight. 1s. per lb.

Champion Yellow Globe—One of the best Globe Mangels. Handsome in appearance, and possessed of excellent feeding qualities. 1s. per lb.



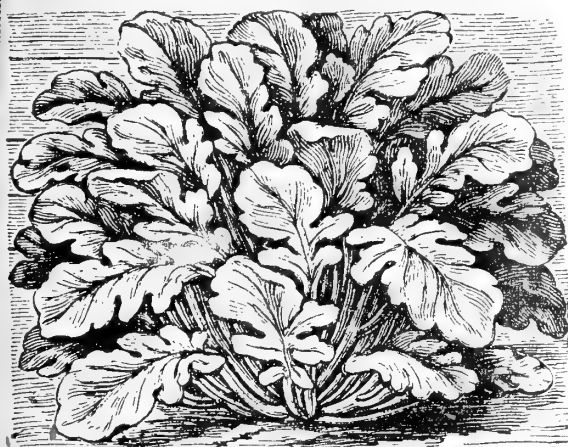
CHAMPION YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

GREEN FODDER CROPS.

For the guidance of our customers we have attached prices, where practicable, to various Field Crop Seeds, but it must be understood that we are not bound by the rates quoted, as the value of the seeds is subject to market fluctuation. We shall therefore be glad to furnish current prices on application; customers will kindly state quantity required.



RAPE—DWARF ESSEX.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX, AND IMPORTED AND COLONIAL.

4d. per lb. Postage extra. Quotations given for cwt. or ton.

CULTIVATION—This seed may be sown from the first Autumn rains to end of September, and the plant thrives well in all the colonies. The land ought to be prepared as if for Mangel. The soil requires good tilth, and the seed ought to be drilled 18 inches apart. Six pounds per acre of good sound seed are sufficient, but if sown broadcast (a bad plan) half as much again ought to be used. Any peaty soil abounding in vegetable matter is suitable for this crop. Should the paddock be in a weak condition, give it fully 5 cwt. animal guano per acre. Treat the young plants well, for every acre of well-grown Rape ought to produce from 20 to 25 tons of good food in leaves and roots. Rape grows very rapidly if kept clean, and an early hoeing, either by hand or horse hoe, benefits it wonderfully. It not only grows fast, but continues to grow late into the Autumn, and in some districts all the Winter, until the seed stems are fully formed. It will prove an unprofitable crop if sown upon poor land, but it is a most remunerative one if generously treated. Green Rape is rich in flesh-forming constituents as well as fatty matter, but the sheep must be turned in carefully at first, for if the hungry animals are allowed to fill themselves upon young Rape plants, and these alone, inflammation is apt to ensue. When about ten weeks old the plants will be a fair size, and at first the sheep should be allowed to feed upon them only for an hour or so in the afternoon, and when they are free from dew or rain. This is an excellent crop for green manuring, and for preserving in the silo.

MAIZE, NINETY-DAY AND OTHER VARIETIES.

(56 lbs. to the bushel). PRICE ON APPLICATION.

CULTIVATION—No farmer ought to be without a paddock of Maize for Summer or Autumn feed—it is really indispensable. Even if more be grown than is required in a green stage, it can always be utilised as a Winter food if the surplus be cut, and stacked at once with straw, layer and layer; it will neither heat nor mould treated in this manner. Sowing should be made from September and up till December, if a favourable rain falls. It is best sown thickly when sown late, as, if the land be in good heart, the young plants will soon shoot up and be very self-protective through shading each other. Quantity required per acre, two bushels.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,



TAGOSASTE, OR TREE LUCERNE.

A GREAT DROUGHT-RESISTING PLANT.

6d. per oz., per post 7d. ; 1s. 6d. per ¼lb., per post 1s. 9d. ; 2s. per ½lb., per post 2s. 5d. ; 4s. per lb., per post 4s. 9d.

CULTIVATION—This fine fodder plant is, we believe, an introduction of great merit, and should prove very valuable in the hot, dry, and sandy districts. It grows well on poor soil, but growers must see that the land is thoroughly drained, as too much moisture soon kills the plant. Seed should be sown at the rate of 4 lbs. to the acre, early in Autumn or Spring, and, as the young trees do not stand transplanting well, the seed should be sown very thinly, and where the trees come too thick they should be taken out, and then transplanting may be tried without spoiling the original planting.

It is a most valuable fodder, wholesome and nourishing, and stock eat it greedily; it makes excellent hay and ensilage, and is a fine tree for bees, being in flower during the Winter months. It makes rapid growth again when cut.

Mr. GEO. H. NOYE, "Thorough Lea," Ruffy, writes as follows regarding Tree Lucerne:—"I do not think the value of Tree Lucerne is sufficiently known by farmers or advertised by seedsmen. I know of nothing better for worn-out cultivation paddocks. It is extremely hardy. I find neither drought nor frost affect it. Being a deep rooter, it draws a supply of moisture and nourishment from very deep in the soil, at the same time opening the soil to the action of air. I find cattle, horses, and pigs are remarkably fond of it, leaving good oaten hay for it. I would advise you to more largely advertise the merits of Tagosaste."

TARES, OR VETCHES.

60 lbs. to the bushel. Price on application.

TREE LUCERNE.

CULTIVATION—Tares is a most profitable crop to grow. The golden variety is preferable to any other, and the weight of fodder per acre may be increased by sowing either Rye or Cape Barley with the Tares, say, 2 bushels of Tares and half a bushel of Rye or Barley per acre. When this fodder is required to extend over two months or so, to assist a limited grass supply, it is better to sow only an acre at a time—say, once a week or ten days. This will allow the owner to plough up the first portions cleared off, and sow Maize or Mangels. It is to the management of the farm "commissariat," from which a great portion of the success in dairying is derivable, that we must look in order to obviate difficulties of frequent occurrence.

SACALINE.

The claims made for this wonderful **forage plant** may seem extravagant, and yet they are fully borne out by testimonials of the strongest character, and endorsed by horticulturists of the greatest prominence, whose word cannot be doubted, seconded, as they are, by the agricultural press of the entire world. A plant that is so valuable, and at the same time ornamental, can certainly be advertised and endorsed by every seedsman in this country, especially when it will flourish on any waste spot of the farm where nothing else will grow, and provide everlasting forage for Summer and Winter.

We always charge Specially Reduced Rates for Large Quantities.

Directions for Sowing—The seed, which is very light, may be sown almost at any time except during the Winter months, in a seed-pan, box, or open frame, in a loamy soil. Cover the seed lightly, and water when required. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, transfer to their permanent quarters. The young plants do not make much growth the first year.

9d. per packet, per post 10d. ; 1s. 6d. per oz., per post 1s. 7d. ; 5s. per ¼lb., per post 5s. 3d. ; 17s. 6d. per lb., per post 18s. 3d. Plants, 9d. each ; 7s. 6d. per doz.

EUCALYPTUS CORYNOCALYX.

(Sugar Gum.)

As a Fodder Plant. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Extract from the *Argus*, 21st June, 1897.

"The value of Sugar Gums for shelter purposes in the arid, treeless districts of the colony has long been recognised. They are of rapid growth, and make good breakwinds, but their leaves have now been proved to be very useful as a fodder during a season of drought. The Principal of Longerenong Agricultural College has written to the Council of Agricultural Education stating that ten merino sheep had during the past fortnight been fed exclusively on the foliage of this tree. The animals ate it readily, and maintained their strength, although exposed to the cold of frosty nights. Cattle will, he says, also eat the leaves of the Sugar Gum. Hence, in times of drought, farmers and graziers might sacrifice shelter belts of these trees to feed their stock. The Sugar Gum sends forth strong, quick-growing suckers if cut down short. In this way a fresh supply of foliage would not be long in coming into existence.

RYE.

60 lbs. to the bushel. Price on application.

Is very useful to sow on poor dry soils for green fodder. It may also be advantageously used to mix with Tares to support the plants. Two



TARES, OR VETCHES.

bushels of seed will sow an acre ; or, if sown with Tares, one and a half bushels. Sow first rains after Summer.

COW PEAS.

6d. per lb. Price, per bushel, on application.

The Cow Pea is a truly wonderful and most valuable variety. It is wonderful in its enormous productiveness, both of vine and peas, and exceptionally valuable for the varied uses to which it is adapted.

To grow for feeding hogs and other cattle we can hardly over-estimate their value. Here is a crop that can be grown with such ease in about four months' time that will yield one hundred-fold or more of feeding and fattening food superior to corn.

To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being much more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. To obtain the best results, these Peas should be sown the middle of October, although they can be sown as late as November or the beginning of December ; but sown as late as this, while they will make an enormous growth of vine, it is doubtful whether they will mature the crop of peas. They should be sown at the rate of about one bushel per acre.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

THE WONDERFUL NEW FODDER PLANT.

Relished by all kinds of Stock.

FLORIDA VELVET BEAN.

Valuable as a Fertilizer.

The One Plant wanted for Hot and Dry Districts.

Per lb. 1s., per post 1s. 9d.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

MOST valuable plant for sandy soils and dry climates. It has proved invaluable as Forage, Shade, Mulch, and Fertilizer, anywhere that maize can be grown. All farm stock eat it greedily and thrive on both as green fodder cut early and as dried beans. Dry pods and beans, if ground up, make valuable fertilizer for fruit, etc. The yield is enormous—5 to 7 tons per acre (in leaf, vine, and pods), 30 to 40 bushels of beans shelled. Sow in Spring in hills 4 feet apart each way, 3 to 5 beans to a hill (about 20 lbs. to the acre), or, better still, drill it in, using about 30 lbs. to the acre, in rows 3 feet wide, and the beans 1 foot apart.

When planted in orchards it should be kept at least 5 feet away from the trees. The vine runs out in all directions, and forms a dense mass of foliage waist high all over the ground. The beans are produced in clusters of 2-20 pods every 10 to 20 inches along the vine. Being an air plant, it does on any soil, and requires no fertilizers. It is naturally a climber, and grows 50 to 60 feet in a season, making a very handsome creeper for porches, etc.

VELVET BEAN AS A FERTILIZER.

Mr. F. H. BOUCHER, of Orlando, writing to the *Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower*, alludes to its qualities as follows:—

"I am planting my own orange grove in velvet beans, and would like to tell your readers what I have seen that persuaded me to plant. My neighbour made a big crop of beans on a small patch that he used for potatoes, forage crops, etc. I went over to see the patch late in the fall, and found all the vine, etc., wilted down and lying on the ground. They made a mulch of leaves and vines fully 4 inches deep clear over the patch, and the ground underneath was very mellow and loamy.

"Another neighbour planted 3 pecks of beans in his cornfield, about 2½ acres, when he laid by his corn. He gathered 60 bushels of beans shelled, and they were the finest in this neighbourhood. This year, he has the same land planted in corn again. The plot where the beans were grown looks like river-bottom corn, strong and lustrous; where the beans were not planted, though the land is precisely the same in other respects, and has the same treatment, the corn is not half so good.

"These beans certainly seem to be the best for making humus, and gathering the most expensive of fertilizers—ammonia. I would advise everyone to shade their land from the hot sun, and provide fertilizer and humus for future use by planting these beans whenever possible. The crop itself is a valuable one, making splendid forage for horses, cattle, and hogs. Hogs especially fatten and thrive on the beans."

SULLA. (*Hedysarum coronarium*.)

2s. per lb., per post 2s. 9d.

CHEAPER IN QUANTITY.

FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS.—We take the liberty of drawing your particular attention to this most valuable forage plant, which, although grown with increasing success, should be introduced still more extensively.

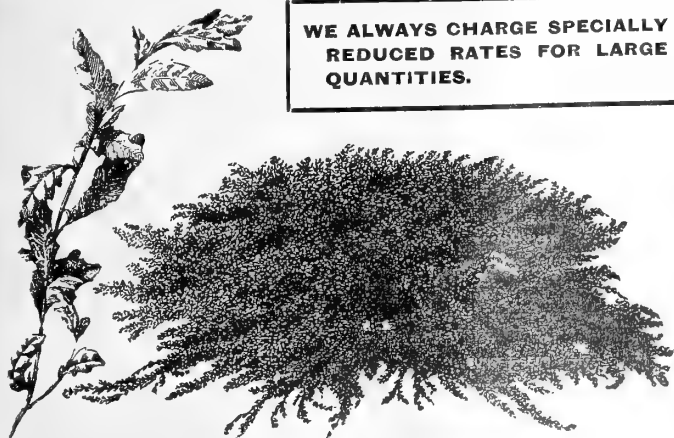
The Sulla is decidedly the very best forage plant for this country, surpassing on account of its nutritious qualities any other, lucerne not excepted—a fact which has been proved beyond any doubt by many careful trials made by practical men and learned societies. It is preferred to any other forage plant, producing a most excellent and easily digestible fodder, both in a green and in a dry state, which is always much liked by the cattle.

The plant requires a calcareous, heavy, and good deep soil, with sufficient but never stagnant moisture, and a good deal of warmth.

These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result.

In warm countries, such as the south of Italy, the seeds are to be sown in Autumn, while in a less favoured climate sowing has to be made in Spring. Under the conditions stated above, the plant grows very bushy, and attains a height of about 3 feet. Its handsome flowers are of a pretty red colour.

The quantity of fodder yielded per acre is enormous, and it is one of the best fodder plants known.



SALT-BUSH.

JERSEY TREE, OR COW KALE.

6d. per oz.; ¼ lb. 1s. 6d., per post 1s. 9d.; 5s. per lb., by post 5s. 9d.

A valuable fodder for sheep and cattle, producing an enormous weight per acre of very nutritious feed. Should be given a trial by all graziers and dairymen.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.

¼ lb., 1s. 3d., per post 1s. 6d.; 4s. per lb., by post 4s. 9d.

Thousand-headed Kale is quite distinct from, and altogether superior to, any other variety. The plant grows to a height of 3 or 4 feet, branching from close to the ground, and producing a dense mass of sprouting heads. It is exceedingly hardy, but its chief merit is it yields an enormous quantity of wholesome food. It is a plant that produces more feed per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land. 18 perches per day, with a little oat straw, have kept 270 sheep for three months without the loss of one.

SAINFOIN, OR ESPARSETTE.

(*Onobrichis sativa*.)

1s. per lb.

This is an excellent plant, particularly suited to our dry climate; it is especially adapted for poor, dry, thin limestone or chalky soils, and, with an occasional dressing, will retain its vigour eight or ten years. It may be sown broadcast or in drills, but the former is generally preferred; the seed, being very large, requires deeper sowing than Clovers. Quantity required to sow an acre, 20 lbs.



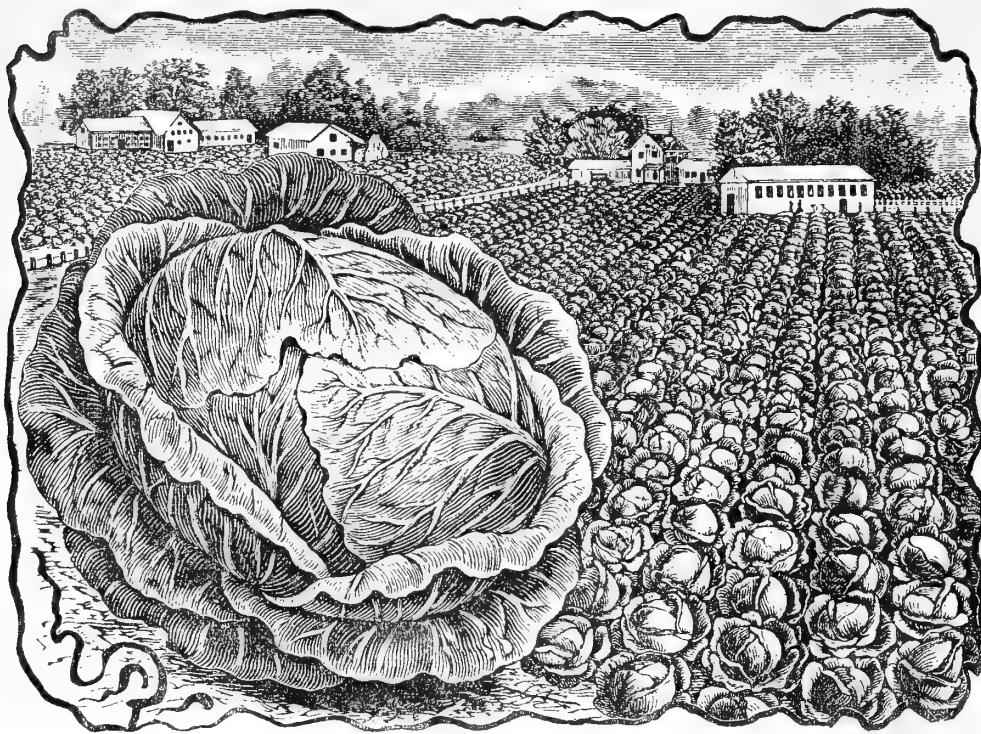
SAINFOIN.

AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH.

9d. per oz., per post 10d.; 5s. per lb., per post 5s. 9d.

This is an excellent plant which renders many of our dry and sterile tracks valuable for sheep pastures. Cattle, and especially sheep, are so fond of it that they browse it to the roots. It is most wholesome and fattening, and stock pastured on Salt-bush are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from the Distoma disease, and other allied ailments. It will bear a great amount of drought, and if not too closely fed down will produce seed in abundance. Usually when grasses are dried up Salt-bush will be found green, and afford a splendid fodder for stock during the hot Summer. As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about half-inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised. Two pounds will be sufficient for an acre.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,



CABBAGE SCHWEINFURT.

CABBAGE.

(FOR CATTLE.)

This might be advantageously cultivated if planted early in the Autumn, after the disappearance of the aphid. It is highly nutritious, and would be found of great service to dairy farmers, as the cows eat it greedily and milk well on it. About 5,000 plants are required to plant an acre. We believe that this crop can be grown to pay well with field cultivation for feeding stock. It is highly nutritious and healthful food, and can be stored like Mangel Wurzel or Swede Turnips; if only for a change of feed, it is highly recommended to the dairy farmer. Quantity of seed required per acre, 1 lb.

For Postal Rates, see page 10.

Schweinfurt—An early large white variety, also an excellent table Cabbage. 9d. per oz.; 2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 3s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 7s. lb.

Large Drumhead (Selected Stock)—Grows to an immense size; should be planted 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 5s. lb.

Robinson's Champion Prize Ox—A splendid variety; grows to a large size. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 5s. lb.

BROWN DHOORA, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

9d. per lb.

This is one of the grandest of all forage plants, and its nutritious properties should in no wise be under-estimated. It is a most natural food for cows or sheep, its stalks being eaten by them in a greedy manner, and the grain is a superior food for fowls; as good as wheat or barley for horses. It is of easy and simple culture, and when grown for grain should be planted in hills same as Indian Corn. It has yielded 200 bushels of cleaned grain per acre. When grown for fodder, sow in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart; and bear in mind that it is one of the utmost value because of its certainty to produce heavy crops on poor, dry soil. Sow 7 lbs. to the acre in drills.

DHOORA, OR GUINEA CORN.

9d. per lb.

Of South American origin, where it is very popular. Valuable as a forage plant and for its grain, possessing great drought-resisting properties. It can be cut and fed at any stage, or cured, when heading out, for fodder. It bears grain in erect, full heads, and is equal to corn for feeding all sorts of stock; can be cut for green feed several times a season. One acre will yield about 40 bushels of seed. Quantity required to sow an acre, 14 lbs.

IMPHEE (Planters' Friend).

6d. per lb.

This is a variety of Sorghum, and requires the same treatment in cultivation. It does not produce so heavy a crop as the Sorghum Saccharatum, but it is much richer in saccharine matter, and consequently superior for feeding purposes. Sow in drills from September to December, about 3 feet apart, at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre; if broadcast on clean land, 18 lbs. will be required.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN, OR SORGHUM.

1s. per lb.

A non-saccharine Sorghum, distinctly differing in habit of growth from all others of that class. The plant is low, perfectly erect, and does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joint, producing from two to four long heads of grain upon each stalk. The whole plant cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed, cattle and horses being equally fond of it. It has the quality common to all the Sorghums of resisting drought. If checked by want of moisture, the plant waits for rain, and then at once resumes its process. 10 lbs. will sow an acre in drills.

LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS.

(Forest or Flat Pea.)

6d. per oz., per post 7d.; 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per post 1s. 9d.; 5s. per lb. per post 5s. 9d.

On very poor, unimproved sandy soil it will make a top growth of 6 to 8 inches and a root growth of 12 to 15 inches the first year. On sandy soil that has been cultivated it does much better. The tops are not easily cut down by frost, and the roots go through the Winter well. The seeds should be sown crosswise at a distance from each other of one foot. Like many plants that last for a very long time, *Lathyrus silvestris* grows quite slowly at first, and, therefore, is easily ousted by weeds; it is therefore essential that the land should be kept free from all weeds, etc. Two to three pounds will sow an acre.

TEOSINTE.

(*Reana luxurians*.)

6d. per oz.,
3s. 6d. per lb.

As a forage plant this is the greatest thing of the age, and for the warmer parts of the colony is without an equal. In appearance it somewhat resembles Corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and sweeter. It grows 12 feet high, producing a great number of shoots, which are thickly covered with heavy foliage. Eighty-five stalks have been grown from one seed, and it produces 40 tons to the acre.

Plant it as you would Indian Corn. It never suffers in drought or rain. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre.



TEOSINTE.

EGYPTIAN OR PEARL MILLET.

1s. 3d. per lb.



EGYPTIAN OR PEARL MILLET.

We have imported a stock of this variety, introduced by our American friends some years ago, and spoken of in the most glowing terms. It is similar in habit of growth to the Early Amber Sugar Cane, but said to produce a much heavier yield of fodder, and comes to maturity about ten days later. Sow in drills at the rate of 7 lbs. to the acre, or 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. broadcast.

JOHNSON GRASS.

(*Sorghum halepense*.)

1s. per lb.



JOHNSON GRASS.

This has now become a thoroughly popular variety. It is especially adapted for all tropical climates, as the roots penetrate the soil to a great depth. It is perennial, a rapid grower, very nutritious, being eagerly devoured by all kinds of stock. Comes early in the Summer, and grows until the frost cuts it down; stands the drought better than any grass, having long cane-like roots, which penetrate the soil for moisture. Superior both as a grazing and hay grass; has abundance of roots, which decay, thereby enriching the ground rather than exhausting it, as Timothy does; belonging to the Sorghum family, it contains much saccharine matter, which is an important factor in the food of stock. It will produce 4 to 6 tons of hay to the acre per annum, cutting three or four times; heavy fertilising would produce greater results. Sow broadcast, with clean seed, at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre, or seed in the chaff at the rate of 40 lbs. to the acre, and cover with a light brush, or sow just before a heavy rain; three good crops in the following season will be the result if the season is favourable.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

6d. per lb.; much cheaper by the cwt.

Is an exceedingly useful forage plant, yielding a large amount of green feed during the Summer season, when grass is very short and green feed generally scarce; it is especially of service to dairy farmers, and its highly nutritious and saccharine qualities should recommend its culture to a much larger extent. Quantity required to sow an acre, 7 lbs. in drills, or 14 lbs. broadcast.

JERUSALEM CORN.

9d. per lb.

This Corn belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums, and is one of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about 3 feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

UNDENDIBULE CORN.

6d. per lb.; price per cwt. on application.

A very valuable fodder plant, giving an abundance of green feed per acre, greatly relished by horses and cattle. Quantity required to sow an acre, 10 to 14 lbs.

JERUSALEM CORN.



HUNGARIAN MILLET.

6d. per lb.

20 lb. lots, 4d. per lb.

The plant grows to a height of from 2 to 3 feet, and stock eat it very greedily; they seem to prefer it to almost all other grasses. Sow 10 lbs. of seed per acre in drills, and from 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. The larger seeding gives a finer stalk, and there is less loss in the crop. This plant also makes good green stuff for young stock, and no farm should be without a few acres of it. The abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable, and we would strongly advise a trial of it. In Queensland, Hungarian Millet is grown as a hay crop.



HUNGARIAN MILLET.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

6d. per lb.; price for quantity on application.

Its distinctive features are earliness, enormous yield of fodder, sugar, and syrup; it will thrive in and resist the severest drought, providing a never-failing supply of nutritious food for all kinds of stock, whilst its milk-producing and fattening qualities are positively unequalled. It attains a height of about 7 feet, and can be cut three or four times, growing very rapidly. As many as thirty canes have been known to spring up from each root in the Western District of this colony, and, if planted in moist situations, similar to portions of the Gippsland district, great care should be taken to leave ample room between both the plants and the rows.

If sown in drills, 7 lbs. per acre will be sufficient; if broadcast, 10 to 14 lbs.



EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

Miscellaneous Agricultural Seeds.

BUCKWHEAT.

(50 lbs. to the bushel.)

This is an excellent green crop, and is useful for pig and poultry feed. There is nothing better for cleaning foul land; it grows thick and very rapidly, and renders the land friable, and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. In America, wheat cakes are very much esteemed. Quantity required for an acre, 1 bushel. Sow when danger from frost is over.

Silver Hull This variety is a great improvement on the ordinary black or grey Buckwheat, sown at the same time; will continue in bloom longer, matures earlier, and yields double under the same conditions. 4d. per lb.; 10s. per bshl.

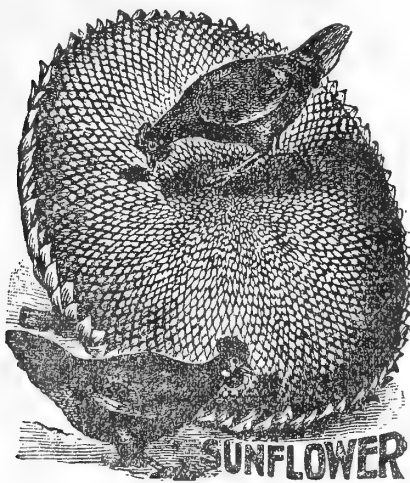
New Japanese—A new variety. Its yielding qualities are enormous, and is a week earlier than Silver Hulled; kernels distinct in colour, being a rich shade of dark brown. 4d. per lb.; 10s. 6d. per bushel.

SUNFLOWER.

This crop prefer a calcareous soil, but any ordinary land will produce a large yield. As much as 50 bushels of seeds have been obtained from an acre, yielding as many gallons of oil, little inferior to Olive Oil. The latter can be used not only for machinery, but even as one of the best for table use. The seeds also afford an excellent food for poultry. The seed should be sown in September, in drills which should be 3 feet apart, and the plants left 2 feet apart. 6 to 7 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

Large Russian—6d. per lb.

Black-seeded—Best for oil purposes. 1s. per lb.

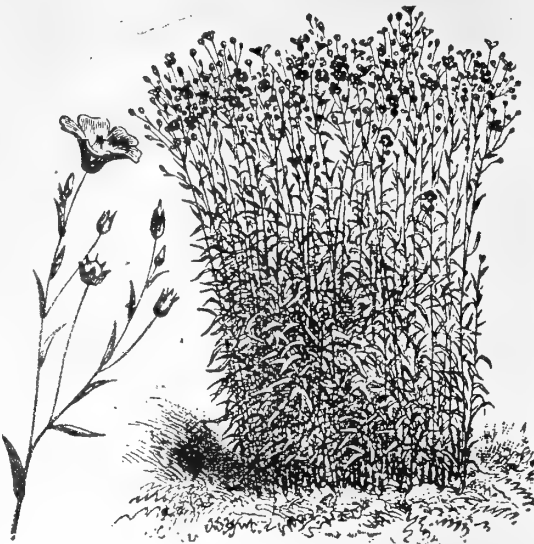


Not less than Half-bushel will be charged at the Bushel rate.

PARSLEY (Sheep's).

1s. per lb.

This is a really valuable plant in pastures, and should be more used; sheep and cattle are fond of it, and in Spring, when the latter are liable to get blown on young clover, the Parsley acts as an antidote. It is of biennial duration, but will ripen and scatter seeds enough to keep its place for many years. Hares and other game are partial to it, and those who are fond of sport would do well to have a little in their paddocks. We recommend 1 lb. of seed per acre, sown down with grasses.



LINSEED, OR FLAX.

LINSEED, OR FLAX.

(56 lbs. to the bushel.)

4d. per lb. Price on Application for Quantity.

The culture of flax is very remunerative, as two crops are obtained from the plant, namely, the fibre, and the oil-producing seed; the demand for both fibre and oil is enormous, the former being worth about £40 per ton. For the successful cultivation of the Flax Plant, good and deep soil is necessary. The seed should be sown broadcast, and lightly harrowed in, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, as thick sowing extends the length and flexibility of the fibre. To obtain the best fibre, the plant must be pulled when the seed commences to ripen, as then both fibre and seed may be turned to account. The seed yields by pressure about 22 per cent. of oil, and the refuse forms a cake valuable for fattening cattle.

BROOM CORN.

1s. per lb.

Price for Large Quantities on Application.

This plant has been largely cultivated in California and other parts of America for very many years, and is of great commercial value. Every housekeeper in the colony wants a broom, and why should we not have them from our own soil? The Broom Corn produces well in this colony, and we believe, will pay splendidly; it, like all other Millets (to which family it belongs), likes a good soil. It should be sown and managed like the common Sorghum Saccharatum, only leaving more distance between the rows and the plants in the row, the object being to produce length of well-grown heads available for broom-making purposes. 14 lbs. of seeds required to plant an acre.

Californian Golden, and Evergreen.

FIELD PEAS.

(60 lbs. to the bushel.) Price on Application.

The custom of allowing white straw crops to succeed each other for years cannot be stopped too soon, and Peas are as good an alternating crop as we know. Wheat will do better after Peas, in nine cases out of ten, than if it were sown upon a bare fallow. Peas always have a fair market value in Melbourne, and the demand is yearly increasing. 2½ bushels per acre may be drilled or sown broadcast from May to July.

BEANS.

Tick or Horse | Long Pod.

Price on Application.

Tick Beans are now much more used for horses, and chaff from the stalks and pods is not only relished by them, but is very fattening. 2 bushels will sow an acre.

CASTOR OIL PLANT.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

The easy and rapid growth, the copious seeding, and the early return of produce render this important plant of high value, more particularly as it will thrive on almost any soil. The seeds will yield about 25 per cent. oil, which is of great value for medicinal and other purposes. For the production of a particular kind of silk the Ricinus plant is also important, inasmuch as the hardy Bombyx Arrindi requires the leaves of this plant for food. Pastoral animals must strenuously be kept away from the Ricinus, for a few of the seeds, if swallowed, will produce poisonous effects.

HEMP.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

We would call the attention of farmers to the growth of this valuable plant, an article much sought after both for its fibre and seed. The Hemp plant will grow in any soil, if not too poor, and could probably be grown with profit in any part of the colony; and, to show what an important plant Hemp is, we need only mention that, on an average, more than 1,000 tons of cordage and rope are annually imported. The return from an acre varies from 7 cwt. to 12 cwt., with a marketable value in the raw state of from £35 to £45 per ton. The seed should be sown in September, broadcast or in drills; but, if grown for fibre, heavier sowing will be necessary than when grown for seed. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre broadcast, for fibre, is about 1 cwt.

CAROB BEAN, OR LOCUST TREE

1s. per oz.

The pods produced by this valuable tree are of great value as a food for all kinds of live stock. The flesh of sheep and pigs is greatly improved in flavour by this food, while its fattening qualities are twice those of Oil Cake. The pods contain about 66 per cent. of sugar and gum. To horses and cattle 6 lbs. a day are given of the crushed pods, raw or boiled, with or without chaff. The tree attains a height of 50 feet, and, in the very arid regions of Riverina, it produced abundantly even in seasons of severe drought.

MUSTARD.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

This crop ought to be encouraged more than it is, as the commercial value of it is very uniform, and the demand not only large but yearly increasing. The imported manufactured article is still commanding the higher price, but, as with many other products, must eventually give way to the colonial grown and prepared. The seed may be sown in the Spring, say, August and September, and in ten to twelve weeks the crops will be fit for harvest. Six pounds of seed is sufficient per acre, and the yield is from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Mustard is a valuable green manure, and, if grown for this purpose, 20 lbs. of seed to an acre should be sown.



TOBACCO (PENNSYLVANIA SEED-LEAF).

SEEDS OF PLANTS FOR BEES.

Apiarians having garden space or suitable ground will do well to avail themselves of the List of Seeds of choice "Bee Plants" offered below, as we feel sure that by a free growth in the vicinity of their hives of some few of the varieties mentioned the "take" of honey will be much improved both in quantity and quality. There are many other varieties beyond those we mention which are recommended as suitable for Bees, but, from long and careful observations, we consider the few we offer as amongst the best for the purpose, and, we may add, the most easily cultivated.

THE APIARIAN'S PACKET (containing 12 Packets selected from the following, post free, 2s. 6d.)—*Asperula*, *Cephalaria*, *Cyanus*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Phlox*, *Balm*, *Cerinth*, *Gilia*, *Echinops*, *rigo*, *Cenothera*, *Sunflower*, *Borage*, *Cleome*, *Lobelia*, *Echium creticum*, *Phacelia*, *Elsholtzia*.

AUSTRALIAN FLOWERING SHRUB & TREE SEEDS.

Acacia Baileyana (*Cootamundra Wattle*).—One of the handsomest of all Wattles, pretty yellow flowers, silver-leaved. Excellent for cutting; worthy of a place in every garden.

Acacia Sorts (See Tree Seeds).

Boronia megastigma (*Sweet-scented Boronia*).—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent.

Brachychiton acerifolium (*Flame Tree*).—A very ornamental tree.

Clanthus Dampieri (*Sturt's Desert Pea*).

Probably the finest of our native flowers. No description can do justice to it. It is comparatively easy of cultivation, requiring a light sandy soil and plenty of heat to bring out its flowers in their highest beauty.

TOBACCO.

This has already become an established field crop in the colony, and, from the increasing breadth sown every season, seems to yield a good return. There is no reason why the production of Tobacco should not become a great industry.

The soil most suitable for the cultivation of Tobacco is a free friable loam, and containing a good proportion of sand. A red or chocolate soil gives better flavoured Tobacco than a black soil. Sow the seed in July or August for planting out in September and October. Transplanting should be done in cloudy weather, but, should dry weather prevail, the plants must be kept shaded from the sun until they have a good hold of the soil. The plants should stand 3 feet apart each way. An average yield of an acre of Tobacco is about 1,200 lbs., but as much as 1,700 lbs. have been produced in this country. A Virginian planter has lately told us that by careful cultivation he succeeded in getting a pound of Tobacco from each plant, planted a yard apart each way. Two ounces of seed will plant an acre.

Pennsylvania Seed-leaf—Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. 1s. per packet; 4s. per oz.

Maryland.

Havanah.

Virginian.

Kentucky.

Florida.

Connecticut Seed-leaf.

6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

CEREALS.

SOLD FOR NETT CASH ONLY.

and Prices post free on application.

MAIZE (56 lbs. bushel)—Ninety-day, White Horse-tooth, and other varieties.

RYE (60 lbs. bushel).

BARLEY (50 lbs. bushel)—Cape, English.

WHEAT (60 lbs. bushel)—White Tuscan, Purple Straw, Red Tuscan, and other varieties.

OATS (40 lbs. bushel)—Calcutta, Algerian, Black Tartarian, White Tartarian.



MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.

CATTLE PUMPKIN.

1s. per oz.; 6s. per lb.

CULTURE—The best month to sow is October. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, as a field crop, and, if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops, the richer the land the better, and it should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and, if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop, not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown; these should be well prepared and manured, and only three or four plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre, but abundance should be put in to provide against loss by insects.

OPIUM POPPY.

1s. per oz.

The seed should be sown in drills, which may be 30 inches to 3 feet apart, to afford facility for cultivating the ground, and room to gather the opium. Sow in August.

6d. per packet, or 5s. per doz., except where otherwise priced.

Grevillea robusta (*Silky Oak*).—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.

Humea elegans.—Very elegant plant, sweet-scented. 1s. per packet.

Kennedya nigricans

(*The Black Flower*)

" **rubicunda**
(*Bean Climber*)

" **macrophylla**

" **cœrulea**

Swainsonia alba

(*Darling Pea*)

Swainsonia mixed

Pittosporum undulatum (*Victorian Laurel*).—Sweet-scented shrub.

Telopea speciosissima (*N.S.W. Waratah*).

Tecoma Smithi.—Handsome flowers, orange colour.

Handsome climbers. For description see General List of Flower Seeds.

Handsome clusters of pea-shaped flowers.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

LAW, SOMNER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

For Garden Lawns, Cricket Grounds, Tennis Lawns, Bowling Greens, etc.

SPECIALLY CLEANED AND PREPARED (With or Without Clover).

First Quality, 1s. 3d. per lb. ; 22s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.). Second quality, 1s. per lb. ; 17s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

These Mixtures have been sent out by us for very many years with general satisfaction.

RYE GRASS, machine-dressed, for Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc., 6d. per lb.; 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

CAUTION.—We advise buyers of Lawn Seeds to avoid the cheap mixtures offered, as they generally comprise the commonest Field Grasses, with plenty of Weeds, and will utterly ruin a good Lawn.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LAWN,
BUY YOUR SEED FROM US.



OUR LAWN GRASS SEEDS
Will form a Sward very quickly, and as Velvety
in appearance as a Carpet.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

A LAWN may be made on almost any class of soil ; but a stiff black loam or light friable clay is best, as giving a solid surface of which the future turf is to be formed. If possible, let the soil be of the same nature and density throughout, otherwise the Lawn will have a piebald appearance in hot weather.

The ground to be laid down must first be thoroughly *drained* and *levelled* ; these are points of great importance, as it will be impossible to have alterations made afterwards without spoiling the appearance of the Lawn. In levelling the ground, occasion should be taken to have the soil distributed so as to give a depth of about six inches at least of equal quality over all. The richest portions of mould may be used in making slopes or banks which are exposed to the north, as the grasses on such places suffer more from the heat and drying winds than what are grown on the level. The soil must next be thoroughly *cleared of weeds* and coarse-growing grasses ; neglect of this precaution will cause much trouble afterwards, as the finer grasses will be smothered and the Lawn become unsightly. The best method of clearing the ground is by *digging* it over to the depth of a foot, and *hand-picking* as it is dug. This, although rather an expensive course, will be found to repay the owner, by rendering constant weeding and re-sowing unnecessary.

Being thus prepared, *Bonedust* should be sown at the rate of 10 or 12 cwt. per acre, and harrowed in ; this will assist the establishment of the grasses, and give body to the soil for their future maintenance.

The *Seed* may now be sown, and we would advise thick sowing as being most likely to produce a *close springy turf*. No less quantity than *three*

bushels per acre should ever be sown, and if the quantity be increased to *six bushels* so much the better. We would call special attention to our *Lawn Mixture*, which is composed of those varieties of Grasses best adapted to the climate of Victoria. This mixture we have finally adopted, after many years patient research and experiment, as that which is calculated to give the best results. It is composed entirely of dwarf-growing, hardy grasses, and will be found of excellent quality, pure and free from noxious weed seeds.

After sowing, the ground should be lightly *harrowed* or *raked* and *heavily rolled* ; this will give the necessary firmness to the soil, and prevent the young plants being scorched up before they have got firmly rooted. In dry weather, it will be necessary to water the Lawn frequently, both before and after the young grasses have vegetated.

When the plants are sufficiently high to catch the scythe, the Lawn must be *mown*. This must on *no account be neglected*, as a close bottom is obtained solely by attention to this and frequent rolling. All Lawns should be mown and heavily rolled at least once a week. If a mowing machine be used, it is advisable to leave the cut grass where it falls, to protect the tender roots.

The foregoing directions, if carefully attended to, will ensure the formation and success of a Lawn under almost any circumstances ; but if the soil be poor, it will be necessary to water occasionally with liquid manure, as well as to top-dress with bonedust, wood ashes, or other fertilizers.

The following Grasses are also used in the making of Lawns (for description, see under heading *Permanent Pasture and other Grass Seeds*) :—

Buffalo (roots only).
Creeping Bent.

Couch or Doob.
Crested Dogtail.

Kentucky Blue.
Sweet-scented Vernal.

Hard Fescue.
Wood Meadow.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.'S

Permanent Pasture and other Grass Seeds.

We will always be pleased to afford reliable information on Grass Seeds, etc., to any of our correspondents.

Buyers of Grass and other Seeds should write to us for Samples and Quotations, and carefully compare Samples before purchasing elsewhere.

In ordering, it is only necessary to give the acreage and description of the soil, as, being practically acquainted with the nature of all Grasses, we can ensure the supply of suitable seeds.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING DOWN PASTURE LANDS.

THE land should be well ploughed during the Summer, if possible, and allowed to lie a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On the appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows, or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it; for years afterwards, the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all the Winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the Spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed; but it may, indeed, be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one.

If the land is naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing; but if there is plenty of moisture, it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or later.

In some parts it is the common method of laying down pasture to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that when the crop is cut the Grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land. But we object to this system, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and especially unsuited to this country.

The Grasses, being cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth; but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that, when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the Summer sun to which they are then exposed. Thus the pasture is *never* so good when sown *with* or *after* a grain crop as when following a root crop, or on clean new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed, and their future capabilities frequently materially injured; besides which, this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

Where it is convenient, the grass should be mown as soon as there is sufficient cut for the scythe. When this cannot be done, a lot of *young* stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with *young* cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled at.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures, so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of *constant* or *occasional* grazing. Suffice it to say, to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always *fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious* than if allowed to grow long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to COVER THE GROUND WELL FROM THE SUN AND CATCH THE DEW.

SPECIAL PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

For the laying down of land to Permanent Pasture we strongly recommend the following tables to the notice of our customers as suitable for the various climates. We have carefully considered them, and, from our long experience of the different grasses, we have no doubt of their giving general satisfaction.

SUITABLE FOR WARM DISTRICTS.

Cocksfoot Grass	-	-	20 lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	-	-	10 "
Prairie Grass	-	-	5 "
Rib Grass	-	-	2 "
Alsyke	-	-	1 "
White Clover	-	-	1 "
Timothy	-	-	2 "
41 lbs.			

Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price, about 18s.

SUITABLE FOR HOT DISTRICTS.

Prairie Grass	-	-	10 lbs.
Cocksfoot	-	-	20 "
Rib Grass	-	-	4 "
Alsyke	-	-	2 "
White Clover	-	-	1 "
Perennial Rye Grass	-	-	5 "
Hard Fescue	-	-	1 "
43 lbs.			

Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price, about 18s. 6d.

SUITABLE FOR COOL DISTRICTS.

Perennial Rye Grass	-	20 lbs.
Cocksfoot	-	10 "
Prairie Grass	-	5 "
Timothy	-	4 "
Crested Dogstail	-	2 "
White Clover	-	1 "
Red Clover	-	1 "
		43 lbs.

Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price, about 18s. 6d.

SUITABLE FOR COLD DISTRICTS.

Perennial Rye Grass	-	20 lbs.
Cocksfoot	-	10 "
Timothy	-	4 "
White Dutch Clover	-	2 "
Red Clover	-	2 "
Crested Dogstail	-	3 "
Meadow Foxtail	-	1 "
		42 lbs.

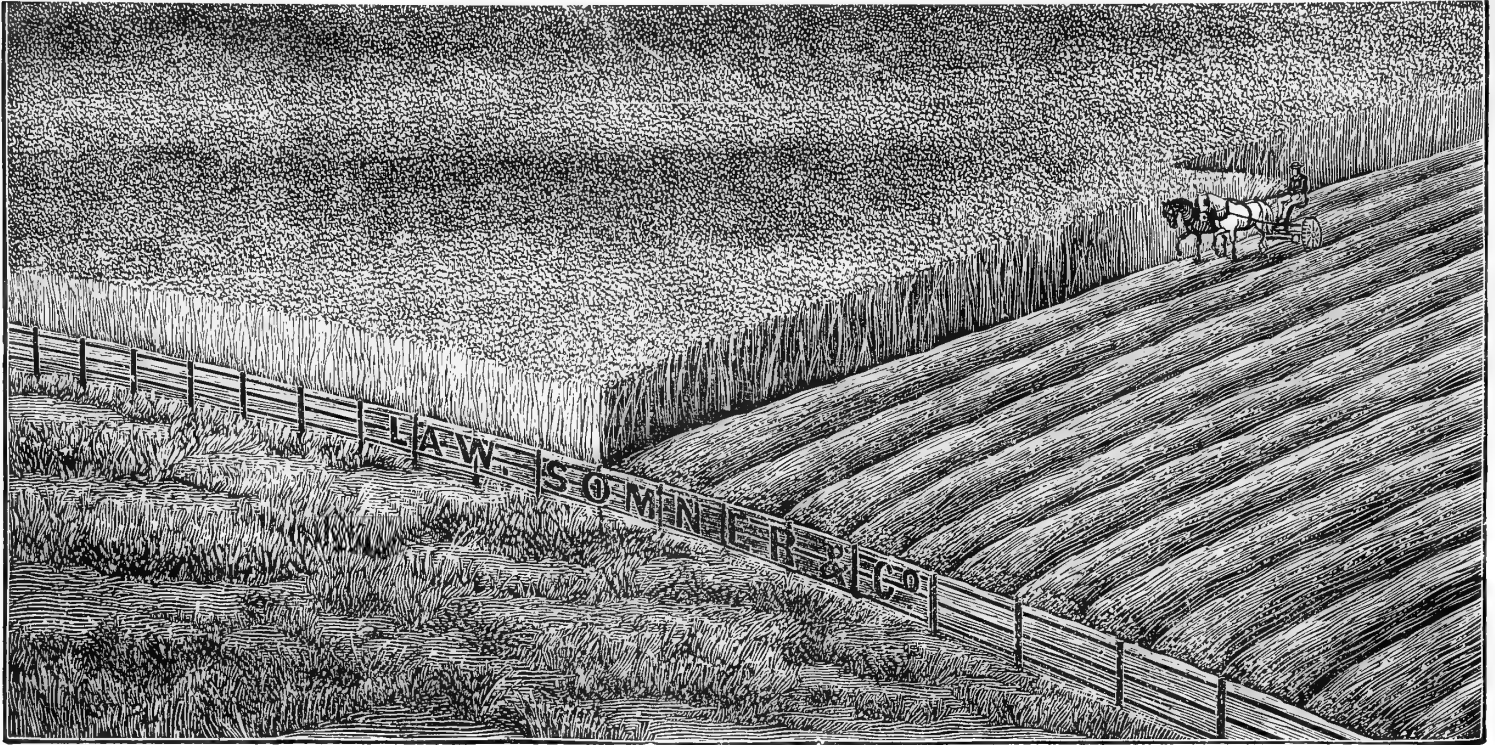
Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price, about 21s. 6d.

We will be pleased to give special quotations for any of the above mixtures if taken in quantity.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

GRASS SEEDS.

NOTE.—We shall be pleased to send Samples and Special Quotations to large buyers. That all Grass Seeds should be perfectly pure and clean is of the greatest importance. Our stocks are very carefully machined.



COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS

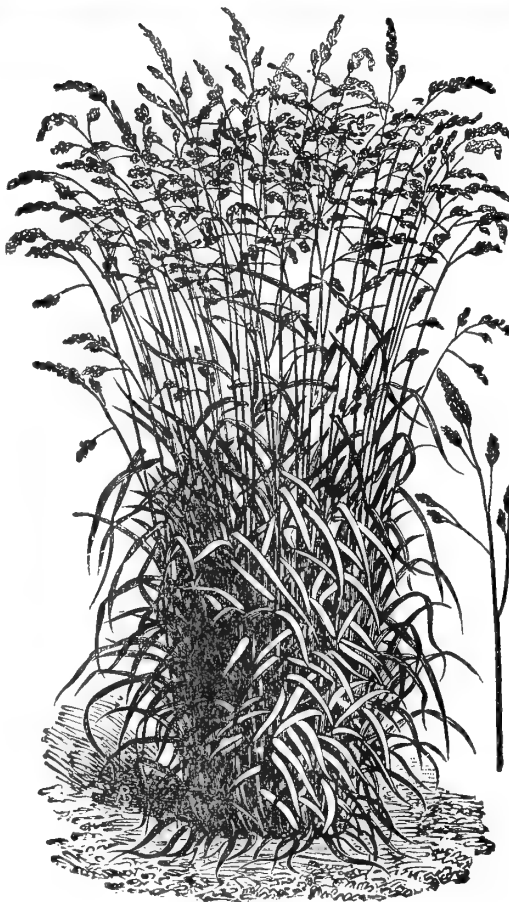
(*Dactylis glomerata.*)

This perennial grass, with its deep fibrous roots, is one of our most valuable cultivated grasses. Its growth, after the first season, is strong and quick, and the stems are from 1½ to 4 feet high. Its habits are tufty, and the plants are not at all handsome; it is more fitted for woodlands and pastures than for parks or lawns. Sheep are remarkably fond of it, but all live stock eat and fatten upon it freely. It is well adapted for growing in shady, moist places, under trees, etc.; at the same time it will live and thrive under almost any heat. A porous subsoil, perhaps, suits this grass best, as such favours its fibrous roots; and, if such land be in good condition, it will thrive most luxuriantly and permanently. Another point in its favour is that it shoots very early in the Spring, and grows rapidly. It will stand severe droughts, for its roots run deep, and are so dense that the sun has no killing influence upon them. If sown alone, 30 lbs. per acre will be sufficient, for the seed is not so heavy as that of Perennial Rye Grass.

RIB GRASS.

(*Plantago lanceolata.*)

This is a highly valuable forage plant, and should form a part of every pasture mixture for sheep. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures and poor land; its young growth is much relished by sheep, and is highly nutritious. 2 lbs. of seed per acre will be enough with other grasses, or 20 lbs. if sown alone. 6d. per lb.



COCKSFOOT.

BUFFALO GRASS.

(*Stenotaphrum Americanum.*)

Is valuable for pasture on certain soils, for covering sandy plains, railway and dam embankments. Roots can be supplied in any quantity. They will grow freely after long carriage. They will grow on the most barren soils, either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is a valuable drought-enduring, nutritious, and permanent grass. It is also much esteemed, both here and in New South Wales, for lawns, edgings, and grass-plots generally. Roots should be planted 6 to 12 inches apart in Autumn or Spring. Price, 7s. 6d. per sack; sets ready for planting, 5s. per 1,000.

YORKSHIRE FOG, OR SOFT GRASS

(*Holcus lanatus.*)

This grass grows in England on poor land, and particularly on that of a swampy or moist character. It produces a large bulk of forage in early Spring, but is not considered to be the best of feed, as stock will often neglect it for other grasses; it is said to be deficient in the sub-acid so much relished by stock; however, on such soils as we have described, it will be found to flourish where other grasses would not succeed. This grass is known as "Yorkshire Fog" and "Woolly Soft Grass." Quantity required per acre, 30 lbs.

"I had Cocksfoot seed from you last year, and was well satisfied."—J. H. BLACKBOURNE, Toora.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

RYE GRASS.

PERENNIAL. (*Lolium perenne*.)

Although this is one of the oldest grasses in cultivation, many disappointments are experienced by parties too anxious to realise a rapid profit on their outlay, and a few hints on its management will, we hope, be useful to intending purchasers of seeds. In selecting Rye Grass seed, it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures and more durable than seed saved from young crops. The disappointments previously alluded to arise from a want of knowledge of the character of the grass and are easily explained. Rye grass is naturally perennial, but may prove annual by a little mismanagement; and to make a good serviceable pasture, we would offer the following suggestions:—The land should be clean, and brought to a fine state for the reception of the seed. When sowing is finished, let a bush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight, and when the young grass is well established, either pass the scythe over it, or let it be eaten off with sheep when the land is not too moist. Continue to put the stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not by any means attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed till it has been well grazed. By this treatment the grass will become more dense in its habit, and much more profitable in after years; but if allowed to mature seed the first season, it will be forced to a premature death, and cause much loss and disappointment, and the produce will be only a poor sample of seed with a delicate constitution, which, when marketed and sown by other growers, can only lead to further disappointments. From the great demand for Rye Grass seed

of late years, we have given our strict attention to the selection of good samples of colonial growth; and in order that we may be able to supply our customers with a superior article, and free from weeds, we are importing machine-dressed samples from the best English houses, and we hope in future to send our samples superior to anything hitherto offered. Our chief object being only to supply the best, we cannot attempt to compete in price with the grasses usually offered by auction, and we hope our friends will see it to their ultimate advantage to avoid dirty pastures, by sowing down clean seed at only a slight extra cost. Quantity required to sow an acre, 40 lbs.



TIMOTHY.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

(*Phleum pratense*.)

This well-known variety is now extensively grown. It adapts itself to nearly any soil, is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay. Another good quality which it possesses is that you can grow a full crop of seed, well ripen and thresh it, when the hay will be found to be more nutritious than if it had been cut green. Its favourite locality is a moist soil, but will succeed well on high and dry places where its roots will become bulbous. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. Quantity required to sow an acre, 30 lbs. 8d. per lb.

HARD FESCUE.

(*Festuca duriuscula*.)

Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resist the effect of drought in a remarkable degree. From the fineness of its foliage, it is well adapted for lawns or sheep pasture, and its habits of reproduction after sowing is very great. It attains great perfection when combined with *Poa trivialis* and *Festuca pratensis*. 40 lbs. will sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE GRASS.

(*Festuca pratensis*.)

This thrives on all soils, excellent for permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent, and highly nutritious. Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. 1s. per lb.



MEADOW FESCUE.

SLENDER FESCUE.

(*Festuca tenuifolia*.)

A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pastures. 40 lbs. will sow an acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

COUCH OR DOOB GRASS.

(*Cynodon dactylon*.)

This is, without doubt, a most valuable pasture grass, as many pastures where it abounds would be comparatively useless without it. As a Summer Grass it has no equal, as during the hottest weather it has always a green appearance; however, its fattening qualities are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally, it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sandhills or dams, or for sowing around sheep or cattle yards, as its long creeping shoots root at every joint, and thus form a complete carpet or network of roots. During Winter it is very brown, but its wiry stem will always give a nutritious bite. The collection of seed is a matter of great difficulty. This seed, being very light, must be carefully sown, and should always be mixed with sand, as getting the seed to germinate is a matter of great difficulty. 14 lbs. will sow an acre. 2s. per lb.

RYE GRASS (Italian).

(*Lolium Italicum*.)

This grass is more adapted for cutting than grazing, as it will produce a heavier crop than the Common Rye Grass, is more erect in its habit, and comes earlier to maturity. It should be sown in rich moist soil, and, for hay, should be cut when in bloom. It frequently forms part of mixtures for pasture, but it is not so durable as the Perennial Rye Grass; the fact of its being earlier in the Spring entitles it to a place in the mixture. Quantity of seed per acre, about 50 lbs.

NOTE.—We have always on hand prime samples of Rye Grass, Cocksfoot, Prairie, etc.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,



HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

(*Bromus inermis*.)

"This Forage Plant is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary Plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country, and the long-continued droughts, make so many plants succumb. This grass, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxuriant crop, particularly on fresh sandy loam soil, and when the climate is warm. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used as mown or saved for winter use. The seed is sown in the early Autumn or Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for twelve years, and give as much food in one month as Lucerne gives in three months." 1s. 3d. per lb.

Sweet-scented Vernal Grass.

(*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.)

This is an old friend from English meadows. Its pleasant perfume gives to hay, cut from pastures where it abounds, the delightful fragrance so well-known in the old country. It grows to the height of 15 to 18 inches, it is fibrous-rooted, and grows naturally in dry pastures, so that we are induced to think it will prove itself suitable to our climate. It is highly esteemed in England for a sheep pasture grass. It forms a close sward, has broad foliage, and its flower stem is erect and easily recognised. This grass should always be included in a lawn mixture. 1s. per lb.



PRAIRIE GRASS.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

(*Bromus unioloides*.)

This most valuable grass has now become so well and favourably known that we do not consider ourselves called upon to say much in its favour. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well if not better than other grasses, can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock. We desire, however, to give cultivators a few hints which may save disappointment from the results of first trials:—It is believed by many that Prairie Grass is an Annual, such having been their experience of its durability; this, however, we shall readily explain to be the result of a weak first growth being allowed to run to seed, and thereby weakening the young plant to such an extent that it becomes *run out*, and prematurely disappears. Let those who are anxious to succeed with the cultivation of this valuable grass cut it closely two or three times, after which, if required for pasture, let the stock be turned in; the grass should be kept moderately eaten or cut down, and we venture to say that all will be amply satisfied that, as it continues to thicken from year to year, it is not an Annual, but a *Perennial*. We recommend Autumn and Winter as the best seasons for sowing, and, if this cannot be accomplished, it should be done early in the Spring so as to establish the braird before the Summer sets in. We recommend this grass as most valuable to squatters, who, by sowing a few bushels broadcast over their runs, will secure a most permanent grass. The quantity required per acre is at least three bushels.

SHEEP'S FESCUE.

(*Festuca ovina*.)

This grass is extensively used in England for sheep pastures; in quality it is not equal to other cultivated Fescues, but it should always enter into the composition of pastures in which sheep are to be pastured, as they are extremely fond of it, and the mutton produced is of the finest flavour. 40 lbs. will sow an acre. 1s. per lb.



MEADOW FOXTAIL.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

(*Alopecurus pratensis*.)

One of the most desirable of all grasses for permanent pasture, being early and rapid in growth; it thrives best on rich, moist soils, and should therefore prove valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem. Once established in rich soil, it will doubtless propagate itself abundantly. This is one of our choicest grasses, is splendid feed, and should be included in every mixture. The seed is particularly light, and requires careful sowing. 15 lbs. will sow an acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, OR SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa pratensis*.)

This variety is sure to take a first place amongst imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, and has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long dry season; it is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses when once established, and is to be found generally growing in large patches to the exclusion of all other grasses. It makes fine early feed, and yields a large quantity of herbage. It is also a valuable variety for lawns. Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. 1s. per lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.

(*Festuca duriuscula*, var. *Chewing's*.)

A variety of Hard Fescue that has claimed considerable attention in New Zealand. This grass will grow on almost any land, and it is a valuable fodder for sheep or cattle, growing late in Autumn and early in Spring, and keeping stock well and healthy. 1s. per lb.



TALL FESCUE.

TALL FESCUE.

(*Festuca elatior*.)

On account of its luxuriant habit, we do not recommend the use of *Festuca elatior* where a fine turf is required; yet, as a productive grass, and one which is greedily eaten by stock, it may form a part of permanent mixtures for moist and strong soils where the crop is intended for grazing, and also for irrigation purposes. It is admirably adapted for covers, in which its large seeds are useful as food. Quantity required to sow an acre, 40 lbs. 1s. 3d. per lb.

YARROW.

(*Achillea millefolium*.)

It is a very suitable variety, when mixed with other grasses, for sheep feed; and is specially adapted for growing on light dry soils. If mixed with other grasses, 2 lbs. will be sufficient to sow an acre. 5s. per lb.

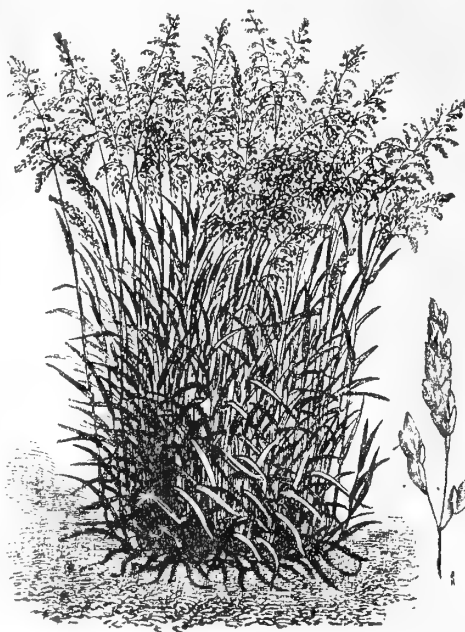


SMOOTH-STALK MEADOW, OR KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa nemoralis*.)

There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees, as it will not only grow in such places, but forms a fine sward where few other grasses can exist. 40 lbs. of seed required per acre. 1s. 9d. per lb.



ROUGH-STALK MEADOW GRASS.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa trivialis*.)

Produces a constant supply of highly nutritious herbage, particularly on damp soils, and the marked preference which cattle, horses, and sheep have for it distinguishes it as one of the most valuable for laying down pastures on soils either moist or moderately dry. Quantity required to sow an acre, 40 lbs. 1s. 6d. per lb.

MARRAM, OR BEACH GRASS.

Valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading, and thickly-matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand, and protecting from wind and wave. Is of no agricultural value. 1s. 6d. per lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

A Valuable Forage Grass for all kinds of Stock.

Withstands Drought, and Frosts will not kill it.

9d. per oz.; 2/- per ¼ lb., per post 2/3; 3/- ½ lb., per post 3/5; 5/6 lb., post 6/3.

There can be no question as to *Paspalum dilatatum* being an invaluable grass, and it is now being eagerly sought for since it has passed the stage of experiment. It resists both heat and cold, yields enormous quantities of fodder, is much liked by stock, and is shown by analysis to be of excellent quality.

A good many people have found a difficulty in getting the seed to germinate. In our opinion this has been due to their sowing at the wrong time of the year, and in some cases where very unfavourable seasons, droughts, etc., have occurred after sowing. Never sow in the fall of the year, but choose the early Spring and Summer, just before the ordinary season's rains may be expected.

The quantity of seed to sow per acre varies with the requirements; 5 lbs. to 8 lbs. per acre on well prepared ground will soon result in a good paddock. If 1½ lb. to 2 lbs. per acre are sown, after grazing it should be held up about September and allowed to grow on and shed all its seed naturally. It will soon spring up, and young grass, if anything like a favourable season takes place, will be fit to graze in May.

We consider that allowing the grass to shed its seed is the very best and surest method of thoroughly establishing a pasture.

When the plants are far apart the grass grows into big tussocks, but as soon as the spaces are filled up it forms quite as good a turf as any of the other grasses. There is nothing hard or wiry about this grass, it is soft and succulent, and there is no part of it from the crown to the seed-heads that the stock will not eat.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,



CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL GRASS.

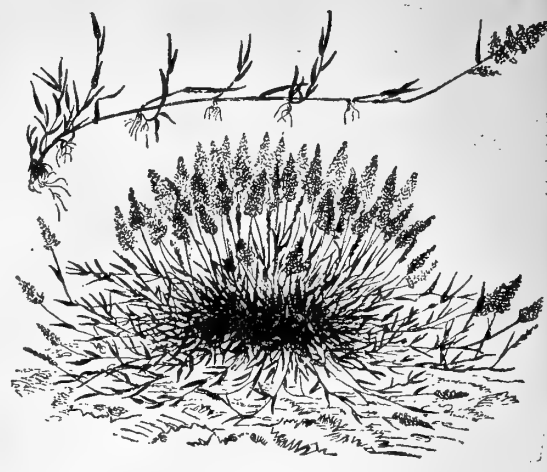
(*Cynosurus cristatus*.)

This is one of the most useful grasses; it is not particular as to soil, is rather dwarf in its habit, with short and narrow leaves, giving it rather a stunted appearance; however, as a sheep grass it is to be recommended, as they keep it closely eaten down, which is always a criterion of the quality of a grass. Its seed stems are rather hard and coarse, and are not generally eaten by sheep, so that it will rapidly spread when once introduced; it makes a thick turf, and is therefore strongly recommended for lawns. Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. 2s. per lb.

CREeping BENT GRASS.

(*Agrostis stolonifera*.)

A valuable variety for lawns; also highly suitable for permanent pasture on account of its growing earlier and later than most others, especially in moist situations. 30 lbs. will sow an acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.



CREeping BENT GRASS.

NATAL RED TOP GRASS.

(*Tricholana Rosea*.)

Grows luxuriantly, producing Twelve Tons of Hay per acre.

Should be included in all Mixtures.

9d. per oz.; 2s. ¼ lb., per post 2s. 3d.; 3s. ½ lb., per post 3s. 5d.; 6s. 1b., per post 6s. 9d.

A WONDERFULLY good grass, starting very early in Spring, and growing all through the very hot months, and right on to the end of Autumn till frost comes. Grows a very heavy crop three feet high; makes a splendid hay and chaff which cannot be beaten; is a capital grass as a mixture for grazing. Sow as a mixture 2 lbs. per acre; if sown alone for hay, 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. per acre.

In a favourable season, three crops can be obtained, averaging four tons of hay each crop per acre. Seed very light—only 4 lbs. to the bushel; germinates very readily, and takes care of itself generally.

Sow in early Spring as soon as all danger from frost is past, and mix with sawdust before sowing, so as to ensure even distribution.

Price per ½-cwt. to
ton lots,
with samples,
on application.

LUCERNE.

(*Medicago sativa*.)

When writing for
Samples & Prices
please state
approximate
quantity required.

SPECIALLY MACHINE-DRESSED AND HAND-SIEVED.
PRIME HUNGARIAN AND AMERICAN.

9d. per lb.

Much cheaper in quantity.

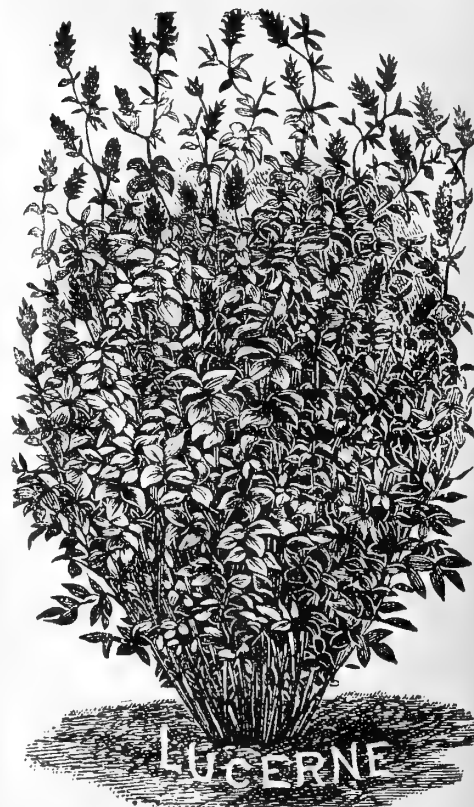
WE HAVE THE FINEST
STOCK OF SEED EVER
IMPORTED, PURE, AND
OF STRONG GROWTH.
SAMPLES AND PRICES
FOR CWT. OR TON.

This is, no doubt, the king of all fodder plants; it is perennial and very deep-rooted; the roots have been frequently traced down to a depth of from 15 to 17 feet. The most favourable soils for Lucerne are those of a deep alluvial character; soils resting on limestone; deep soils of a black and rich chocolate character; soils rather light than heavy, and with a good proportion of vegetable earth, are all suitable for this plant. In its full vigor, and under favourable conditions, the weight of fodder from an acre is most extraordinary. It has been cut for hay or fodder every six weeks for many months, and, when well established, no drought yet experienced has apparently affected it. It

is considered so monopolising a plant, that it is almost always sown alone. Subsoiling ought always to be adopted in preparing for it, unless a deep alluvial flat is available. Sow the seed shallow; many growers consider rolling alone sufficient. If drilled, 18 inches apart in the rows, 10 lbs. of seed is sufficient per acre; but if sown broadcast, not less than 16 lbs. should be sown. In New South Wales, where so much Lucerne hay is grown for market, 20 lbs. of seed are allowed per acre. The young crop ought to be kept very clean, and free from weeds. Best time for sowing is Autumn or Spring.

"The Lucerne has grown well, I expect to cut the first crop by New Year's Day; many here have asked me where the seed came from and I did not fail to tell them, it may do you some good."

J. SHRINE, Bacchus Marsh.



Samples and Prices for
any quantities post free
on application.

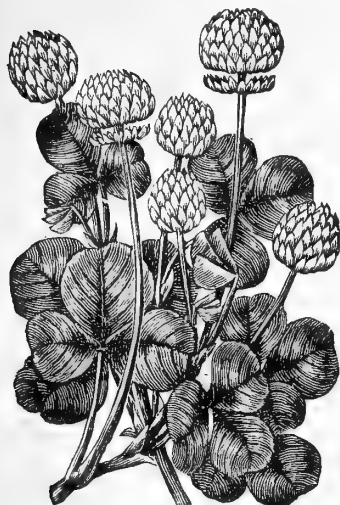
CLOVER SEEDS.

OUR CLOVER SEEDS ARE
FREE FROM ALL NOXIOUS
WEEDS, &c.

We have probably the largest stock of Clovers in the colony, and purchasers would benefit materially by applying for samples and prices before purchasing elsewhere, which will be freely supplied, or forwarded by post if desired. Special quotations for large quantities.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

(*Trifolium repens.*)



WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Is found to succeed admirably all over the colony; and in some parts it seems to be almost indigenous; it suffers during dry seasons, but springs quickly after the first rains. It is an excellent pasture grass, forming, in conjunction with Cocksfoot and Rye Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for stock. Its flowers are also

a favourite resort for the honey bee, and it is grown by some absolutely for this purpose. It succeeds well on all rich, clayey lands if not too wet, and should be introduced into every pasture. Quantity required to sow an acre, 14 lbs. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL.

(*Lotus corniculatus.*)

We cannot give a better description of this plant than the one found in Baron von Mueller's excellent book, *Select Extra-tropical Plants*—"A deep-rooting perennial herb, readily growing on pasture land, sandy links, and heathy places. This plant is well deserving cultivation on light inferior soil, on which it will yield a greater bulk of herbage than any of the other cultivated Clovers; it is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which its roots penetrate, it is not liable to be injured by drought. It well fills out vacant places between high fodder-herbs on meadows; it is always somewhat saline and welcome in hay. Most recommendable for mixture in pasturage. In Australia, *Lotus corniculatus* shows a decided predilection for wet meadows." 10 to 12 lbs. of seed will sow an acre. 2s. per lb.

TREFOIL OR YELLOW CLOVER.

(*Medicago lupulina.*)

This variety yields a very heavy crop, but should only be mixed with other grasses in small quantities. 14 lbs. is sufficient for an acre. 7d. per lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER.

(*Melilotus leucantha.*)

This variety is excellent feed for bees throughout the season, and is cultivated and preserved by apiarists for this purpose. It is also an excellent pasture grass. Quantity required per acre, 10 lbs. 1s. per lb.



RED CLOVER.

RED CLOVER.

(*Trifolium pratense.*)

It succeeds on any moderately good soil, yielding very heavy crops, and extensively used for mixing with other grasses. Quantity required per acre, 14 lbs. 9d. to 1s. per lb.

YELLOW SAND CLOVER OR KIDNEY VETCH.

(*Anthyllis vulneraria.*)

A valuable forage plant for sowing on sandy land, too poor for Red or White Clover. It is very much liked by sheep, and also succeeds well on thin limestone soils; it grows naturally on thin, stony land, and will produce a good crop on such classes of soil. 1s. 6d. per lb.

JAPAN CLOVER.

(*Lespedeza striata.*)

A valuable perennial Clover, growing about 12 inches high. It will grow and do well in any kind of soil, and will withstand the severest drought; never runs out, and can be fed down without injury. Seed should be sown in the Spring, covering lightly with soil. Quantity required to sow an acre, 10 lbs. 2s. 6d. per lb.

COW GRASS OR PERENNIAL RED CLOVER.

(*Trifolium pratense
perenne.*)

This variety yields very heavy crops and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the colony; deep cultivation is wanted for this crop, and it will give large returns. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre: 9d. to 1s. per lb.



COW GRASS.

ALSYKE, OR HYBRID CLOVER.

(*Trifolium hybridum.*)

A giant variety of White Clover, slightly tinged with pink. It will be found valuable for permanent pasture; very hardy, and will thrive on any soil. We recommend it as one of the elements in mixture for permanent pastures. Quantity required per acre, 14 lbs. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

SCARLET CLOVER.

(*Trifolium incarnatum.*)

Yields an excellent and abundant crop of fodder for stock, and makes superior hay, which horses are particularly fond of. This variety was originally known to horticulturists as a beautiful border annual. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre. 9d. to 1s. per lb.



YELLOW TREFOIL.

HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES OF AUSTRALIA.

S EED of the Hardwood Timber Trees of Australia is now very largely exported to nearly every portion of the globe, and we are pleased to note a yearly increase in our foreign orders under this heading.

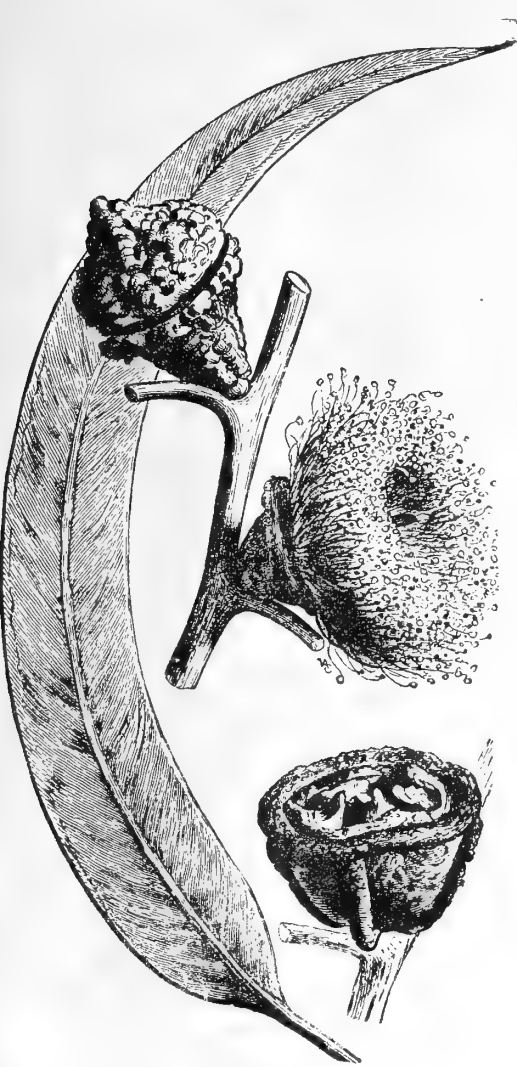
The Eucalyptus family are acknowledged to be possessed of very useful qualities, and the timber produced from many of the varieties is of exceptional value for building, medicinal, and other purposes; and, indeed, is almost exclusively used in the Colonies in connection with wooden structures, where strength and durability are required.

In America and India, varieties of Eucalyptus have been planted extensively for years past, and it is therefore not unreasonable to predict that in a few years large forests of Australian timber will be found in different parts of the world.

Our supplies are annually collected by experienced Collectors, and may therefore be relied upon as perfectly fresh, and correctly named. We note a few of the most important species, but we can supply ALMOST ALL VARIETIES WHEN REQUIRED.

Price, 6d. per packet, or 5s. per dozen.

Price per lb. on application for all varieties of Eucalyptus.



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

Acacia Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle)—For description see page 89.

Acacia Decurrens (Black Wattle)—A medium-sized tree; its wood is used for staves, turner's work, handles, fuel, and many other purposes; bark very valuable for tanning. 4s. per lb.

Acacia Dealbata (Silver Wattle)—This tree is distinguished from the Black Wattle by the silvery or rather ashy hue of its young foliage. The timber is very tough, much used by coopers, etc., and the bark is valuable for tanning. 1s. per oz.

Acacia Pycnantha (Golden Wattle)—Attains a maximum height of about 30 feet, grows rapidly, and thrives well in almost any

soil; the wood, though not large, is used in the manufacture of handles, staves, and the bark is of equal value for tanning. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Acacia Melanoxylon (Blackwood)—The well-known Blackwood of Australia. In irrigated valleys of deep soil this tree will grow to a height of 80 feet. The wood is very valuable for furniture, boat building, casks, and numerous other purposes. 6s. per lb.

Casuarina Quadrivalvis (She Oak)—A valuable timber, very tough, and largely used in the manufacture of furniture. Cattle are fond of the foliage; indeed, it is a "stand-by" to all kinds of stock in drought, branches being then lopped off for feed; also, a good avenue tree.

Casuarina Torulosa—Attains a height of 70 feet. The tough wood of this handsome tree is in demand for furniture work, as well as for staves and veneers; it is also one of the best for fuel.

Eucalyptus Amygdalina (Peppermint Gum)—This species yields more oil than any other hitherto tested, and therefore is largely chosen for distillation. It is also one of the best for subduing malaria in fever regions, although it does not grow with the same ease and rapidity as *E. Globulus*. The wood is well adapted for shingles, rails, plank-ing, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Bicolor (Black Box)—A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Botryoides (Bastard Mahogany)—Attains a height of 80 feet without a branch, and a diameter of 8 feet. The timber is usually sound to the centre, and is adapted for felloes, knees of boats, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Calophylla—Timber much used for rafters, spokes, and fence rails; also for handles and agricultural implements. The bark is valuable for tanning, as an admixture to *Acacia* bark. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—The wood is remarkably heavy, very dense, hard, and strong; in great request as fence-posts, railway sleepers, naves, and felloes. Its durability is attested by the fact that posts set in the ground for 15 years showed no sign of decay. Sheep and cattle are attracted by its pleasant odorous foliage, and browse on the lower branches, as well as on saplings and seedlings. It should therefore be planted on cattle and sheep runs in arid districts, to furnish additional provender. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)—A handsome slender tree with smooth white bark, supplying a useful timber. Its leaves yield a large supply of volatile oil of excellent lemon-like fragrance. 5s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Cornuta (The Yate Tree)—A large tree of very rapid growth, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet in the first year of its growth. The wood is used for various purposes, such as shafts, frames of carts, and other works requiring hardness, toughness, and elasticity, and is considered equal to ordinary Ash wood. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Corymbosa (Bloodwood)—A very large tree; timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Crebra (Narrow-leaved Ironbark)—The wood is reddish, hard, heavy, elastic, and very durable; much used for railway sleepers, piles, fence-posts, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Diversicolor (Karri Gum)—A colossal tree, exceptionally reaching the height of 400 feet, with a proportionate girth of the stem. Furnishes good timber for building, masts, shafts, spokes, felloes, fence-rails, etc. Widths of timber as much as 12 feet can be obtained. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Eugenoides—Timber useful for fencing and building purposes. Rails in use for 40 years can be re-used for new posts. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Crimson-flowered Gum)—For description see page 89. 1s. per packet.



ACACIA DECURRENS.

HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES—Continued.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)—A very rapid-growing tree, making valuable timber; extensively used in the construction of wooden buildings, fencing, telegraph poles, railway sleepers, and a variety of other purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Goniocalyx (New South Wales Blue Gum)—A fine timber, largely used for fencing and building. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Gunnii (Tasmanian Cedar Gum)—One of the hardest gums in cultivation. It is a bushy tree, only attaining a height of about 30 feet. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Gomphocephala (The Tooart of South-western Australia)—One of the strongest woods known, and is particularly valuable in ship building, supports for bridges, dock gates, and wheelwrights' work. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Hæmastoma (White Gum of New South Wales)—Yields gum resin largely, also one of the best for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Hemiphloia (Common Box)—A timber tree of great excellence, famous for the hardness and toughness of its timber, which is largely used for telegraph poles, shafts, spokes, plough beams, etc. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon (Ironbark Gum)—The timber is much prized for its durability, possessing great strength and hardness; much recommended for railway sleepers and underground work. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon Rosea—For description see page 89. 1s. per packet.

Eucalyptus Longifolia (Woollybutt)—Under favourable circumstances will grow to a height of 200 feet, the stem attaining a great girth. There is not a tree grown that possesses more useful timber. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Marginata (Jarrah Gum)—Famed for its indestructible wood, and also known as the Mahogany Tree. It is invaluable for heavy structures, such as piles for jetties, bridges, railway sleepers, etc. Samples of this timber have been known to be used in the construction of the jetty at Fremantle over forty years ago without showing the slightest sign of decay. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Meliodora (Yellow Boxtree)—Grows to a height of 120 feet, spreading habit of growth, and stout stem. Its wood is much esteemed for wheelwrights' and artisans' work, in ship-building, and supplies excellent fuel. The young trees are used for telegraph poles. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Macrorrhyncha—The common Stringy-bark tree of Victoria. This tree attains a height of 120 feet, and its timber is chiefly used for joists, knees of boats, fence-rails, and rough building purposes, also extensively for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Obliqua (Messmate or Stringybark)—Extensively used for fencing, palings, shingles, and other rough woodwork. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Obtusifolia (Yellow Blackbutt)—Remarkably quick grower, attaining a height of 150 feet; timber soft and easily worked, and of a yellow tint. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Pauciflora (White, Drooping, or Swamp Gumtree)—A tree of handsome appearance, growing to a large size. Horses, cattle, and sheep browse readily on the foliage. The timber is used for ordinary building and fencing purposes. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Piperita (White Stringybark)—Grows to a considerable height; largely used for rough bushwork, also palings, shingles, etc. The foliage is rich in volatile oil. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Polyanthema (Austrian Beech)—Extremely hard and lasting timber; in great demand for mining purposes. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Punctata (Leather-jacket or Hickory Gum of New South Wales)—A beautiful tree, attaining a height of 100 feet or more, of quick growth, thriving even in poor soil. The wood is hard, tough, and very durable, useful for wheelwrights' work, railway sleepers, ship-building, etc. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Pilularis (Blackbutt)—Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping; it is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)—The wood is remarkably durable, reckoned a fairly good timber for joists, also used for ship-building, wheelwrights' work, and many implements—for instance, such as mallets. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum)—This timber is one of the most highly esteemed in all Australia, being heavy, hard, strong, and durable—either above, underground, or in water; used in the construction of bridges, it has been found in a good state of preservation after twenty years. Our city and suburban streets (comparing with any country in the world) are laid down in wooden blocks of this variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

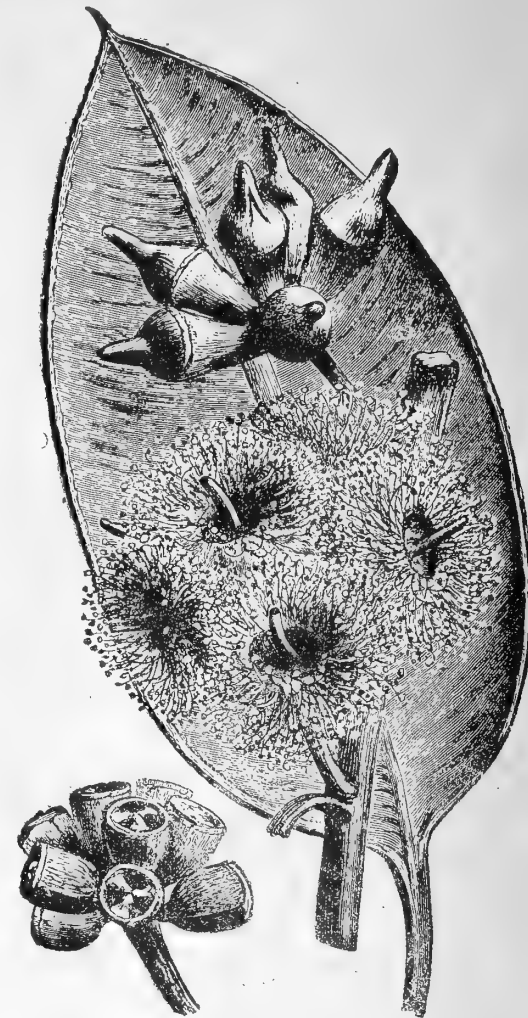
Eucalyptus Resinifera (Red Mahogany of New South Wales)—A superior timber tree of large size. Wood much prized for its strength and durability, and has proved one of the best adapted for a tropical climate; it grew 43 feet in ten years at Lucknow, India. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Regnans (Mountain Ash of Victoria)—This gum is only a form of *E. Amygdalina*. The timber is well adapted for shingles, staves, rails, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Eucalyptus Saligna (Weeping Gum)—The wood employed for rails, will last a life-time, is largely used for building purposes. The tree grows to a height of 150 feet, with a basal girth of 26 feet. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Siberiana (Tasmanian Ironbark or Gumtop)—A straight-stemmed, quick-growing tree. The wood is of excellent quality, splits freely, and is easy to work. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Stuartiana (Apple-scented Gum)—A medium-sized tree with fibrous bark and drooping branches; foliage copious. The timber is mostly used for fencing and for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.



EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA.

Eucalyptus Siderophloia (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark)—The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years, and is used for a great number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames—by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam engines, as it throws off more heat, etc., etc. 2s. per oz.

Eucalyptus Viminalis (Manna Gum Tree)—In rich soil this tree will attain gigantic dimensions, rising to a height of rather more than 300 feet, with a stem occasionally to 15 feet in diameter. The wood is light-coloured, clear, and, though not so strong as many other varieties of Eucalyptus, is frequently employed for shingles, fence-rails, and ordinary building purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak)—Indigenous to the sub-tropical part of Australia, of rapid growth, and resisting drought in a remarkable degree, hence one of the most eligible trees for desert culture. The wood is elastic and durable, valued particularly for staves of casks. It flowers profusely, and is much admired. 2s. 6d. per oz.

CONIFEROUS AND OTHER TREE SEEDS.

WE take every precaution, in the selection of Tree Seeds, to procure only such as are likely to give satisfactory results, and of the current year's saving; but we wish to caution buyers that there is always a certain proportion of the seed dead from a variety of causes—principally from being gathered in an immature state—so that we cannot ensure success. Customers may, however, rely on our endeavouring to secure in the future the same success as has followed our efforts in this department in former years.

To those who have little or no experience in raising Tree Seeds, the following suggestions are given:—Most failures from Tree Seeds arise

from not sowing in partial shade. If hot bursts of sun come on the seed beds while the seeds are swelling, and cold follows, many of them are liable to decay before they appear above the surface. For raising trees on an extensive scale, many use artificial arbours, tall enough to work under. For smaller lots, brushwood, or a thin shade of canvas on a skeleton frame is necessary. Where birds are destructive, lattice frames are used to cover the bed. There are many kinds of seeds which, in the hands of experienced cultivators, need no shade; but to all persons of limited knowledge we would advise the shading of every variety.

6d. per packet; price per ounce or pound on application.

PLANTS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES CAN ALSO BE SUPPLIED.

Abies alba (White Spruce).
,, Douglasii (Silver Fir).
,, excelsa (Norway Spruce).
,, Menziesii (Menzies' Spruce).
,, nigra (Black Spruce).
,, Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce).
Arbutus Menziesii.
,, unedo (Irish Strawberry Tree).
Acer campestre (English Maple).
Ailanthus glandulosa.
Araucaria Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya).
,, Cunninghami (Moreton Bay Pine).
,, glauca.
,, excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine).
,, imbricata (Chili Pine).
Cedrus Atlantica (argentea) (Silver Cedar).
,, deodara (Indian Cedar).
,, Libani (Cedar of Lebanon).
Ceratonia siliqua (Carob Bean).
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar).
,, Lobbi.
Cupressus funebris (Funeral Cypress).
,, Africana.
,, Goveniana.

Cupressus Lawsoniana.
,, macrocarpa.
,, torulosa.
,, glauca pendula.
Fraxinus excelsior (English Ash).
Juniperus Sabina.
,, Virginiana (Red Cedar of America).
,, oxycedrus.
,, Bermudiana (Pencil Cedar).
,, excelsa.
Larix Europæa (Larch).
Libocedrus decurrens.
Melia azedarach.
Picea balsamea (Abies), (Balm of Gilead Fir).
,, Nordmanniana (Abies).
,, orientalis.
Pinus Austriaca (Black Austrian Pine).
,, amabilis.
,, Benthamiana.
,, Canariensis (Canary Island Pine).
,, concolor (The Great White Silver Fir).
,, contorta.
,, Coulteri.
,, excelsa (Bhotan Pine of India).
,, grandis (Yellow Fir).

Pinus Halepensis (Aleppo Pine).
,, insignis (Californian Pine).
,, Jeffreyi.
,, Lambertiana (Sugar Pine).
,, laricio (Corsican Pine).
,, maritima (Pinaster), Maritime Pine.
,, muricata.
,, monticola.
,, pinea (Stone Pine).
,, ponderosa (Yellow Pitch Pine).
,, rigida (Pitch Pine).
,, Sabiniana (Nut or White Pine).
,, strobus (Weymouth Pine).
,, sylvestris (Scotch Fir).
,, Torreyana.
,, tuberculata (The Knob-coned Pine).

Quercus robur (English Oak).
Sequoia sempervirens.
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree).
Syncarpia laurifolia.
Thuja aurea (Biota).
,, orientalis (Biota).
Ulmus campestris (English Elm).
Wellingtonia gigantea (The Mammoth Tree of California).

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!



ALL FRUIT GROWERS SHOULD KNOW THAT—

Our stock this season is exceptionally vigorous, clean, and healthy, having all been grown under Government inspection. Included are a fine stock of all the leading kinds for exporting, canning, and marketing, in Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c.

Our young Apples are all worked on blight-proof stocks, either "Majetin" or "Spy."

Write for our Catalogue of Fruit Trees, &c., Posted Gratis.

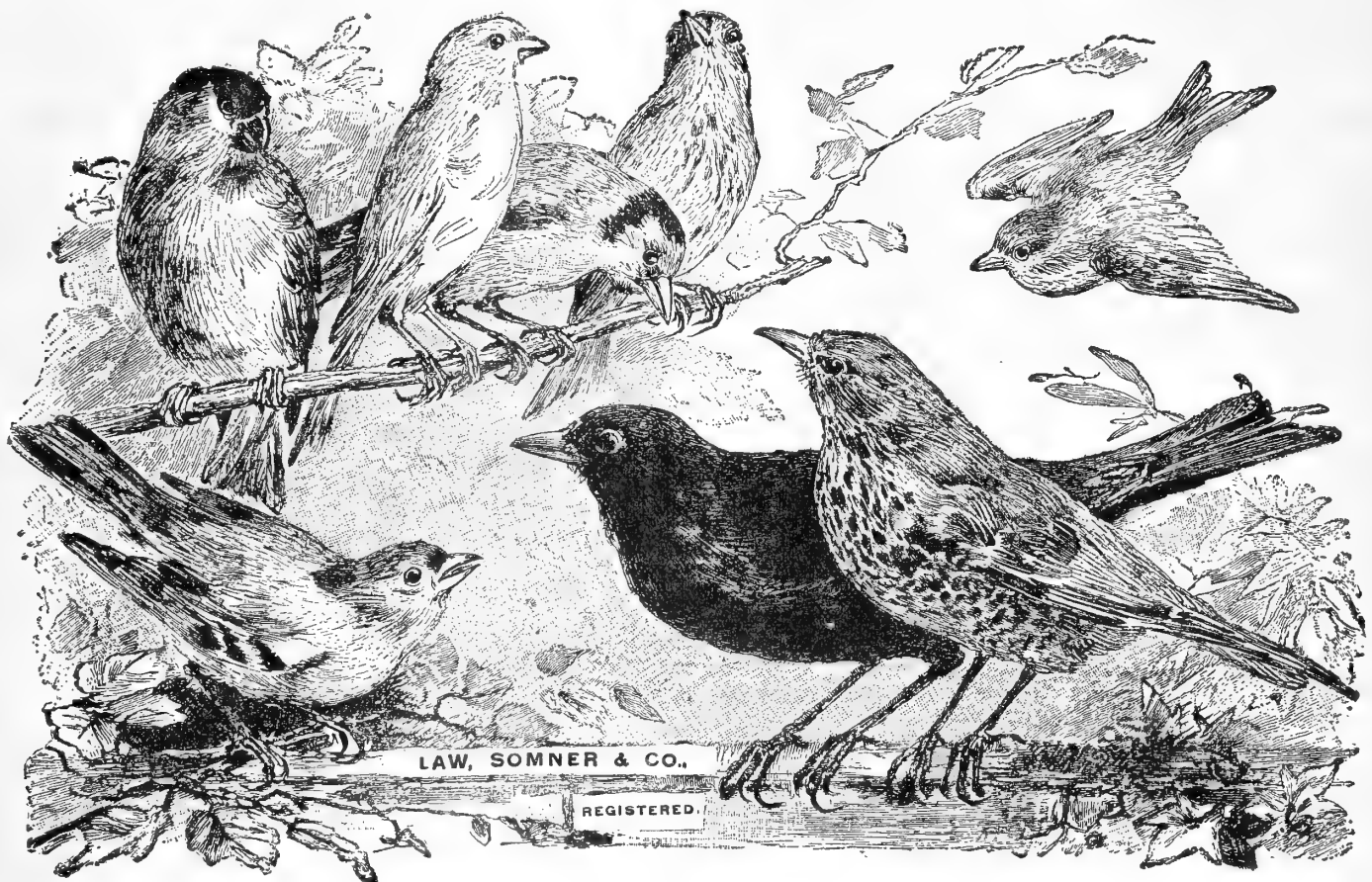
139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE SUMMER AND WINTER

Seeds for Song Birds, Parrots, etc.

WE have much pleasure in bringing before the notice of our numerous Customers the following choice mixture of Bird Seeds. Having been in the habit of supplying most of the best breeders with our Choice Seeds, we feel confident these now offered will give every satisfaction, and prove a boon to those who are desirous of obtaining at a small cost the best seeds procurable for their favourite songsters and cage birds. The samples are thoroughly cleaned, and are free from impurities. No must; no dust.



Our Superfine Mixture for Canaries and other Small Cage Birds.

1½ lb., 6d.; 3 lbs., 1s.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 3s. 6d.; 28 lbs., 6s. 6d.

Our Superfine Mixture for Parrots, Cockatoos, etc.

Comprises a mixture of Seeds, etc., specially selected for the larger seed-eating birds—the Cockatoos, Parrots, etc. It is of the same high standard of excellence for which our Bird Seeds have been so long famed.

2 lbs., 6d.; 4 lbs., 1s.; 12 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 6d.

To those who prefer to make their own Mixtures, we recommend the following and would be pleased to send price on application for quantity :—

Canary	...	...	4d. lb.	White Millet	...	...	4d. lb.	Linseed	...	...	4d. lb.	Teasel	...	...	6d. lb.
Hemp	...	...	4d. lb.	Red Millet	...	...	4d. lb.	Maw	...	3d. per oz.,	1s. lb.	Thistle	...	...	1s. lb.
Rape	...	...	4d. lb.	Inga	...	...	6d. lb.	Lettuce	...	3d. per oz.,	1s. 6d. lb.	Chillies	...	3d. per oz.,	1s. 6d. lb.

SOLD EVERYWHERE BY GROCERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS, Etc.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

IMPORTED BIRD FOODS

AND SPECIALITIES.

Spratt's Specially Prepared Canary and Cage Bird Food.

This food contains all the elements of an invigorating and health-preserving diet for Canaries and most of the smaller varieties of Cage Birds.

An efficient substitute for Egg Food, being far less expensive and more easily prepared, keeping Birds in thorough health and producing robustness and size.

Directions for use on tins. Price, 9d. per tin.

HYDE'S SPECIAL CANARY MIXTURE.

An Extra Special Mixture for Canaries, being a few indispensable and valuable seeds of superior quality, in which are introduced Fruit and Hartz Mountain Bread, the world renowned Egg Food, in a granulated form. In packets, 6d. each.

HYDE'S HARTZ MOUNTAIN BREAD.

A wonderful Egg Food for Canaries and other Birds. Entirely super-sedes the use of eggs and other sop food. The advantages it has over the old system of sop bread and hard-boiled eggs are important; it being a thoroughly cooked food and unfermented, is digestible and does not turn sour like bakers' bread. Fledglings can be most successfully reared from the nest exclusively upon the food. In packets 4d., and tins 8d. each.

HYDE'S LARK FOOD.

An excellent food for Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds. Composed of Finest Quality Gluten, Ants' Eggs, Dried Flies, Meat, etc. This is far superior to German Paste or other foods. In packets, 3d. and 6d. each.

HYDE'S ORANGE PLUME EGG PASTE.

Composed of Eggs and Vegetable substances, scientifically prepared. For bringing the Canaries through their moult and giving them a beautiful rich orange-colour plumage.

Directions for use on packets. In packets 4d., and tins 8d. each.

HYDE'S LUNG DROPS.

For all kinds of birds when suffering from asthma, cold, or loss of song. It is more easily administered than any other preparation; a few drops only required to be added to their water. In bottles, 8d. each.

HYDE'S TASTELESS PEPPER.

For giving colour to Canaries. In packets, 6d. each. Price per lb. on application.

HYDE'S ROUP PILLS.

(FOR POULTRY.)

Will promote the laying of eggs, assist the process of moulting, and prevent the Roup, Pip, Gapes, and other diseases common to Poultry. 3d. per box.

ANT EGGS—For Pheasants, Goldfinches, etc. 3d. per oz.; 3s. 6d. per lb.

CARBONIZED SHELL GRAVEL—For cage birds. 3d. and 6d. per bag.

SHELL GRIT—For Poultry. Keep Poultry in robust health, and prevents them from laying soft shell eggs. Price, 8 lbs., 6d.; 18 lbs., 1s.

PURE BONE MEAL—For Birds and Young Chickens. 7 lbs., 1s.; 12s. per cwt.

BIRD FEEDERS—For attaching to cages. One-hole, plain, 1s.; enamelled, 1s. 3d. each.

BIRD FEEDERS—For aviaries. Three-hole, 1s. 6d.; seven-hole, 3s. The latter holds over 2 lbs. weight of seed.

MEDICATED BIRDS' NESTS—3d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS—For cages. 9d. and 1s. each.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS—For aviaries. 1s. 6d. each.

FIR TREE OIL—For destroying Insects in Cages, etc. 8d. per bottle.

BOOK ON CANARY BREEDING.

EIGHTY-TWO PAGES OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

6d. each; per post 7d.

ARMSTRONG'S POULTRY & CATTLE SPICES.

POULTRY SPICE.

Prevents and Cures Diseases in Poultry. Improves the Birds, and Increases the Egg Supply. Recommended for Pigeons, Canaries, and Domestic Birds. Full particulars on each tin. Price, 1s. and 2s. each.

HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE.

This Spice is remarkable for its Tonic and Feeding Properties; it acts upon the digestive organs, increases the appetite, causes food that otherwise would be wasted to be consumed. It affects the liver and kidneys as a mild stimulant, giving that desirable glossy, healthy appearance to the hair of Horses and Cattle. For Worms, Urinary Complaints, Skin Diseases, and many other ailments it is a sure antidote; for Colic or Gripes it is also a specific. To aged animals it is of extraordinary use. Strongly recommended for Dogs. Sold in tins, 1s. each. Directions for use on each tin.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

INSECTICIDES & BLIGHT DESTROYERS.

FIR-TREE OIL.

Effectually clears all Insects and Parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines, and plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 2s.

THE BRADBURY INSECT EXTERMINATING FLUID.

For Scale, Blight, Fungoid Pests, Rust, Mildew, Oidium, Aphis, and all Insect Pests. In tins, 1s. 6d. each.

CREOLIN.

If used according to Directions on bottle, will be found a safe remedy against all Parasitic Life. In bottles, 1s. each.

CAMPBELL'S FUMIGATING ROLLS.

For the destruction of all Insects that infest plants; without injury to Flower, Fruit, or Foliage. Directions for use with each roll. No. 2, sufficient for 500 cubic feet of space, 8d. each. No. 3, sufficient for 1000 cubic feet of space, 1s. each.

HELLEBORE POWDER (English).

Very useful for destroying Pear and Cherry Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Slugs, etc. In tins, 1s. 6d. Cheaper in quantity.

MEALY BUG DESTROYER.

Full Directions for use with each bottle. 1s. 6d. per bottle.

LETHORION CARBON CONES.

For the purpose of destroying Parasitic Life by vapour. 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each, with directions for use.

NICOTINE SOAP.

An unrivalled preparation for destroying Insect Life upon Plants without injury to the foliage. In jars, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each.

PESTIDE COMPOUND.

A safe and effectual remedy for Insect and Fungoid Pests. Snails and Slugs are easily destroyed and eradicated by it. Mixes with cold water, no sediment, and is easily applied. 10-oz. bottles, making from 3 to 5 gallons, 1s. each.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc. 4d. per lb.; or 21s. cwt.

GISHURST COMPOUND (Patented).

One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. 1-lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; 3-lb. boxes, 4s.; 12-lb. boxes, 14s.

QUIBELL'S INSECT EXTERMINATOR.

Is very effectual for Insects on Cabbages and all Vegetables, Flowers, or Plants, Red Spider, Mildew, etc., etc. In bottles, 1s.; gallon tins, 7s. each.

PARIS GREEN.

Poisonous; insoluble Powders, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In tins, 6d. and 9d. each; per post, 9d. and 1s. 1d.

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Invaluable to Nurserymen, Fruit and Vine Growers, and others. In jars, 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s. each.

WORM DESTROYER.

Completely eradicates every kind of Worm from the roots of large Specimen Plants, Pots, Lawns, etc., without injury to the most delicate plant. In bottles with full directions, price 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

TOBACCO PAPER.

Superior to tobacco leaf for Fumigating purposes. Price, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TOBACCO MIXTURE,

Consisting of tobacco powder and lime, specially prepared for the destruction of Slugs, Snails, and Grubs in Gardens, and the protection of seed beds generally. 1s. per lb.

Manures and Fertilisers.

Prices here quoted are nett cash, and do not include carriage, or cartage which will be charged extra.

AGRICULTURAL SALT.

In 2-cwt. bags, 6s.

ALBERT'S CONCENTRATED HORTICULTURAL MANURE (A.G.D.).

The best Manure in the world for Florists and Amateur Gardeners who wish to grow plants and flowers for show, and also for Market Gardeners and Orchardists.

For Vegetables, 2 cwt. per acre is a good dressing; for Flower Gardens, 1 oz. per square yard, or 1 cwt. per acre; for Fruit Trees, 5 to 10 years old, 2 to 4 lbs. per tree is sufficient. For Plants in pots dissolve 1 oz. in two gallons of water, and water once a week with quick growing ones, like Azaleas, Camellias, etc. Fifteen grains of this Manure is as strong as 4 lbs. of cow manure. In tins, about 3 lbs., 2s.; sample bags (28 lbs.), 6s.; per cwt., 17s. 6d.

BONE DUST.

In 1-cwt bags, 5s. 6d. each; price per ton on application.

BLOOD MANURE.

Price, 5s. per cwt. bag; £4 per ton, in quantities of not less than half a ton.

ALBERT'S CONCENTRATED VINEYARD MANURE (P.K.N.D.).

It is as valuable for Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Olives, Plums, Tomatoes, Asparagus, and Passion-fruit as for grape vines.

Apply 2 lbs. to each tree over five years old, or 4 ozs. to each vine, or 2 cwt. per acre. Spread it evenly on the surface and harrow it in very lightly in the Spring. Do not put it on a hard-caked surface, nor dig it in deeply, as the dew and rain dissolve it and carry it down. 28-lb. Sample Bags. 6s. each; 17s. 6d. cwt.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. 3d. per lb.; 12 lbs., 2s. 9d.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

In 1-cwt. bags, 5s. 6d. each.

JADOO FIBRE and JADOO LIQUID,

See page 57.

GUANO (Peruvian.)

Per bag (160 lbs.), 26s. each; 3d. per lb.

KAINIT, or GERMAN POTASH.

The most wonderful Fertiliser of the age. Contains sulphates and chlorides of potash in combination with sulphates and chlorides of sodium and magnesium. 6s. per cwt.

STANDEN'S MANURE.

For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. 1 lb. tin, 1s. 3d.; 3 lb., 3s.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.

FLORVITA.

The Florvita contains all the elements essential to the healthy growth of a plant, combined in a carefully prepared form, rendering them most easy of assimilation, at once imparting fresh life and supplying rich nourishment for the perfection of growth.

Sold in bottles at 1s. and 2s. 6d. each.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

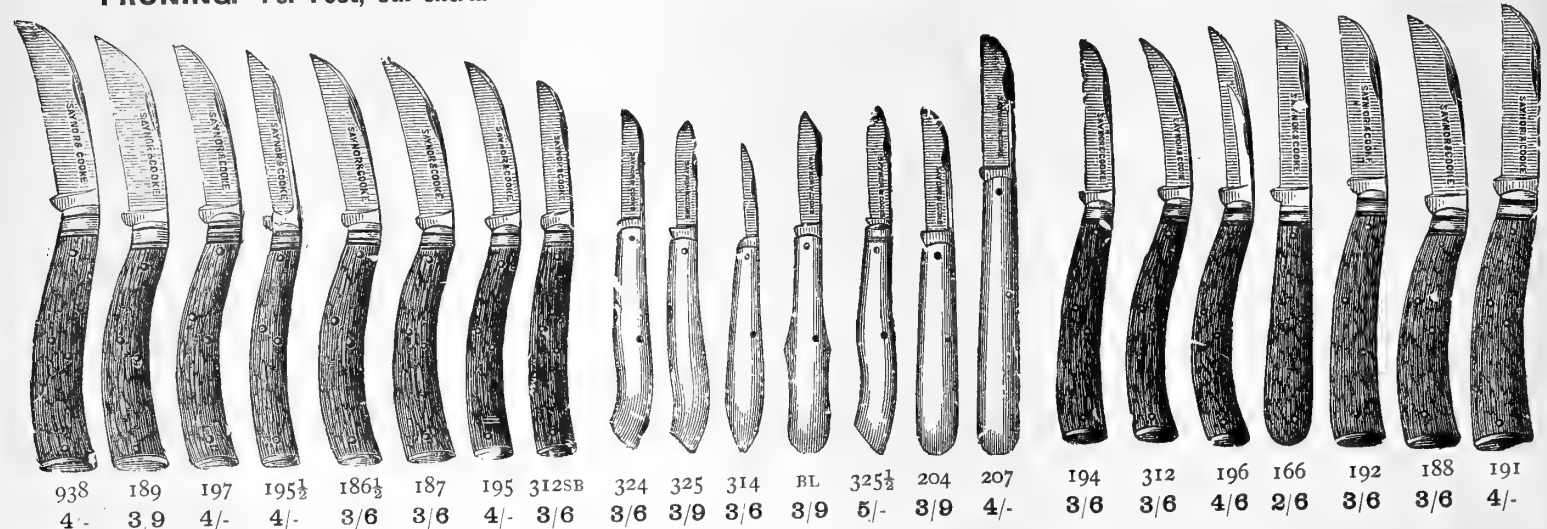
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS & REQUISITES

Budding, Pruning, and Grafting Knives.

PRUNING.—Per Post, 3d. extra.

BUDDING.—Post Free.

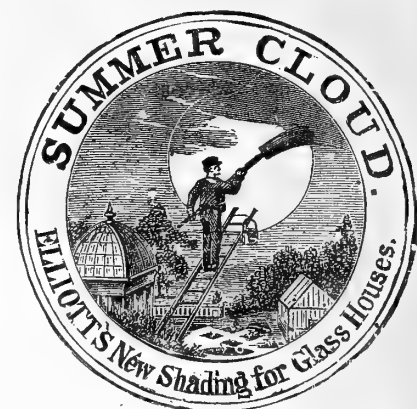
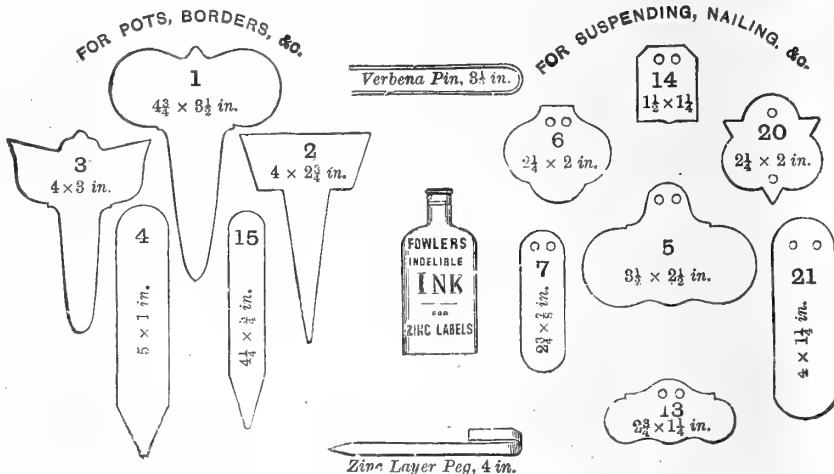
PRUNING.—Per Post, 3d. extra.



PRICE PER 100.

ZINC PLANT AND TREE LABELS, &c.

No.	S.	D.
1	4	0
2	3	6
3	3	6
4	3	6
5	3	6
6	3	0
7	2	6
13	3	0
14	2	6
15	2	6
20	3	0
21	3	6



A first-class preparation for shading Green-houses, Conservatories, and all glass surfaces.
Sold in packets, with full directions, 1s. 6d. each.

INK FOR WRITING ON ZINC LABELS, per bottle, 9d. and 1s. 3d. each.

LAWSON'S

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

SIZES.—No. 1.	No. 1½.	No. 2.	No. 2½.	No. 3.	No. 4.
12s. 6d.	15s.	17s. 6d.	20s.	22s. 6d.	25s.

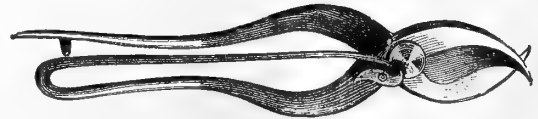
The above useful instruments can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the Colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or Fowler's Insecticide is so necessary. The Syringe applies either of these compositions with great saving of labour, as the largest sizes will throw water to the top of the highest fruit trees, and with the spreading roses will thoroughly sprinkle every leaf.

IMPORTED FRUIT TREE LABELS.

WATERPROOF, No. 3, best quality, 7s. 6d. per 1,000.
MANILLA, square cut, 6s. 6d. per 1,000.
INDIEL L PENCILS, for writing on same, 6d. each.

The above are used very extensively by fruit growers and nurserymen, and will be found invaluable in large gardens.

SECCATEURS FOR PRUNING.



5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each.

French, guaranteed made by Aubert's successors in France, double cut, improved springs. 8½-inch, 6s. 6d.; 9½-inch, 7s. 6d. each.

FLOWER POTS.

Per Dozen.

3-inch	-	-	-	-	-	os. 9d.
4 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 0d.
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 3d.
6 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 9d.
7 "	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 6d.
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	3s. 6d.
9 "	-	-	-	-	-	5s. 6d.
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	9s. 0d.
12 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 9d. each 18s. 0d.

FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

Per Dozen.

4-inch	-	-	-	-	-	os. 9d.
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 0d.
6 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.
7 "	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 0d.
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	3s. 6d.
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	6s. 0d.
12 "	-	-	-	-	-	9s. 0d.

SEED PANS.

Each.

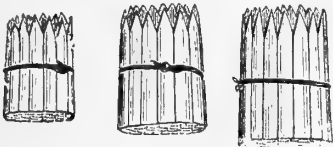
8-inch	-	-	-	-	-	os. 6d.
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 0d.
12 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 3d.

With all orders for Pottery where packing is necessary, an extra charge will be made to cover cost of packing and cases. It must, however, be distinctly understood that, while special care will be exercised to prevent breakage, we will not be held responsible.

WOODEN GARDEN LABELS.

In bundles of 100 each.

4-inch	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 0d.
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 3d.
6 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 9d.
7 "	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 0d.
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 6d.
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	3s. 6d.
12 "	-	-	-	-	-	4s. 6d.
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	6s. 0d.



GARDEN STICKS.

In bundles of 100 each.

1 foot	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 3d.
1½ "	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 0d.
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 6d.
2½ "	-	-	-	-	-	3s. 0d.
3 "	-	-	-	-	-	3s. 6d.
3½ "	-	-	-	-	-	4s. 0d.
4 "	-	-	-	-	-	5s. 0d.
4½ "	-	-	-	-	-	6s. 0d.

FLOWER STAKES.

Green painted, with turned ends, suitable for Dahlias, Hollyhocks, etc.

PAINTED.

UNPAINTED.

3 foot	-	3s. 0d. per doz.	-	2s. 6d. per doz.
3½ "	-	3s. 6d. "	-	3s. 0d. "
4 "	-	4s. 0d. "	-	3s. 6d. "
4½ "	-	4s. 6d. "	-	4s. 0d. "
5 "	-	5s. 0d. "	-	4s. 6d. "
5½ "	-	5s. 6d. "	-	5s. 0d. "
6 "	-	6s. 0d. "	-	5s. 6d. "

Square Hardwood Stakes, 5 feet, 2s. per doz.; 12s. 6d. per 100.

PROPAGATING GLASSES.

Each.

4-inch	-	-	-	-	-	os. 10d.
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 0d.
6 "	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 3d.

SPRAY PUMPS.

Pumps by all the different makers can always be supplied.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Spray Pumps, with recipes for spraying, will be forwarded post free on application.

TANNED GARDEN NETTING.

For protecting Fruit Trees from Birds; 15 yards wide. 2s. per yard; cheaper in quantity.

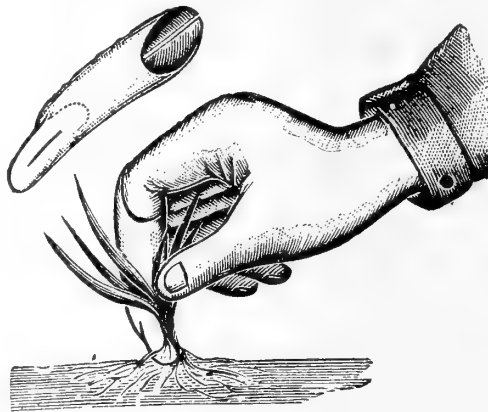
GENUINE TURKISH BIRD LIME

For Catching Birds Alive.

Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all such Birds have been caught alive by thousands with Turkish Bird lime. In tins, with full directions, 6d. and 1s. each.

BATH SALT.

Highly recommended for use in baths by the medical faculty as a splendid substitute for sea bathing. Sold in bags (56 lbs.), 2s. 6d. each.



BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."

"An Invaluable Weeding Implement; once used, always used."

This useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the fore-finger, or on two or more fingers, if required; it can be worn with or without a glove. Weeding is greatly facilitated by its use and the finger protected; it will expand and contract to suit any sized finger. Ladies who are fond of gardening should never be without them.

NOTE.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

Price 6d. each; per post 7d.

BUTTON HOLE FLOWER TUBES,

3d. each.

EDGING IRONS.

FLOWER CEMENT.—A perfect preparation for fixing cut flowers. It dries quickly, and does not leave any stain on the flower. Used largely by florists. In bottles, 1s. each.

FORKS, Digging, four and five pronged.

" **Hand-Weeding.**

" **Manure,** three and four prong.

GARDEN LINES, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.

" **REELS.**

" **RAKES,** six to eighteen teeth.

" " American steel, sizes.

GARDEN TROWELS, 9d. and 1s. each.

GISHURSTINE.—An invaluable preparation for rendering Boots, Leggings, etc., waterproof. Used largely by all the gardeners in Great Britain. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 4d. and 6d. per tin extra.

GLOVES, Men's Pruning or Harvesting, 2s. per pair.

" **Men's Pruning Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

" **Ladies' Gardening,** 2s. per pair.

" **Ladies' Gardening Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

" **Housemaids' (Chamois),** 1s. 6d. per pair; per post, 1s. 7d.

GRAFTING WAX, New French Gold.

—Indispensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also for healing all wounds in trees, and for stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always ready for use, and is easily applied with a spatula or knife. In tins, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

HOES, Dutch, sizes.

" **Swan Neck.**

" **Turnip,** sizes.

HYACINTH GLASSES, 1s. each; 8s. per dozen.

LAWN SAND.—For destroying Dandelions, Plantains, Rib Grass, Thistles, and other weeds on lawns, croquet grounds, bowling greens, parks, etc. In tins, price 1s. 3d. and 3s. each.

RAFFIA.—This material is now very largely used by Vignerons for tying vines, and also by Nurserymen. It is far superior to Russian matting. 1s. 6d. per lb. (Special quotation given for cwt or ton.)

SAWS, Pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inches.

SCISSORS, Vine.

" **Rose Pruners.**

SCYTHES, patent, sizes.

SCYTHE SNEDS.

SCYTHE STONES (Waterloo), 6d. each

SHEARS, Hedge.

" **Grass Edging.**

SHOVELS.

SIEVES, all sizes.

SPADES, patent, sizes.

SULPHUR BELLOWS, Porta's latest patent, 8s. 6d. and 11s. per pair.

VINE STYPTIC.—For Preventing the Bleeding of Vines. Full directions with each bottle. 3s. per bottle.

Nursery Department.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, CONIFERS, AZALEAS, ROSES,
PALMS, PELARGONIUMS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

Published separately.

FRUIT TREE CATALOGUE.

Forwarded post free to all applicants.

AZALEAS.

The Azalea is one of our most handsome Spring-flowering shrubs; it is easy of cultivation either in pots or in the open ground. The flowers are large, and vary in colour from pure white to dark rosy purple, producing a gorgeous display of bloom during the Spring months. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each, according to size; 15s. to 24s. per dozen.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

Aponogeton distachyon → White, fragrant. 1s. 6d. each.

Calla Æthiopica (Lily of the Nile)—White. 1s. each.

Calla Little Gem—Dwarf variety of the above. 1s. 6d. each.

Calla Richardia Alba Maculata—White, spotted leaves. 1s. 6d. each.

Calla hastata—Yellow, with black spot at base of flower. 2s. each.

Iris pseudo-acorus variegata—A beautiful plant for the margins of water or wet swampy ground. 1s. 6d. each.

Lymnocharis Humboldtii (The Water Poppy)—Yellow, very pretty. 1s. 6d. each.

Nymphaea alba (British Water Lily)—White. 1s. 6d. each.

Nymphaea flava—Yellow, large blooms, a very handsome variety. 2s. 6d. each.

Papyrus antiquorum—A very interesting plant from Egypt, thriving best on the margins of water. The stems attain a height of from 4 to 6 feet, terminating in a large umbrella-like head of grassy leaves. 2s. each.

Pontederia crassipes (the Water Hyacinth)—A peculiar plant, with curiously inflated leaf-stalks, which resemble bladders or balloons inflated with air. The flowers are produced in spikes, and are of a beautiful soft lilac rose colour, the upper petals marked with a large metallic-blue blotch, with a deep golden yellow spot in the centre. 1s. each.

Villarsia sarmentosa—Yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

BORONIAS.

Megastigma—The well-known brown-flowered variety. 1s. to 2s. 6d., according to size.

Elatior—The old pink-flowering variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Pinnata—A splendid red-flowered, sweet-scented variety; the flowers are produced in great abundance on strong-growing, dense, handsome plants; the flowers are large, of globular form, bright cerise colour, very sweetly scented. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., according to size.

BOUVARDIAS.

An exceedingly beautiful class of dwarf-flowering plants which thrive well in our gardens, producing an abundance of bloom during the Autumn and early Winter months, some of which are highly perfumed, and most desirable for bouquets. Many beautiful varieties. 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

CAMELLIAS.

Fine strong plants of all the leading varieties. 3s. 6d. to 5s. each. 30s. to 40s. per doz.; our own selection.

CANNAS.

These are bold, stately, ornamental plants with broad massive foliage and rich crimson, scarlet, orange, or yellow flowers; their foliage comprising various shades of green, glaucous, and chocolate crimson, makes them well suited for effective groups. The soil should be rich, deep, and well drained; liberal waterings should be given during the blooming season. They also make fine specimens for conservatory, verandah, and shade-house decoration. 1s. 6d. each. 12s. to 15s. per doz. Our own selection.

CARNATIONS.

(Winter-Flowering or Tree.)

Price 1s. each, except where priced separately. 10s. to 15s. per doz. Our own selection.

Ada Crossley—Heliotrope-pink, shaded; large and distinct. 1s. 6d. each.

Beauty of Shenley—Clear salmon, edged and striped with crimson; fine large flower.

Bohemia—Cerise scarlet, flowers large and full, a vigorous grower.

Bonnie Prince Charlie—A very free flowering variety of a deep rosy-pink colour; spotted and flaked with carmine.

Cardinal Beaufort—Deep purple, large and well-formed flowers.

Cassandra—Creamy-white, streaked with scarlet, fringed edges.

Clarissa—Fine clear flesh colour, fringed, perpetual; a good Winter variety. 1s. 6d.

Crimson Beauty—Bright glowing crimson flowers; quite full and exceedingly bright; a good strong grower, and free bloomer; one of the best for Winter flowers.

Delicata—Pale yellow, faintly striped and edged with pink, dwarf.

Devon—Yellow ground, striped bright scarlet, shaded purple; fine strong compact habit. 2s.

Dr. Jamieson—Colour, rich velvety crimson; flowers full and well formed; habit extra strong; very vigorous; massive foliage.

Dorothy—Exquisite shade of salmon-pink; free and of fine form; hardy and beautiful. 1s. 6d.

Duchess of York—Bright sulphur-yellow, pencilled bright scarlet; large and fine. 1s. 6d.

Duchess of Cambridge—Beautiful salmon, flaked with bright red; one of the best.

Engadine—Deep rose-pink, flowers large and full, strong compact habit.

Ensign—Bright terra-cotta red, strong grower and free bloomer.

Eveline—Delicate pink, a very free-flowering and useful variety.

Essie—The flowers are pure white and very freely produced; habit strong and robust. 1s. 6d.

Emily Pearson—Fine large dark red; very dwarf and sturdy. 1s. 6d.

Fitzroy—Highly perfumed flowers of a deep rose-pink; strong grower. 1s. 6d.

Flag of Truce—Pure white, fringed edges, sweetly scented, free bloomer; medium height, strong grower.

Flinders—Large flowers, colour dark crimson, splendid foliage and habit; cross between H. Plumridge and H. M. Stanley.

Foxhunter—Bright rich scarlet, very free flowering, fimbriated edges.

Germania—Deep canary yellow, very compact habit, free bloomer.

Ginevra—Creamy-yellow ground, flaked and shaded bright pink; a fine and distinct variety. 1s. 6d.

Glenormiston—Pale pink ground, heavily flaked with deep rose. 1s. 6d.

Henry Plumridge—Very dark crimson, a free flowering and excellent variety.

H. M. Stanley—Tall strong grower, colour rich dark crimson, a good Winter-flowering variety, a great favourite.

Idalia—Pale pink, large full flowers, a very striking and desirable variety.

Incomparable—Buff ground, with scarlet edge.

Ino—Rose-pink, fringed, pencilled, and flaked with scarlet; strong grower. 1s. 6d.

Jubilee—Bright rosy-pink, very large and double, strong grower, dwarf habit.

Lady Brassey—Pale canary-yellow, outer petals shaded cream, tipped with pink; large and fine. 1s. 6d.

La Mascotte—A very strong grower; colour bright scarlet, flaked with crimson.

L'Idéal—Orange ground, mottled red, in the way of, but a great improvement on, Duchess of Cambridge; good foliage, strong compact habit.

Madeline—Colour, deep pink; very full, fringed edge and large flower; tall, strong grower; a very fine variety.

Madame Carle—A splendid flower of excellent form and substance, very perpetual, dwarf; a first-class all-round Carnation; colour pure white. 1s. 6d.

Meteor—Large flowers, bright scarlet, very free.

Mrs. Hickman Molesworth—Bright rosy-pink; exquisite. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Arthur Tuckett—Canary-yellow, striped with pink; a beautiful flower. 1s. 6d.

Nero—Deep crimson, fimbriated edges; medium grower; an excellent variety. 1s. 6d.

Peach Blossom—Colour deep cerise-pink, edged with white; fringed, full, and deliciously fragrant; perfect tree; very free bloomer. This is a Carnation that everyone admires, and has become a great favourite.

Pride of Penshurst—Clear rich sulphur yellow, a free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Prince Alexander—Buff ground, shaded with light pink, a first-class variety.

Princess Alice—Pure white ground, flaked with rosy-red, compact habit, good grower, a beautiful free-flowering variety. Should be included in the most limited collections.

Princess May—Bright canary-yellow, an improvement on Pride of Penshurst and more floriferous.

Red Clipper—Dark Indian-red, fringed; flowers large and of good shape; vigorous and perpetual. 1s. 6d.

Regularity—Beautifully imbricated flowers, rich dark-crimson; perfect form, robust grower, perpetual. 1s. 6d.

Red Riding Hood—Upper part of petals clear scarlet, base pure white, a beautiful flower.

Romulus—Very dark purple or plum colour, splendid flowers, very distinct, good habit, a very fine variety.

Rouillard—Buff ground, edged with crimson.

Scarlet King—A perfect flower of intense scarlet colour, a fine vigorous grower and free bloomer, one of the best.

Sincerity—A seedling from Princess Alice; white ground, marked crimson-lake; fine, strong grower, very free.

Sir W. J. Clarke—Pale yellow ground edged with purplish crimson, robust grower, free bloomer, one of the best.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—A beautiful pale pink, produces enormous flowers. 2s. 6d.

Vita—Flowers very large and full; colour clear cerise-scarlet, beautifully fringed.

Winter Cheer—Crimson-scarlet; dwarf, very free flowering; one of the best for Winter flowering. 1s. 6d.

Whipper-in—Scarlet, with dark stripes; large and free.

White Clipper—Pure white, the best white Tree Carnation in cultivation.

Yellow Clipper—The flowers are of a beautiful rich canary colour, large, circular in form; petals smooth and does not burst; it has a good habit, and is a very sturdy grower.

DWARF CARNATIONS.

(Including Clove-scented Varieties.)

This section are not such continuous bloomers as the Tree or Perpetual section. The flowers are of fine form and colour.

1s. to 1s. 6d. each; 10s. to 15s. per dozen, our own selection.

PICOTEES AND PINKS.

In choice and beautiful named varieties.

1s. to 1s. 6d. each; 10s. to 15s. per dozen, our own selection.

CHRYSANthemums.

We can supply from a very large collection all the newest and best kinds embracing Japanese, Incurved, etc.

Novelties. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

Good varieties. 1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Old sorts supplied in suckers from May to October, 5s. to 6s. per dozen.

CLIMBING & TWINING PLANTS.

HARDY, EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS.

e., EVERGREEN. d., DECIDUOUS.

Akebia Quinata, e.—Lilac pink. 2s. each.

Ampelopsis, d. hederacea (Virginian Creeper). 1s. each.

d. hederacea tricuspidata. 1s. each.

d. hederacea Veitchi. 1s. each.

Asparagus, e. (Asparagus Fern)—

plumosus nanus. 2s. to 3s. 6d. each.

Sprengeri. 2s. to 5s. each.

tenuissimus. 1s. to 2s. each.

These elegant climbers have light fern-like foliage which is very lasting in a cut state and just the thing to use with flowers. Plumosus nanus does well planted against a fence or pole in the garden, and is quite hardy. Sprengeri makes a grand basket plant.

Bignonia, e.—Sorts. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.

Bougainvillea, e.—Sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Clematis, d.—Many beautiful varieties. 2s. each.

Cobæa, e. scandens—Purple. 1s. 6d. each.
e. scandens alba. 1s. 6d. each.

Dolichos, e. lignosus—Reddish-purple. 1s. each.

e. lignosus alba—Pure white. 1s. each.

Eccremocarpus, e. scabra. 1s. 6d. each.

Ficus, e. minima. 1s. 6d. each.

e. stipulata. 1s. each.

Excellent climbers for covering walls, they adhere like Ivy.

Gelsimium, e. sempervirens—Yellow. 1s. each.

Hardenbergia, e.—Sorts. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Hedera (the Ivy), e.—Many varieties. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Hoya, e. carnosa (Wax Plant)—Flesh coloured. 1s. 6d. each.

Humulus, d. Lupulus (Hop). 1s. each.

Ipomæa, e. Leari—Blue. 1s. each.

Jasminum, e.—Sorts. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.

Kennedya, e. nigricans—Black and yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

e. rubicunda—Red. 1s. each.

Lathyrus, e. (Everlasting Pea)—

latifolius rosea—Pink. 1s. each.

„ alba—White. 1s. each.

Mandevillea, d. suaveolens—White, fragrant. 1s. 6d. each.

Passiflora edulis (the edible Passion Fruit), e. 6d. to 1s. each.

Other varieties. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.

Phaseolus, e. caracalla (Snail Flower)—Lilac and white, curiously twisted and delightfully fragrant. 1s. each.

Rhynchospermum, e. jasminoides—White. 1s. 6d. each.

Stephanotis, e. floribunda—White; a very beautiful sweet-scented greenhouse climber; hardy in the open on a sheltered north wall. 2s. 6d. each.

Tacsonia, e. manicata (Scarlet Passion Flower). 1s. 6d. each.

Other varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

Tecoma, e.—Sorts. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.

Tropæolum, d. tricolorum—Scarlet, black, and yellow. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Wistaria, d. sinensis (Glycine)—Lavender. 1s. 6d. each.

d. sinensis alba—White. 2s. each.

DAHLIAS.

(Cactus Varieties.)

Price, 1s. each; 9s. per dozen, except where priced.

Dry roots of most of the varieties offered may be had in Winter, and green plants from October to January.

Beauty of Arundel—Glowing crimson, shaded rose-purple; petals twisted, very distinct.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

Beauty of Brentwood—A pleasing purple-magenta shade, true Cactus shape.

Beauty of Wilts—The colouring is unique, a pleasing shade of soft terra-cotta, shaded with red; flowers medium size, free flowering.

Bertha Mawley—A magnificent flower of cochineal colour; florets long, tapering and spiral, resembling a Japanese chrysanthemum; the blooms stand upright on stiff, wiry stems, well above the foliage; a charming variety.

Blanche Keith—Petals long and twisted, deep rich yellow, free flowering, in every way a first-class variety.

Bridesmaid—Long twisted petals of a pale rose, passing to primrose towards the centre; very free flowering. 1s. 6d.

Beatrice—Pale rose, with a lighter shade at the point of petals, quite distinct in colour; producing flowers on fine long stout stalks, well above the foliage; first-class either for exhibition or garden decoration. 1s. 6d.

Cannell's Gem—Soft red, shaded with orange, bushy habit, the flowers are not large but are freely produced and are true Cactus shape, a charming variety.

Cannell's Velvet—A beautiful flower of true Cactus type, colour rich claret-crimson, one of the best.

Chancellor Swayne—A blush-plum colour, velvety in texture, good shaped flower, medium size, erect habit.

Countess of Radnor—The finest blending of delicate hues ever seen except in a sunset, blooming properties in every way good.

Crawley Gem—Of the richest crimson-scarlet colour, very early and free flowering, throws the flowers well above the foliage, small flowers, pointed petals.

Cedric—Bright magenta, long petals, well pointed and twisted. 1s. 6d.

Cinderella—Bright purple, deepening to dark purple in the centre, a beautiful flower and of true Cactus form, produced on long slender stems. 1s. 6d.

Cycle—Rich ruby-red, paler at the tips of the petals, of true Cactus shape, and flowers freely produced on long stems. 1s. 6d.

Countess of Gosford—Cinnamon, suffused with gold, long narrow curled florets. 1s. 6d.

Delicata—A true Cactus variety, and one of the best in commerce, the colour is a soft peach, and the florets are all nicely twisted, giving the flowers a handsome and graceful appearance.

Duchess of York—Deep rich orange-red, a lovely colour, fine shaped flowers with pointed petals, the flowers are borne well above the foliage, a grand thing for table decoration.

Earl of Pembroke—Bright plum, deeper and more velvety towards the centre, florets long and beautifully twisted, very free. 1s. 6d.

Ernest Cannell—A true Cactus, of a soft red colour, with deeper centre; large well shaped flowers, dwarf bushy habit, very distinct and good.

Ernest Cheal—Beautiful rich rosy-scarlet, fine shaped flowers with long pointed and twisted petals; flowers on long wiry stems, well above the foliage; a variety much admired.

Ensign—Bright carmine, of good size and form, long petals, very free. 1s. 6d.

Fantasy—Bright scarlet, passing to yellow at the base of the petals, which are short and delightfully incurved and twisted, showing a yellow reverse; the flowers are produced in great profusion. This is quite a novelty, and will no doubt become a great favourite. 1s. 6d.

Fusileer—Deep salmon-pink, back of petals tinted lilac, flowers produced in great profusion on long stalks, of beautiful shape, the outside petals curling inwards; a most graceful flower, and one of the most perfect Cactus Dahlias. 1s. 6d.

Flossie—Pale coral-pink, primrose centre, good habit, fairly long stems; a delightful variety, and will be sure to please. 1s. 6d.

Gloriosa—Undoubtedly the finest scarlet Cactus yet raised; every flower is perfectly formed; true Cactus in shape, the petals being long and narrow and beautifully twisted; splendid.

Harmony—Reddish-bronze, rather more yellow towards the centre; florets long, curled, and very suitable for table decoration.

H. Cannell—Colour, the richest maroon velvety crimson possible, tinted purple at the points.

Harry Stredwick—Deep maroon, tips of petals fiery crimson; long narrow petals of the true Cactus type; the flowers are borne in the greatest profusion on long stems well above the foliage; highly recommended. 1s. 6d.

Iona—Terra-cotta, shading to orange; a splendid variety of the truest type, the petals being long and pointed; a great acquisition. 1s. 6d.

Juarez—Bright crimson; pointed petals; very fine.

Jessie—Pale pink, passing to white in the centre; a chaste and delicate flower. 1s. 6d.

J. E. Frewer—Vermilion; blooms are of medium size and beautiful Cactus shape, and very freely produced; one of the best Cactus Dahlias yet raised. 1s. 6d.

King of Cactus—Very large, broad petals, twisted, of a reddish-crimson shade; free flowering.

Lady Penzance—The colour is pure yellow, faultless in form, in fact it seems impossible to improve upon it in any way; should be grown in the most limited collections.

Mabel Keith—Buff, suffused with soft pink, shading to a creamy-yellow centre; the petals are long and narrow, quite resembling a Chrysanthemum, and the flower stems are exceptionally long. This variety is one of the very best, and sure to please all who grow it.

Mary Hillier—Most exquisite shape; colour, rich salmon; petals long, twisted, and beautifully arranged. 1s. 6d.

Matchless—Intense rich velvety-maroon, flowers exquisitely formed full to the centre; petals wide at the base, narrowing to points; which are slightly curled.

Marquis—Deep rich velvety crimson, the outside of the petals are lighted up with fiery crimson; long broad petals; medium-sized flower; long stems; a great acquisition. 1s. 6d.

Mayor Haskins—The brightest glowing-crimson imaginable; petals, long and twisted; a large flower of exquisite shape and very good quality.

Miss Webster—Long twisted petals of the purest white; the habit is perfect, and one long looked for in a White Cactus Dahlia, being dwarf and bushy; the flowers are borne on long stiff stems well above the foliage, and are produced in the greatest profusion. Miss Webster is far and away the best White Cactus Dahlia yet raised, and has been awarded many First-class Certificates.

Mrs. Frances Fell—A pure White Cactus, with a faint disc of yellow at the base of the petals; very double; the flowers are produced on long stems; a very fine variety.

Mrs. Montiflore—Splendid rich glowing crimson-scarlet flowers, produced on long stems well above the foliage; of true Cactus form; fine sturdy habit.

Mrs. A. Beck—Of a rich reddish-salmon colour; the petals are very long and beautifully twisted, forming a flower not unlike a Japanese Chrysanthemum; dwarf habit; flowers of medium size and borne freely; one of the very best.

Mrs. Barnes—Ivory pale primrose, gradually shading towards the outside of the flower and towards the tip of each petal with the palest shade of rosy-pink.

Mrs. A. Peart—Pearly-white, with a faint creamy shade through it; true Cactus form, the florets being finely twisted.

Mrs. Kingsley-Foster—Rich golden-amber; the best of its colour yet raised; true Cactus flower, with long stems; a great favourite for exhibition or decoration. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Gordon Sloane—Terra-cotta pink; fine erect habit, flowers borne on long stiff stalks; true Cactus shape; fine for cutting. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Leopold Seymour—Rich golden yellow, shading to a lovely pale rose towards the tips of the petals; flowers freely produced on long stems well above the foliage. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Wilson Noble—Lovely salmon-pink; long petals beautifully twisted, flowers thrown up above the foliage; first-class either for cut flowers or exhibiting; one of the most free flowering varieties grown. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Turner—Bright yellow, large and distinct flowers thrown well above the foliage on long stalks; distinct and good.

Miss Annie Jones—Crimson, shaded scarlet, petals well twisted, moderate size, splendid shape; flowers freely produced on long flower-stalks; useful either for cut flowers or exhibiting, and makes a first-class decorative plant in the garden; one of the best introductions yet sent out. 1s. 6d.

Miss Annie Nightingale—Clear yellow ground, flaked and edged with scarlet, petals well twisted, and the flowers are on long stalks; one of the most attractive varieties grown. 1s. 6d.

Oscar—A beautiful red variety, with twisted and pointed petals; one of true Cactus form.

Purple Prince—Colour, rich deep purple, shaded maroon; petals long and finely twisted; flowers well thrown up above the foliage; habit dwarf and compact.

Professor Baldwin—Orange-scarlet, of true Cactus form and magnificent appearance. 1s. 6d.

Royal George—Soft carmine-rose, tinted with purple, the colours varying with the season, the petals are very thin and twisted, and of the truest Cactus shape, dwarf and very free bloomer; first-class for exhibition. 1s. 6d.

Robert Cannell—A fine Cactus variety; full size flowers of a magenta colour, with bluish tinge towards the tips of the petals; free and vigorous.

Sir Trevor Lawrence—Bright cherry-scarlet, shaded purple, true Cactus shape, good habit, very fine bloomer; one of the best.

St. Catherine—Soft reddish-amber colour, with long spiral pointed florets; most distinct; very free blooming.

Sonnen Cactus—Sulphur-yellow, short petals twisted at the points, dwarf, sturdy habit, flowers freely produced on stiff stems, of medium height. 1s. 6d.

The Bishop—Bright coral-red, florets long, narrow, and incurved, very pointed and curled, free flowering, a beautiful flower for any purpose. 1s. 6d.

Vulcan—Deep crimson Cactus, of good form and style, erect habit, flowers borne well above the foliage.

DAHLIAS.

(Decorative Varieties.)

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Black Prince—A massive flower of very dark—almost black—colour; a dwarf sturdy grower.

Cannell's Favourite—Yellow-bronze or old gold, a most favourite colour; much admired.

Centenary—Magenta-crimson, margins of deep maroon; flowers very bold, standing well above the foliage.

Charming Bride—Pearly-white ground, petals beautifully tipped with rose, extra fine.

Claribel—Rich rosy purple, with large fine flowers.

Countess of Pembroke—A decorative variety of a most pleasing shade of colour, which is delicate lilac; the base of the florets being a deep green, giving a wonderful display of light and shade.

Duke of Clarence—Deep maroon-crimson, shaded to fiery scarlet, a grand variety.

Empress of India—Rich crimson-shaded maroon, full sized flower.

Glare of the Garden—Bright crimson, semi-double; a good showy border variety.

Grand Duke Alexis—A very large flower of extraordinary appearance, each petal is rolled up, forming tubes, the effect is novel and pleasing; colour pure white, tinted at the edges with lilac; a great favourite.

Harry Freeman—The finest white decorative Dahlia ever raised; a great favourite.

Ione—A delicate clear primrose-yellow; a very useful variety for cutting.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—An excellent pure white free-flowering decorative variety; very useful for cutting.

Kynerith—Deep rich vermilion; a lighter shade at the base of the florets, and never showing green scales in the centre of the flowers.

Lady Primrose—Pale yellow, tinged white; a very beautiful and distinct variety.

Lancelot—Reddish-salmon, in the way of Panthea; a good bloomer, constant, and good for cutting.

Maid of Kent—Colour, intense rich cherry-red, crimson ground, with pure white tips.

Majestic—An enormous flower with broad massive petals, pointed and slightly curled at the tips; colour rich orange-scarlet; very fine.

Marchioness of Bute—Ground colour white, with rosy tips to petals; a charming combination of colour, such as attracts everyone's attention.

Mermaid—A most exquisite colour of a deep pink, suffused with greenish-yellow, the whole flower possessing a unique and taking appearance.

Miss Esmeralda—Soft peach; base of petals yellowish, similar to Delicata, but much more robust.

Miss Barry—Deep rosy-lake, dwarf and free flowering; a very useful variety.

Miss Jeykell—A very distinct variety, of a warm terra-cotta colour.

Mont Blanc—The largest Dahlia in cultivation; pure white, dwarf grower, free bloomer; grand for cut-flower purposes.

Mrs. J. B. Lawrence—A grand variety; the flowers are massive, petals broad, and of great substance; the colour is a rich velvety-crimson, shaded with plum; the best variety of this class and colour.

Mrs. J. Douglas—A very beautiful variety, of unusual shade of salmon peach colour.

Mrs. Hawkins—Rich sulphur colour, tips of petals a lighter shade, and slightly tinted soft-red; close neat habit; distinct.

Mrs. Horniman—A beautiful yellow ground suffused with delicate pink, with side margins of deep rosy-pink.

Mrs. Miller (or the Black and White Dahlia)—Intensely dark, with a pure white blotch at the tips of each petal, which renders it most attractive and beautiful; a fine variety for cutting.

Mrs. T. Pockett—A colonial seedling possessing great merit, the colour being soft-pink, margined and lined with rosy-lake; splendid garden variety.

Oban—Beautiful delicate fawn colour; an unusual shade among Dahlias; a colour in great favour, especially with ladies.

Panthea—Reddish-salmon; long graceful petals; much admired.

Prince Albert Victor—Rich crimson-red, shaded orange; long narrow petals; good bushy habit.

Rayon d'or—Bright orange, with band of pure white down the centre of each petal.

Salisbury White—This is a flower of the purest snow-white, having short pointed petals of the decorative type; will prove invaluable for cutting on account of its small pure white flowers, borne in the greatest profusion on long wiry stems.

Terra Cotta—A grand variety for cutting purposes; colour, a pleasing shade of the favourite Terra Cotta; the plants bloom freely on long, clean stems; one of the best.

The Czar—Rosy-purple, elegant flower, produced on long stems; dwarf habit; a very fine variety.

Yellow Juarezi or Yellow Cactus—Deep yellow, shaded with red; fine, large, bold flowers; one of the best.

DAHLIAS.

(Large-flowered, Show, & Fancy.)

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Except those priced separately.

Agnes—Pure yellow; good petal and outline.

Arthur Ocock—Reddish-orange, with every good quality; petal and outline very distinct from any other variety. 1s. 6d.

Canary Bird—A beautiful show variety; flowers very large, with grand outline and high centre; it is a very constant flower; of a bright canary-yellow colour; a decided acquisition.

Chieftain—Purplish-pink; quite distinct from any other variety; the flowers are large and of splendid form; first-class.

Chorister—Fawn, striped crimson and rose.

Colonist—Chocolate and fawn, new and distinct colour. 1s. 6d.

Crimson King—Deep, crimson scarlet; good early flower; dwarf.

Dazzler—Pure yellow, flaked and striped with bright scarlet; very constant.

Defiance—Dark scarlet, with first-class properties; a fine large show Dahlia.

Dido—Very large flower, of beautiful form; orange, crimson reverse; very handsome.

Duchess of Albany—Ground colour, pale orange, striped with crimson; good.

Duchess of York—The finest show variety sent out for years, having every good quality desired; the color is clear lemon, veined and edged with salmon pink.

Duke of Fife—Rich cardinal, large; great depth of petal. 1s. 6d.

Ethel Britton—Blush white, edged with reddish-purple.

Frank Pearce (Fancy)—Rose, striped with crimson.

Florence Tranter—Blush-white, distinctly edged with rosy-purple; a good refined flower and very constant.

Golden Fleece (Fancy)—Rich yellow ground, regularly and elegantly speckled over the whole flower with fine splashings of rich crimson.

Gloire de Lyon—Extra large; pure white; a very fine variety.

Gwendoline—Rich crimson; fine petals and outline; constant.

Harry Keith—Rosy-purple.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

Harrison Weir—Rich clear yellow.

James Cocker—Large, purple; extra fine; one of the best.

James Martin—A large solid flower of good shade, colour bright scarlet, good habit. 1s. 6d.

J. C. Vaughan—A fine flower of superior form; pure yellow; very constant.

John Standish—Bright red; large and constant.

John Walker—The flowers are very large, well-built, high centre, very constant; almost pure white; a grand acquisition.

Kaiser Wilhelm—Yellow, tipped with old gold and carmine; a noble flower.

King of Primroses—Beautiful soft primrose.

Mabel (Fancy)—Lilac, striped with crimson; a very large fancy variety, without coarseness; will prove the best of its colour. 1s. 6d.

Madge Wildfire—Clear orange-scarlet; a beautiful flower.

Margaret Bruant—A very dwarf variety, pure white, very free, and a grand garden Dahlia.

Matthew Campbell—Bright buff, or apricot.

Maud Fellows—French white, tinted and shaded purple.

Miss Barber—White ground, deeply edged with purple; light and fine.

Mrs. Gladstone—Very delicate soft pink; perfect in form; one of the best show Dahlias yet raised.

Mrs. Humphries—Light, with a delicate shade of pink; flowers large and very fine; deep petals.

Mrs. H. Haskins—Fawn colour; distinct and good.

Mrs. Piggott—Pure white; large and fine.

Mrs. Saunders—Yellow, tipped with white.

Mrs. West—Large, and of fine form; light ground, lit up with rose.

Mrs. J. Downie (Fancy)—Orange, striped with scarlet; large and fine. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Stephen Walker—Fine large blush-pink shell petal; beautiful form, after the style of Mrs. Gladstone, but quite distinct; good habit.

Nugget—Deep yellow or orange, slightly tipped scarlet; fine flower, high centre, large and constant; a good exhibition flower.

Norma—Bright orange-buff, good outline; a fine large flower. 1s. 6d.

Nansen (Fancy)—Orange scarlet, tipped with gold; great depth of flower and fine petal; one of the best flowers going; a fine addition to the fancy class. 1s. 6d.

Percy Mortimer—A superior flower of fine form and outline, colour a deep claret, sometimes shaded lighter; quite distinct. 1s. 6d.

Pandora—Blush-white; large and fine.

Perfection—Orange buff, good open petals; very fine.

Pioneer—Dark crimson; a splendid variety.

Premier—Deep lilac, striped with crimson.

Primrose Dame—Primrose yellow; a fine flower.

Prince of Denmark—Very dark maroon, almost black; fine form.

Queen of the Belgians—Delicate cream, inside of petals soft pink; large, constant, and extra fine.

Queen of Autumn—A new shade of orange-buff; the flowers are large and most distinct in colour; dwarf, sturdy habit; a grand variety, and one that will be much sought after for exhibition. 1s. 6d.

Rev. J. Gooday—Maroon, shaded purple; large.

R. T. Rawlings—Clear yellow; beautiful show flower; extra fine.

Seraph—Blush; fine large flower.

Sidney Humphries—Clear lilac in colour, with good petal and outline, good centre; first rate flower. 1s. 6d.

S. Mortimer (Fancy)—A splendid Fancy, of large size, pale pink-rose ground, striped and flaked with crimson; very distinct. 1s. 6d.

Snowdrop—Pure white; very fine.

Sir Greville Smythe—Bright crimson, shaded purple; constant.

Sunbeam—Clear buff; beautiful outline; constant.

William Powell—Primrose-yellow; flowers large and fine; a grand variety.

William Rawlings—Rich crimson-purple; one of the finest.

DAHLIAS. (Other Varieties.)

Dahlias Single Cactus. 1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Dahlias—Single; many beautiful varieties. 1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Dahlias—Pompon or Bouquet; valuable for garden decoration and as cut flowers. We can supply all the leading varieties. 1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Dahlia imperialis (Tree Dahlia)—Pure white flowers, with single row of petals, pointed and drooping; very tall; strong grower; invaluable for cutting purposes; flowers in late autumn and winter. To keep it dwarf and bushy it should be stopped several times during summer. 1s. 6d. each.

ERICAS (The Heath).

Price, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each, excepting otherwise priced.

Arborea—White, small flowers; tall grower; winter flowering.

Andromediflora—Bright pink, large bells; very fine. 2s.

Autumnalis—Bright pink, very small flowers, profuse; winter flowering.

Aitoniana Turnbulli—Pure white, long tubes; large flowers. 2s.

Beaconsfieldiana—A yellow hybrid, similar in style to *Hybrida*.

Burnettii—A neat growing variety; deep pink, fading gradually to white at tips. 2s.

Baccans—Rose-pink; tall grower.

Bowieana—The old pure white; one of the best.

Candidissima—Pure white; a very fine variety. 2s.

Cavendishi—Bright yellow; a grand old variety.

Charsleyana—Similar to *Bowieana*, except in colour, which is pale pink.

Cruenta—Deep red; a strong grower.

Cerinthoides coronata—A splendid hardy species, producing large corymbs of large scarlet flowers; one of the best.

Empetroides—A neat growing species; mauve-pink.

Eweriana *superba*—Red and green; very effective.

Grandinosa—Neat growing shrub, pure white bells. 2s.

Hentyana—A strong growing hybrid from *Bowieana*; colour, delicate pink at the base of tube, fading to white at the tips.

Hybrida—A very showy species, making, when it blooms, quite a blaze of scarlet.

Hyemalis—A neat growing pink and white.

Intermedia—Another *Bowieana* hybrid, making much larger spikes of bloom than the parent; pure white.

Linnæoides—A strong hardy pink species.

Mackinnonian—*Bowieana* type; a strong grower; deep pink; very fine.

Mammosa—Bright crimson; fine spikes.

Melanthera—A tall growing species, profuse bloomer; lilac flowers. 2s.

Persoluta—A strong free-flowering purplish-pink species.

Persoluta alba—Pure white; small flowers; strong grower.

Pyramidalis gracilis—Tall, strong grower; Winter flowering; pure white, small bells; useful.

Peria—A neat little shrub; free flowering; deep rose. 2s.

Profusa—Bright shining scarlet, white tips. 2s.

Rœgerminans—Pale mauve; small flowers; Winter bloomer.

Rubens—Deep pink; very profuse.

Tetralix alba—A very dwarf neat growing species; small bells, pure white.

Ventricosa breviflora—Bright pink, splendid.

„ *impressa*—Pale pink.

„ *magnifica*—Close neat growing, bright pink.

„ *erecta*—Strong grower, pale pink.

„ *Bothwelliana*—Pale pink, strong.

Vestita coccinea—Bright scarlet, very fine. 2s.

Vernix coccinea—Orange-scarlet, large bells, very profuse. 2s.

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Webleyana (Bowieana type) — Beautiful satin-rose colour, large spikes, a great favourite.

„ *magnifica* — Similar to the above, but much deeper rose.

Wilmoreana — A strong growing variety, with pink and white flowers.

EDGING PLANTS.

Box (True Dwarf Dutch). 4s. to 5s. per 100.

Pyrethrum aureum. 5s. per 100.

Thyme, Lemon. Sufficient for 100 ft., 3s. 6d.

„ *variegated*. „ „ 3s. 6d.

Thrift — Pink „ „ 2s. 6d.

„ *White* „ „ 2s. 6d.

FERNS.

Many varieties. 1s. to 5s. each; 12s. per doz., our own selection.

LARGE TREE FERNS.

PRICE ACCORDING TO SIZE.

FUCHSIAS.

Many choice named varieties. 1s. each. 10s. per doz.

HEDGE PLANTS.

African Boxthorn. 10s. to 12s. 6d. per 1,000.

Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis. 24s. to 30s. per doz.

Cupressus torulosa. 12s. to 15s. per doz.

Hawthorn. 15s. to 20s. per 1,000.

Pittosporum — Varieties. 6s. to 9s. per doz.

Privet. 7s. 6d. per doz.; 7s. 6d. per 100.

TREES, SHRUBS, & FLOWERING PLANTS.

Abutilon — Many varieties. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Acacia Baileyana (the Cootamundra Wattle) — A beautiful variety, with elegant glaucous foliage; flowers pale yellow, produced in great profusion; a great favourite. 1s. 6d.

Acacia cultriformis — A very distinct species with silvery-blue foliage, orange flowers. 1s. 6d.

Acacia pycnantha (Golden Wattle). 1s.

Acer (Maple) — Varieties from Japan. 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.

Agatheia cœlestis (Blue Marguerite). 1s. each.

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven). 1s. 6d. each.

Aloysia citriodora. 1s. each.

Aralia — Varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

Ardisia crenulata. 2s. each.

Arbutus unedo (Irish Strawberry Tree). 1s. 6d. each.

Bambusa (Bamboo Cane). 1s. 6d. and 2s. each.

Berberis — Of sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Brachychiton acerifolium (Fire Tree). 2s. 6d. each.

Brugmansia — Sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Calycanthus Floridus (Allspice). 1s. 6d. each.

Camphora officinalis (Camphor). 2s. each.

Cantua dependens. 1s. 6d. each.

Castanospermum Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut). 2s. each.

Catalpa Syringafolia. 1s. 6d. each.

Ceanothus — Of sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Cerasus laurocerasus (English Laurel). 1s. 6d. each.

Cerasus Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). 1s. 6d. each.

Cercis siliquastrum (Judas Tree). 1s. 6d. each.

Ceratonía siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). 1s. 6d. each.

Chorozema cordata. 1s. 6d. each.

Choisya ternata. 1s. 6d. each.

Clanthus puniceus (Glory Pea). 1s. 6d. each.

Coprosma — Sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Corynocarpus lævigatus (New Zealand Laurel). 1s. 6d. each.

Cytisus Laburnum. 1s. 6d. each.

Daphne indica rubra. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

Deutzia — Sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Diervilla (Weigelia) — Many varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

Diosma ericoides. 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

Dracæna (Cordylina) — Sorts. 1s. to 2s. 6d. each.

Eriostemon nerifolium. 2s. each.

Erythrina — Sorts. 1s. 6d. to 5s. each.

Eucalyptus globulus. 9d. and 1s. each.

„ *calophylla*. 1s. each.

„ *citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum). 1s. each.

„ *corynocalyx* (Sugar Gum). 9d. each.

„ *ficifolia* (Scarlet Flowering Gum). 1s. 6d. each.

Eugenia — Sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Euonymus — Sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Fagus (Beech). 1s. 6d. each.

Ficus — Sorts. 1s. 6d. each.

Fraxinus excelsior (the Ash). 1s. 6d. each.

Gardenia Florida flore pleno. 2s. each.

Garrya elliptica. 2s. 6d. each.

Grevillea robusta. 1s. to 2s. each.

„ *Varieties*. 1s. 6d. each.

Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). 1s. 6d. each.

Gynerium argenteum plumosum. 1s. 6d. each.

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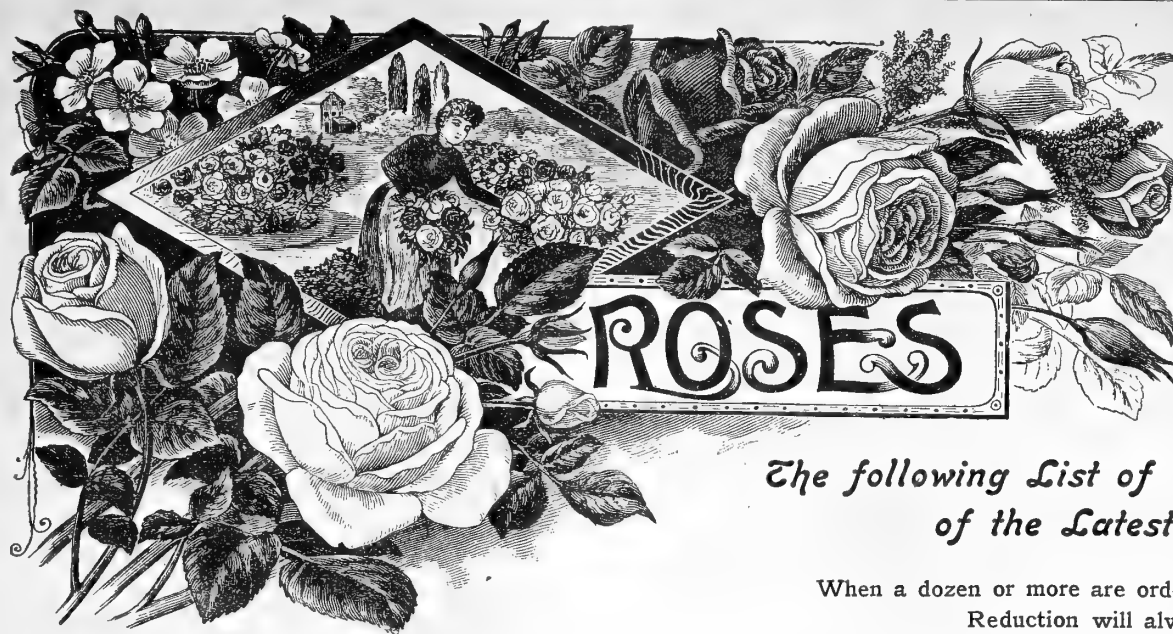
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Climbing Devoniensis—Creamy white, with pink centre, very beautiful in the bud, fragrant and strong grower, one of the best of the Teas. 1s. 6d.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Pure white, with yellowish centre, a large, full rose of exquisite shape, identical in every respect (growth excepted) with the normal type of which it is a sport. 2s. 6d.

Climbing Nabonnand—Purplish-red, with coppery reflex, velvety, flowers imbricated, large and full. 2s. 6d.

Climbing Niphetos—A sport from the well-known Tea Rose Niphetos, flowers of the same lovely colour, but generally of larger size, a vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Climbing Perle des Jardines—Pure yellow, flowers identical with that fine and well-known variety Perle des Jardines, a valuable addition to the climbing kinds. 2s.

Clothilde Soupert—Rosy carmine, large and full, opening well. Climber. 1s.

Comte Henri Rignon—Flowers fine coppery yellow, centre shaded with rosy salmon, changing after opening to salmon flesh, large, full, and globular, growth robust. 1s. 6d.

Comtesse de Frigneuse—Bright canary yellow, fine and striking, large and full, very free, a fine Rose. 1s. 6d.

Comte de Paris—Rosy flesh, very large and full, petals reflexed and regularly arranged. 1s. 6d.

Comtesse de Nadaillac—Rosy flesh, base of petals coppery, very distinct and effective, large and full; a very fine variety. 2s.

Comtesse Riza du Parc—Salmon-rose, tinted with copper, large, full, and globular, distinct. 1s.

Comtesse Anna Thun—Orange-yellow, shaded with saffron; cupped; very sweet. 2s.

Comtesse de la Barthe—Pink, shaded with carmine-rose, very beautiful in the bud, a wonderful free bloomer, delicious perfume. 1s. 6d.

Comtesse R. C. de Lussay—Large and full, rosy-lake with bright rose centre, base of petals coppery. 1s. 6d.

Coronet—A cross between Paul Neyron and Bon Silene; flowers large and pæony-like, of a deep rich carmine, changing to soft clear pink edged with silver, flowers large and full, very fine. 2s.

Countess of Caledon—Rich carmine-rose, blooms large, of great substance and perfect form with stout petals, a vigorous grower, good branching habit. 2s. 6d.

Countess of Jersey—Salmon-pink, shaded buff, large, fairly full, very large petals, a vigorous grower, habit of Marie Ducher, fine bud; also a good garden and show Rose, very free. 1s. 6d.

Countess of Pembroke—Soft satin rose colour, full, and sweetly scented. 1s. 6d.

Corinna—The tints of colour blended in the flowers of this beautiful Rose render it very attractive and distinct from other Tea Roses. They may be described as flesh colour shaded with rose and suffused with a warm flush of tawny copper; they are of large size, full, and excellent shape, and freely produced on strong stems. Awarded four first-class certificates. 2s.

Devoniensis—Pale yellow, very large and full, one of the best. 1s. 6d.

Dr. Berthet—Flowers large and full, opening well, colour pale rose, brighter at the centre, a very vigorous grower. 1s.

Duc de Magenta—Salmon, large and full, vigorous grower. 1s.

Duc de Plantier—Coppery rose, yellowish centre, very large and full. 1s. 6d.

Duchess of Albany—A sport from La France, deeper in colour, more expanded in form, and larger in size. 1s. 6d.

Duchess of Connaught—Delicate silvery-rose, with light salmon centre, flowers large, full, and finely formed, very free. 1s. 6d.

Duchesse d'Auerstedt—Bright yellow, faintly shaded nankeen at centre, large and full. Climber. 1s. 6d.

Duchesse de Braganza—Bright canary-yellow, edges paler, large and full. 1s. 6d.

Duchesse Marie Salviati—Variable, generally orange shaded with rose, peach in centre, sometimes saffron-yellow, very long bud, free and sweet. 2s.

Duchess of Westminster—Bright cerise, very large and finely formed. 1s. 6d.

Dulce Belle—Coppery rose, very sweet scented, vigorous, bushy habit, abundant flowerer, produces beautiful buds. 1s. 6d.

Edward Gautier—Outer petals white, slightly tinted with rose, centre rich yellow, large, full, and globular, growth vigorous, one of the best. 1s. 6d.

Elise Eugier—Pure white, slightly shaded with yellow in the centre, outer petals washed with rose; a vigorous Niphetos-like Rose. 1s. 6d.

Empress Alexandra of Russia—Rich lake-red, shaded with orange and fiery crimson, very large, full, and globular, of vigorous growth and splendid effect. 2s. 6d.

Enchantress—Flowers creamy-white, slightly tinted with buff in the centre, full and globular, vigorous and free blooming. 2s.

Ernest Metz—Flowers very soft carmine rose, with brighter centres, reverse of petals deeper in colour, very large, fairly full, finely formed, opening well, handsome bud, growth vigorous; first-class certificate. 1s. 6d.

Etoile de Lyon—Fine sulphur yellow, deeper in the centre, very large, full, and of fine form. 1s. 6d.

Etoile d'Angers—Coppery-yellow, petals edged with peach-red, very large, full, and globular, a strong grower, makes a grand show flower. 2s.

Etoile Polaire—Rosy-peach, edged with yellow, centre coppery-salmon shaded with deep red, of medium size, full and cupped, very free and sweet. 1s. 6d.

Eugene Desgaches—Clear rose, beautiful large and full, very sweet and hardy. 1s. 6d.

E. Veyrat Hermanos—A distinct Rose, of vigorous habit; the colour is most charming, deep apricot, deepening to red towards the base of petals, the reflex deep red. 2s.

Ferdinand Jamin—Rosy-carmine, shaded with salmon, flowers large and full. 2s.

Fiametta Nabonnand—A white Papa Gontier, being a seedling from that well-known and popular variety, crossed with Niphetos. A pure satin-white, slightly tinted with pale rose, handsome buds, blooms of large size, and fine petal. 2s.

Furst Bismarck—A sport from Gloire de Dijon, with light yellow flowers, and the same habit of growth as the original. Climber. 1s. 6d.

Furstin Bismarck—Light rosy-flesh, very large, full, and globular. Climber. 1s. 6d.

General Billot—Outer petals amaranth, reflexed with amethyst, centre purplish-crimson, colours very bright and contrasting strongly. 2s.

George Faber—Velvety-purple, veined with dark red, centre cochineal-red, handsome buds. 1s. 6d.

General Gordon—The outer petals are regularly reflexed and of the purest white, the centre a delicate blush, bloom slightly pendant, very full, and of good size, perfect in all stages, dwarf and bushy, exceedingly free. 2s.

Germaine Caillot—Pale flesh with yellowish centre, very large and full, very dwarf, first-rate show flower. 1s. 6d.

G. Ernest Ludwig—A seedling from M. Neil x P. Notting, the flowers are shaped like M. Neil, sweet-scented, colour carmine-red; awarded gold medal. 2s. 6d.

Germaine Trochon—Salmon-pink, centre Nankeen-yellow, edges of petals shaded with rose; hardy, good foliage, semi-climbing habit. 1s. 6d.

Gloire de Dijon—Yellow and buff, shaded salmon, large and fine, a superb climbing or pillar Rose. 1s. 6d.

Gloire de Puy D. Auzon—Carmine-red, with gilded centre, a bright and taking colour, large flowers, and very vigorous grower; climbing. 2s.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

Golden Gate—Creamy-white, centre and base of petals golden yellow, frequently tinted with rose, buds long and pointed, very double. 1s. 6d.

Grace Darling—Creamy-white, shaded with rose, distinct and fine. 1s. 6d.

Graizella—Creamy-white, tinted with flesh colour; fine form and an abundant bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Gustave Regis—Canary-yellow, centre saffron yellow, edges of petals sometimes tinged with crimson, large, semi-double, buds long, habit semi-climbing. 1s. 6d.

Helena Gambier—Colour changing from salmon-pink to coppery-rose, very vigorous, bushy, and erect growth. 2s.

Henri Brichard—Large, full, and well formed, white, with light carmine centre, very free, a fine Rose. 1s. 6d.

Henri Maynadier—A distinct shade of Rose, with remarkably large flowers; free, vigorous. 1s. 6d.

Homer—Rose, centre salmon, very hardy, very useful for cut flowers and coat work. 1s.

Hon. Edith Gifford—Flesh colour, rosy salmon in the centre, changing to white, flowers large and full, vigorous habit. 1s. 6d.

H. M. Stanley—Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon, beautiful buds, flowers large and finely formed, free and effective. 1s. 6d.

Hortense Montefiore—Large, full, and imbricated, white or pale rose, with rosy-flesh centre, dwarf and free blooming. 1s. 6d.

Isabella Sprunt—Sulphur yellow, flowers medium size, blooming abundantly, very beautiful in the bud. 1s. 6d.

Jaune d'Or—Fine yellowish fawn, reverse of petals rosy, of medium size. 1s. 6d.

Jean Ducher—Varying from pale lemon to salmon yellow, centre shaded with peach colour, large and full. 1s. 6d.

Jean Pernet—Beautiful bright yellow, changing to clear yellow, large and full, one of the best. 1s. 6d.

Josephine Marot—White, slightly shaded with rose; the flowers are large and full; an excellent variety for cut flowers. 2s.

Jules Finger—Deep rose, shaded salmon, large, full, and well formed, free. 1s.

Kaiser Wilhelm—Similar to Madame Berard, but larger, fuller, and of a more pleasing colour. 1s. 6d.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—One of the most beautiful of all Roses, a vigorous grower and very free flowering, producing its flowers on long stems; the colour is pure white with a tinge of yellow in the centre, the flowers are large, petals beautifully reflexed, beautiful as a bud or fully opened flower; should be in the most limited collections. 2s.

La Boule d'Or—Deep yellow, large and full, habit robust, a beautiful variety. 1s. 6d.

La Sulphide—Deep bronzy-yellow, changing to cream, a very free-flowering variety. 1s. 6d.

Lady Castlereagh—Pale rose, tinged with yellow, large and full. 1s. 6d.

Lady Henry Grosvenor—An exceedingly free and effective garden Rose, flowers flesh colour, large, full, and globular. 1s. 6d.

Lady Loch—Creamy white, centre tinged yellow, large, globular and full, a continuous bloomer, and a highly fragrant Rose. Climber. 1s. 6d.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam—Bright, clear rose, very large, globular and full, sweetly scented, abundant and continuous bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Lady Stuart—Beautiful pale rose with delicate stripe down centre of each petal, large, full and globular, a good winter-flowering variety. 1s. 6d.

Lady Zoe Brougham—Chamois-yellow, sometimes edged with rose, medium size, and full. 1s. 6d.

Leon XIII.—White, slightly shaded with straw colour, centre ochre, large and full, buds long like Niphetos. 1s. 6d.

Letty Coles—Fine, bright pink; quite a new colour; free flowering. 1s. 6d.

Lord Tarquin—Pale flesh colour, shaded, very free-flowering, one of the best. 1s.

Louis Leveque—Reddish-yellow, shaded with bright chamois-yellow and vermillion, very large and full with long buds. 2s.

Louis Richards—Coppery-rose, shaded carmine, very large and full, a fine flower. 1s. 6d.

Luciole—Bright crimson rose, tinted coppery yellow, reverse of petals bronzy, large and full, very sweet, buds long. 2s.

Ma Capucine—Deep orange or copper colour, shaded with rose, beautiful in bud, moderate habit. 2s.

Madame A. Chatenay—Carmine-pink, shaded vermillion and salmon, perpetual and free-flowering. 2s.

Madame Azalie Imbert—Salmon-yellow or buff, full, free, and of good form. 1s. 6d.

Madame Agathe Nabonnand—Flesh colour, fine long globular buds, large, full, sweet-scented and very free. 1s. 6d.

Madame Adolphe de Tarle—Very large and full, cupped form, satiny-white with light yellow or straw centre, vigorous grower. 1s. 6d.

Madame Angelique Veyssset—A sport from La France, retaining the light pink of the original, but striped and splashed on the reverse with rosy-red. 1s. 6d.

Madame Anne Etienne—Bright rose, lighter centre, good size, full, cupped and free. 1s. 6d.

Madame Berard—Clear salmon rose, large, full, and of fine form, good habit, a first-class rose; climber. 1s. 6d.

Madame Cadeau Ramey—Rosy-flesh, shaded with yellow at the base of petals, edged with rosy carmine, large, full, and of perfect form. 2s.

Madame Carle—Bright red, edged with bright rose, medium size, and full good autumn Rose. 2s.

Madame Camille—Delicate salmon pink, reverse of petals veined with white, cupped, large and full. 1s.

Madame Charles—Medium size, full, colour rich apricot, beautiful in the bud, vigorous grower. 1s. 6d.

Madame Chauvry—Nankeen yellow, slightly shaded with rose, reverse of petals coppery, large and full. 2s.

Madame Chedane Guinoisseau—Canary yellow, beautiful in bud, vigorous growth. 1s. 6d.

Madame Cusin—Purplish rose, with yellowish centre, reverse of petals lilac, full and well-formed, vigorous habit. 1s. 6d.

Madame David—Pale rose, shaded with salmon and margined with white, large and full, vigorous growth. 1s. 6d.

Madame Dellespaul—Salmon rose, very large and full, good climber. 2s.

Madame de Vatry—Deep rose, beautiful in the bud, fine for cut flowers. 1s.

Madame de Watteville—Salmon white, each petal bordered with bright rose like a tulip, large and full, long buds, a fine Rose. 1s. 6d.

Madame Denis—Creamy white, large, full, and of good form. 1s. 6d.

Madame Dr. Jute—Coppery yellow, shaded with rose, full, of fine form, and very sweet. 1s. 6d.

Madame de la Colonge—Bright rose, very full and well formed, free. 1s. 6d.

Madame Devaucoux—Clear canary yellow, large, full, and well formed. 2s.

Madame E. Helfenbein—Chamois-yellow, shaded and veined apricot and carmine-rose, very distinct and beautiful. 2s.

Madame Etienne Levet—Bright cherry-red, shaded at centre with coppery yellow, large and full, very free. 1s. 6d.

Madame Eugenie Verdier—Deep chamois yellow, outer petals pale, large, full, and well formed; climber. 1s. 6d.

Madame Falcot—Apricot yellow, in the way of Safrano, but of a deeper shade and more double, one of the best. 1s. 6d.

Madame Francois Jamin—Orange yellow, centre coppery, of medium size, blooms freely, very sweet. 2s.

Madame Georges Bouland—Bright sulphur-yellow, very slightly shaded with orange and rose, handsome buds. 2s.

Madame Hippolyte Jamin—Outer petals pure white, centre coppery yellow, tipped with light rose, fine form and vigorous habit. 1s. 6d.

Madame Hoste—Flowers yellowish-white, with deep yellow centre, large and full, well formed, stout petals, vigorous. 2s.

Madame Joseph Schwartz—White, tinted rose, changing to lighter shade, medium size, full and of good form. 1s.

Madame Josephine Violette—A beautiful new climbing Tea Rose, with copper coloured flowers suffused with pink, the flowers are of good shape and freely produced. 2s. 6d.

Madame Jules Grolez—Chinese pink, bright and satiny, large, full, and finely formed, a free bloomer and vigorous grower, beautiful buds. 2s. 6d.

Madame la Comtesse de Caserta—Copper red, large petals, thick, not very full, superb for bouquets. 1s. 6d.

Madame Lambard—This is a beautiful variety, colour salmon pink shaded with rose, full and globular, a perfect Rose. 1s.

Madame Laurent Simons—Coppery yellow, shaded with rose and red, and tinted with flesh colour, sometimes coppery red, shaded with yellow. 2s.

Madame Louis Gravier—Light salmon tinted orange-yellow, and bordered rosy carmine, flowers large and very full. 2s. 6d.

- Madame Louis Laurans**—Deep red, reflexed with magenta, very large, full, and sweet, long buds, one of the best red Tea Roses. 2s.
- Madame Margottin**—Deep orange yellow, shaded with red. 1s. 6d.
- Madame Moser**—Very large, full and globular, silvery white, with rosy lilac centre, very fine and fragrant, vigorous grower. 1s. 6d.
- Madame Paul Perney**—A fine free blooming variety, producing a profusion of beautiful saffron-yellow buds, an excellent variety for button-hole flowers. 1s. 6d.
- Madame Philemon Cochet**—Large and full, cupped, salmon-rose, free bloomer, vigorous growth. 1s. 6d.
- Madame Pernet Ducher**—Canary yellow, outside petals tinted with carmine, changing to creamy white as the flowers open, of medium size, almost full, very beautiful in bud, and a very handsome free-blooming variety. 1s. 6d.
- Madame Scipion Cochet**—Canary yellow, shaded with white and tipped with rose, large and double. 1s. 6d.
- Madame Trifle**—Salmon yellow, outer petals sometimes a deep coppery yellow, a seedling from Gloire de Dijon, a good climbing or pillar Rose. 1s. 6d.
- Madame Verrier Cochet**—Bright rose, shaded with vermillion, large and full, globular, very sweet. 2s.
- Madelin d'Aoust**—Medium size and full, light flesh rose, base of petals and centre of flowers Nankeen yellow, variable, the buds are deep Nankeen yellow. 2s.
- Mai Fleuri**—Pure satiny white, very large and full, a fine variety for cutting, very early, semi-climbing habit. 2s.
- Maid of the Mist**—Pale flesh, opening nearly white, large, a bold flower. 2s.
- Maman Cochet**—Flesh-coloured rose, shaded with carmine and salmon-yellow, large and full, fine long buds, a splendid Rose, should be included in every collection. 2s.
- Marquis de Salisbury**—Very bright velvety red, medium size, semi-double, a very effective garden Rose. 2s.
- Marechal Neil**—Beautiful deep golden yellow, large, full, and very sweet scented, vigorous habit, a most beautiful climber or pillar Rose. 1s. 6d.
- Marie Van Houtte**—White, slightly tinted with yellow, the petals are often tinted with rose, large, full, and of fine form, one of the best. 1s. 6d.
- Marjorie**—White, suffused with salmon-pink, flowers large and handsome, perpetual and free flowering. 2s.
- Mariano Vergara**—Deep red, reflexed with magenta, very large and full; one of the best red Tea Roses. 2s.
- Marthe du Bourg**—Full size, very full, beautiful form, white, slightly washed with carmine, centre of flower and base of petals pale yellow, strong tea fragrance. 1s. 6d.
- Mademoiselle Alexandrine Bruel**—Pure white, medium size, full and very free, climber. 1s. 6d.
- Mdlle. Augustine Guinoisseau**—A sport from La France, outer petals creamy white or very pale flesh, centre soft pink, very large, full, perfect form, a grand Rose. 2s.
- Mdlle. Cecile Berthod**—Deep sulphur yellow, the back of the petals almost white, very large and full. 1s. 6d.
- Mdlle. Christine de Noue**—Very large, full, and good form, rosy lake, outer petals darker and shaded with purple; vigorous grower. 2s.
- Mdlle. Francisca Kruger**—Coppery yellow, shaded with peach, large, full, good form and habit, vigorous growth. 1s. 6d.
- Mdlle. Mathilde Lenaerts**—Bright rose veined white, a new colour in the Gloire de Dijon class; climber. 1s. 6d.
- Mdlle. Marie Crepey**—Yellowish-white, edged and lined with bright rose, second blooms sometimes coppery yellow, large flowers, almost full, a seedling from Marie Van Houtte, but more vigorous. 2s.
- Medea**—A very large globular flower, very full and well formed, lemon yellow with canary centre, a vigorous grower and free bloomer. 2s.
- Miss Ethel Brownlow**—Bright salmon pink shaded with yellow at the base of petals; large, and of good form. 1s. 6d.
- Miss May Paul**—Varying from pink to light red, shaded lilac, very large and full; climber. 1s. 6d.
- Monsieur Desir**—Velvety crimson shaded with violet; large, double and of good form; climber. 1s. 6d.
- Monsieur Furtado**—Beautiful clear saffron yellow, medium-sized blooms, very pretty in the bud. 1s. 6d.
- Mrs. C. B. Pitt**—Soft rosy flesh, medium size, very full, and of good form; erect habit, profuse and continual bloomer; first-class show and decorative variety, in the way of Captain Christy, but of a dwarfer growth, and flowers much more abundantly. 2s.
- Mrs. H. H. B. Bradley**—A very pleasing shade, salmon pink—probably the nearest approach to salmon colour yet obtained; of cupped form, large and full; a vigorous grower, of bush habit, handsome foliage, resembling Madame Berard; very free and perpetual flowering; this will no doubt prove a first-rate garden Rose. 2s.
- Mrs. James Wilson**—Deep lemon yellow, edges of petals tipped or margined with rose, large and full. 1s. 6d.
- Mrs. Pierpont Morgan**—A sport from Madame Cusin, a very bright cerise or rosy pink, larger and more double than those of the parent variety, growth also more robust. 2s.
- Nancy Lee**—Soft satiny rose, changing to clear pink, of medium size, full, and well formed, fine pointed buds, constant bloomer, moderate habit, 2s.
- Niphetos**—Pure white, long pointed buds, fine for cutting, one of the best white Roses grown. 1s. 6d.
- Papa Gontier**—Rosy-crimson, buds long, clean, and handsome, excellent for cutting purposes, one of the best. 1s. 6d.
- Patricia**—Fine rich rose colour, shaded with crimson, large, full, and well formed, good show and garden Rose, exceedingly fragrant, free blooming and vigorous. 2s.
- Pearl**—Delicate flesh white, of medium size, full and well formed, moderate grower. 1s. 6d.
- Perfection de Montplaisier**—Beautiful canary yellow, of medium size, full, freely produced, fine form. 1s. 6d.
- Perle des Jardins**—Straw colour, sometimes canary yellow, centre orange yellow, superb. 1s. 6d.
- Perle de Lyon**—Yellow, sometimes apricot, large, full, and of fine form. 1s. 6d.
- Pierre Guillot**—Crimson, shaded with magenta, large and full, very sweet, one of the best of the red Tea Roses. 2s.
- Pink Rover**—Pale pink, darker in centre, large, full, and long clean buds, exceedingly sweet; climber. 1s. 6d.
- Princess Beatrice**—Delicate yellow, with golden yellow centre, edges of petals slightly laced with rose, large, full, and fine. 1s. 6d.
- Princess Bonnie**—Deep rich crimson, very vivid and striking, the flowers are large, loose, very fragrant, buds long and beautiful. 2s.
- Princess de Hohenzollern**—Bright rosy red, large and double, not full enough for a show Rose, but a fine bedding Rose, producing immense quantities of flower. 1s. 6d.
- Princess de Sagan**—Velvety crimson, shaded with blackish purple, and reflexed with amaranth, of medium size, very distinct. 1s. 6d.
- Princess de Sarsina**—Base of petals bright yellow, shaded with rose, centre apricot and vermillion, bright and sweet, excellent for autumn flowering. 1s. 6d.
- Princess de Venosa**—Golden yellow, shaded with carmine and violet amethyst, very sweet scented. 2s.
- Princess of Wales**—Outer petals rosy yellow, centre rich, deep golden yellow, petals large and waxy in appearance, distinct and beautiful, habit moderate, one of the best. 1s. 6d.
- Professor Ganiviat**—Bright purplish rose, medium size, full and well formed, very free flowering, type of Madame Cusin. 1s. 6d.
- Red Safrano**—Coppery-yellow or buff, shaded red, beautiful buds. 2s.
- Regulus**—Bright coppery rose, beautiful bud, very free. 1s. 6d.
- Reine Emma de Pays Bas**—Coppery yellow, shaded rose, long petals fairly full, distinct and attractive. 1s. 6d.
- Reine Marie Henriette**—A red Gloire de Dijon, of climbing habit, with large and full flowers, a great acquisition as a pillar or climbing Rose. 1s. 6d.
- Reine Marie Pia**—A seedling from Gloire de Dijon, of vigorous growth, deep rose, with crimson centre, large and full; climber. 1s. 6d.
- Reine Olga de Wurtemberg**—Very brilliant red, large, semi-double, and nicely shaped, a hardy and showy climbing Rose, with handsome foliage. 1s. 6d.
- Rev. T. C. Cole**—This is a seedling which originated in this colony; bright yellow, large, full and free, a very vigorous growing variety, first-class and highly recommended; climber. 1s. 6d.
- Safrano**—Deep apricot, very free, good in bud. 1s.
- Sappho**—Buds fawn colour, suffused with rose, the opening flowers shaded with yellow and tawny-buff, centre deep bright yellow, flowers large and full. 1s. 6d.
- Shirley Hibberd**—Orange yellow, cupped and double, of medium size. 1s. 6d.
- Sir Robert Duff**—Outer petals cream or pale buff, centre deeper and shaded yellow, large, full, and good form; type of Gloire de Dijon; climber. 1s. 6d.
- Souvenir de Catherine Guillott**—Coppery carmine, centre shaded with orange, large, full, and very sweet. 2s.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

Souvenir de Clairvaux—Medium size, full and well formed, bright china-rose, base of petals nankeen or apricot. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Elise Varden—Creamy white, centre yellowish, very large and full, a beautiful Rose. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Francois Gaulain—Varying from magenta, shaded with violet, to deep crimson, particularly good in autumn, of beautiful globular form, large, and very full, a most profuse bloomer; habit dwarf and bushy, the young foliage is of a peculiar bronzy red. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de George Sands—Salmon-rose, the reverse of petals lilac, very large, full, and of fine form. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Gabrielle Drevet—Pale yellow, edged with rose, centre deeper, large, full, well formed, very fragrant. 2s.

Souvenir de Lady Ashburton—Variable; coppery-red and salmon, generally shaded yellow, very pleasing combination of colours; large and full, free blooming and fragrant. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Laurent Guillot—Deep pink, centre yellowish-peach, edge of petals carmine, a most beautiful Rose. 2s.

Souvenir de la L'Admiral Courbet—Bright red, of medium size, a very pretty Rose. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Madame Eugene Verdier—Creamy-white, shaded yellow, globular, very large and full. 2s.

Souvenir de Madame Helena Lambert—Yellow, the reverse of petals flesh colour, large, full, and free; climber. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Madame A. Henneven—Flowers variable from satiny-pink to coppery-red, reflexed with amaranth, base of petals yellow. 2s.

Souvenir de Madame Joseph Metral—Bright cerise, illuminated with crimson and vermilion, very large, full, good shape, a first-class variety; climber. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Madame Pernet—Salmon-pink, shaded with yellow, full and globular, quite distinct in colour. 1s.

Souvenir de Paul Neyron—Creamy white, rosy buff centre, full of fine form, very freely produced. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir de Therese Levet—Dark, rose shaded, rayed with scarlet, medium-sized, good substance, fine for cut flowers. 2s.

Souvenir de Wootten—Red, of cupped form, large, full, good grower and free bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Souvenir d'Un Ami—Salmon and rose shaded, large, beautiful flower, splendid foliage, an excellent variety, vigorous grower. 1s.

Sunset—A sport from Perle des Jardins, deep apricot, large and full, free bloomer, good in all stages. 2s.

The Bride—This beautiful Rose is a white sport from Catherine Mermet; it is sometimes delicately tinged with rose, at other times pure white, producing blooms in all respects identical to those of the parent; it is, however, more floriferous, and is very beautiful in the bud. For cut flowers it is one of the best. 1s. 6d.

The Meteor—Rich dark velvety-crimson, without the least purple tint, and retaining its colour well, exceedingly free, of good constitution and habit, and valuable for cutting purposes. 1s. 6d.

The Queen (*syn.* S. A. Prince)—A pure white sport from Souv. d'Un Ami, a very valuable addition to our stock of white Tea-scented Roses; has been awarded several first-class certificates in England. 1s. 6d.

Triomphe d'Angers—Dark red, shaded velvety-crimson and purple, deep colour in autumn, large and very full, fragrant and continuous bloomer. 2s.

Triomphe de Luxembourg—Coppery, superb, very large and full. 1s. 6d.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere—Large, full, and well formed, fine bright red, a good grower and free bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Viscountess Folkestone—Uniform creamy-pink, deepening to salmon-pink in the centre, very large, full, and globular. 1s. 6d.

Viscountess de Wautier—Bright rose, tinted with rosy-white and yellow, large full flowers, vigorous growth. 1s. 6d.

Waban—A sport from Catherine Mermet, which it follows in form and habit; colour, soft carmine-pink, the edges of the outer petals more deeply tinted. 1s. 6d.

Waltham Climber No. 1. 1s. 6d.

Waltham Climber No. 2. 1s. 6d.

Waltham Climber No. 3. 1s. 6d.—

Various shades of crimson.

No. 2 is the lightest; large and very fragrant.

No. 3 the darkest; fine globular show flower.

No. 1 is the brightest.

W. F. Bennett—Crimson, large, not full, unequalled for cutting, as it blooms so freely, very fragrant. 1s. 6d.

White Perle—Almost pure white, abundant bloomer, with strong upright flower stems. 1s. 6d.

White Maman Cochet—The parent of this new Rose, although comparatively new, has won universal favour, and is now considered indispensable even in a limited collection. The importance of this sport, which is said to equal in white what its parent does in pink, will therefore be apparent. 2s.

White Marechal Neil—A sport from Marechal Neil, producing fine creamy-white flowers, the plant in all other respects resembling the parent. 2s.

Ye Primrose Dame—Outer petals creamy-white or very delicate primrose, centre deep apricot, sometimes coppery, medium size, full, and of fine form, opens well, habit dwarf, a continuous bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Zephyr—Sulphur-yellow, changing to nearly white as they expand, large and full, of cupped form, very free and elegant, of good habit and vigorous growth, a very effective Rose and excellent for cutting. 2s.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Adelina Viviani Morel—A new French variety of vigorous climbing habit, the colouring of the flowers is wonderfully charming, a blending of rich apricot, light pink, bright canary and pale yellow. These shades are markedly distinct in some flowers, while in others they run into each other so that the colour effects are almost as varied as the Roses on the plant. 1s. 6d.

Aimee Vibert—Pure white, blooming in clusters, foliage dark and glossy, nearly evergreen, makes a nice bush or weeping standard; climber. 1s.

Cloth of Gold—Pale yellow with deep centre, large and very vigorous; climber. 1s. 6d.

Celine Forestier—Pale yellow, very vigorous grower, a fine pillar Rose; climber. 1s.

Caroline Schmidt—Salmon yellow changing to yellowish white, of medium size, full, and very free from flowering; climber. 1s.

L'Abondance—Produces large corymbs of medium sized blooms, slightly rosy in opening, changing to white, free blooming garden variety of semi-climbing growth. 1s.

L'ideal—Colour copper rose with metallic shadings, a very remarkable colour, very beautiful in the bud; climber. 2s.

Lamarque—Sulphur yellow, beautiful, large and full; climber. 1s. 6d.

Madame Alfred Carriere—Flesh colour shaded with salmon, large and full; climber. 1s.

Madame Carnot—A seedling from William Allen Richardson, with fine golden yellow flowers, deeper in the centre and edges paler, of medium size, full, globular, and produced in clusters; climber. 1s. 6d.

Madame Pierre Cochet—Centre golden yellow shading to buff or yellowish white, reverse of petals deep coppery yellow, of medium size, full, with long buds, growth climbing, and wood almost thornless, an improvement on William Allen Richardson. 1s. 6d.

Madame Caroline Kuster—Beautiful pale yellow, deeper in the centre, full and globular, a vigorous grower and distinct variety. 1s. 6d.

Madame Louis Henri—White slightly shaded with yellow, of medium size, full, and nicely shaped; good climbing Rose. 1s. 6d.

Marie Robert—Centre bright rose, marbled with salmon and apricot, outer petals paler; a free and continuous blooming climbing Rose. 1s. 6d.

Mlle. Blanche Durrschmitt—Flesh colour, medium size, double, very free flowering and effective, a fine light climbing or pillar Rose. 1s. 6d.

Reve d'Or—Deep yellow, sometimes coppery, medium and full, a good climbing or pillar Rose. 1s. 6d.

Solfaterre—Sulphur yellow, large and fine, vigorous climber. 1s.

Triomphe de Rennes—Canary, large, full, and fine; climber. 1s. 6d.

Triomphe de Noisette—Very large and nearly full, produced in clusters, colour bright rose, and highly fragrant; climber. 1s.

Unique Jaune—Coppery yellow shaded with vermilion, of medium size, full; climber. 1s. 6d.

William Allen Richardson—Fine orange yellow, medium size, vigorous growth, flowers full, beautiful in bud; climber. 1s. 6d.

MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Moreau—Pure white, large, full, and of perfect form, the buds and flowers produced in clusters, and freely furnished with deep green moss; one of the best. 1s. 6d.

Capitaine Bassroger—Bright carmine, shaded with blackish-purple, very large, and of fine globular shape. 1s.

Comtesse Murinais—Very pure white, large and double. 1s.

Crimson Globe—Buds nicely mossed, flowers deep crimson, large, full and globular, growth very vigorous. 1s. 6d.

Gloire des Mousseuses—Blush, large and full; one of the best. 1s. 6d.

Little Gem—A miniature Moss Rose, which may be described as a crimson Mossy de Meaux; it forms compact bushes densely covered with small double crimson flowers beautifully mossed. 1s. 6d.

Luxembourg—Red, good form. 1s.

Madame de la Rochelambert—Amaranth, large, full, and well mossed; a fine addition to this section. 1s.

Marie de Blois—Flowers rosy lilac, well mossed, large and full, growth robust. 1s. 6d.

Red Crested Moss—Beautiful, buds well mossed; the best for button hole bouquets. 1s. 6d.

Striped Moss—Rose, with white stripes, very pretty. 1s. 6d.

White Bath Moss—White, blooming in clusters, very mossy. 1s.

William Lobb—Dark purple; fine flower. 1s.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

(Also called Miniature or Fairy Roses.)

The flowers are very small (as large about as a Pomponne Chrysanthemum), and produced in great abundance. The plants are the dwarfest and most compact of all rose bushes, they are continuous bloomers, and the buds useful for bouquets.

Aglaia (Yellow Rambler)—Bright yellow, of a vigorous climbing habit, with bright green foliage, flowers of a beautiful shell-shaped form, with a strong tea perfume. 1s. 6d.

Blanche Rebatel—Carmine, shaded with rose, a new colour in this section, small and prettily shaped, produced in clusters. 1s. 6d.

Cecile Brunner—Bright rose, yellowish in centre, very sweet, very free growth, a real favourite, a gem for buttonhole bouquets. 1s.

Clara Pfützer—Light carmine, edged silvery white, medium size, imbricated, very free-blooming and fragrant. 1s. 6d.

Claire Jacquier—Nankeen yellow, pretty little flowers in large clusters, climber. 1s. 6d.

Crimson Rambler—The name shortly but accurately describes this strong growing climber; the flowers are small, bright crimson coloured, and produced freely in large bunches, the growths are very strong, and produce beautiful foliage, makes a splendid object trained to a stake or tripod, or used as a climber for covering fences, etc. 1s. 6d.

Etoile d'Or—Yellow in the centre, shading to pale chrome yellow, of medium size, very free. 1s. 6d.

Fairy Pet—Flowers white, tinged with blush, when fully expanded they become pure white, medium size. 1s. 6d.

Gloire des Polyantha—Bright rose, with white centre, petals often flaked with red, full and well formed, blooming in profusion. 1s. 6d.

Golden Fairy—Clear buff, lighter on edges of petals, a continuous bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Jeannie Driven—White edged, and shaded with pink, very double and distinct. 1s. 6d.

Little Dot—Soft pink, flaked with a deeper colour on the outside petals. 1s. 6d.

Mdlle. Jeanne Ferron—Flesh colour, centre satiny rose. 1s. 6d.

Marie Pavie—Pink, shaded white, small and prettily-shaped buds, produced in clusters, vigorous growth, bushy habit, evergreen. 1s.

Max Singer—Deep bright rose, with silvery edges, large bloom for this class, full and cupped; climber. 1s. 6d.

Miss Kate Schultheiss—White, slightly tinged with yellow in centre, small, full, and imbricated. 1s. 6d.

Miniature—Small daisy-like flowers, produced in great profusion, white, tinted with rose, dwarf and bushy. 1s.

Pacquerette—Small, very double flowers of the purest white, produced in panicles, very dwarf and free-flowering. 1s. 6d.

Perle d'Or—Nankeen yellow, with orange centres, small and full, very beautiful, flowers very numerous and of good shape. 1s. 6d.

BOURBON PERPETUAL ROSES.

Albane d'Arneville—Pure white, reverse of petals flesh colour, of medium size, cupped, imbricated, an abundant bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison—This is a climbing sport from the old Souvenir de la Malmaison, one of the best Roses, the flowers being identical with that good old variety. 1s. 6d.

Dr. Pasteur—Bright rose, shaded carmine, large, full, and globular. 1s. 6d.

Gloire de Olivet—Delicate flesh rose, very large and quite full. 1s. 6d.

Kronprinzessin Victoria—A sport from Souvenir de la Malmaison, white, tinted sulphur yellow at base of petals. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Paul—Blush white, shaded with rosy peach, a Camellia-like flower, with thick bold petals. This is a grand Rose, and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. 1s. 6d.

Reine Victoria—Bright rose, of perfect form, very perpetual, one of the best. 1s.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Clear flesh, edges blush, very large, full and fine. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Austrian Briar—Copper colour, flowers single, the upper surface of the petals intense dark scarlet, the reverse chrome yellow, the most brilliant colour of the whole Rose family. 2s.

Belle Poitevine (Hybrid Rugosa)—Rose colour, double, very sweet, very hardy, and always in flower. 1s. 6d.

Blanc Double de Coubert (Hybrid Rugosa)—A double white form of Rugosa Alba, large and showy. 1s. 6d.

Calocarpa (Hybrid Rugosa)—A beautiful rose-coloured variety of the popular Rugosa section, large single sweet-scented flowers, beautiful foliage and bunches of wax-like fruits. 2s.

Chedane Guinoisseau (Rugosa)—Fine satin rose, a new colour in this class, very large and full, flowering in clusters, and continuing in bloom till frost comes. 1s. 6d.

Duke of York (China)—Flowers variable, between rosy pink and white, sometimes pale with deep red centres, sometimes white, edged and tipped with carmine, resembling Homer, but of deeper colour, excellent for cutting. 2s.

Fortune's Yellow (Evergreen)—Yellow, shaded with bronze; good climber. 1s. 6d.

Fortuniana (Banksian)—White, large and sweet; a good climber. 1s.

Laure Davoust (Hybrid Climber)—Pink, changing to blush, double, beautiful. 1s. 6d.

Lucy Bertram (Hybrid Sweet Briar)—A fine deep crimson, the richest colour of this section, the centre is pure white, which shows off the bright yellow anthers to good advantage, branching habit, free flowering. 1s. 6d.

Madame George Bruant (Hybrid Rugosa)—Papery white, produced in clusters, a valuable pure white decorative Rose, distinct. 1s. 6d.

Madame Plantier (Hybrid China)—Pure white, blooming in clusters. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Bosanquet—Delicate pale flesh, large, double. 1s.

Persian Yellow (Briar)—Clear golden yellow. 1s. 6d.

Red Pet (China)—Dark crimson, dwarf and compact, continuous bloomer. 1s. 6d.

Rosa Pomifera (the Apple-bearing Rose)—Is valuable on account of the handsome scarlet fruit which succeeds its single blushing white flowers; is very hardy and a robust grower, needing very slight pruning; the foliage is handsome, and the hips make the bush an attractive object in the garden, besides being valuable for decoration. 1s. 6d.

Rosa Rugosa (Regeliana)—The flowers of this variety are single, and are composed of five petals of a bright rosy crimson colour. 1s. 6d.

Rosa Rugosa Alba—Pure white, single, very sweet. 1s. 6d.

Rosa Sinica "Anemone" (The Cherokee Rose)—This is a very beautiful single flowering Rose, with large flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; colour light silvery pink at the edges, gradually deepening to bright rose at the base; resembles a Japanese Anemone; bright shiny foliage; very free and exquisite. 2s. 6d.

Rosa Watsoniana—A distinct species, forming a charming companion to the Memorial Rose (Rosa Wichuriana), trailing in habit, producing long, thin shoots with mottled feathery foliage, and white myrtle-like flowers in clusters; very distinct. 1s.

Rosa Wichuriana (the Memorial Rose)—It is difficult to conceive anything more appropriate, beautiful, and enduring for covering graves and plots in cemeteries than the hardy Memorial Rose. It creeps along the ground almost as closely as an Ivy, and forms a dense mat of very dark green lustrous foliage with thornless stems. The flowers are produced in lavish profusion in clusters at the ends of the short side branches; they are single, pure white with a golden-yellow disc five to six inches in circumference, and have a strong fragrance. It is also a very handsome plant for the rose garden; trained upright to a stake it may be had from three to ten feet as desired, and will send sprays of flowers drooping downwards, making it one of the prettiest sights imaginable. 1s.

White China—Small white flowers; very free flowering. 1s.

White Pet (China)—Pale pink, changing to white; small and very full, produced in large clusters; very dwarf. 1s.

White Banksian—White, sweet-scented, climber. 1s.

Yellow Banksian—Pale yellow; climber. 1s.

STANDARD & HALF-STANDARD ROSES.

We have a fine stock of Standard and Half-Standard Roses. They are all on strong well-rooted stems, and in the best of health. Standards, 3s. 6d. each; 36s. doz. Half-Standards, 2s. 6d. each; 27s. 6d. doz.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

FLOWERING BULBS.

Any Variety not
mentioned in this
List can be
supplied at
Current Rates.

Our Catalogue
of Fruit Trees
posted to any
Address Free
on application.

WE wish to draw the attention of the public to the splendid selection we offer in Hyacinths, Narcissi, Tulips, etc., and which includes the very best in their respective classes, whilst several important additions have been made, our prices being fixed at the lowest rate compatible with sound well-ripened bulbs.

AGAPANTHUS. (African Lily.)

The Agapanthus are very hardy, free-flowering plants, remaining a long time in bloom. The flowers are produced in large umbels on long footstalks.

Umbellatus—Blue, very hardy, highly ornamental. 1s. each.

Umbellatus Albiflorus—White variety of above, extremely beautiful. The single flowers are useful for bouquets. 1s. each.

Umbellatus flora plena—Double-flowering Agapanthus; flowers very full, of a dark blue colour; useful for bouquets. 1s. each.

AMARYLLIS.

Planted in rich, well-prepared ground, and liberally supplied with water in dry weather, they make a fine display during the Spring and Summer months. The season for planting is from April to August.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily) — Delicate pink. 9d. each; 6s. doz.

Formosissima (*Sprekelia*)—Deep crimson. 1s. each; 9s. doz.

Glaucia (*Sprekelia*)—Bright orange scarlet. 2s. each.

Purpurea (*Vallota Purpurea*)—Bright orange scarlet. 1s. 6d. each.

Sarniensis (*Nerine Sarniensis*) Guernsey Lily—1s. each.

Choice hybrids from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each, obtainable April to September.

ANEMONE. (Single & Double.)

The Anemone is of easy culture; any good garden soil will suit them. The ground must be well drained. Plant the tubers four inches deep, and, if the soil is stiff, a little sharp sand should be put in with the roots. For a succession of blooms, plant in March, April, and May, and not later than 1st June.

Single mixed, 1s. 6d. doz.; double mixed, 1s. 6d. doz.; Named double varieties, 2s. doz.

The Bride—Pure white, large flowers, splendid for cutting purposes. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

Fulgens (The Scarlet Windflower) — Brilliant scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.

Fulgens flora plena—Double form of the above. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.

Japonica — Autumn-flowering herbaceous variety; flowers deep pink. 1s. each.

Japonica alba—White large flowers, produced freely; very fine for cutting. 1s. each.

BABIANA.

These are handsome, bright-coloured bulbs, suitable for planting near the edge of borders; colours—blue, red, purple, white and blue, blue and red; named varieties, 2s. 6d. per doz.; mixed, 1s. 6d. per doz. Obtainable March to April.

BEGONIA. (Tuberous-rooted.)

Many varieties, 1s. to 2s. each. Dry bulbs obtainable during Winter.

CYCLAMEN.

Fine varieties raised from best imported seed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

CONVALLARIA. (Lily of the Valley.)

Majalis—Beautiful, small, white, bell-shaped flower; delicious perfume. Single roots, 6d. each; 4s. per doz.; in pots, 9d. each.

Majalis rosea—Rose coloured. Single roots, 9d. each; 6s. per doz.; in pots 1s. each.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)—A favourite; cream coloured flowers tipped with green. 1s. each; 9s. doz.

CHIONODOXA.

Luciliae (Glory of the Snow)—One of the most beautiful spring-flowering plants in cultivation. It produces an abundance of brilliant sky-blue, white-centred flowers which are rather larger than those of *Scilla Siberica*. 1s. each.

CROCUS.

White } 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
Blue }
Yellow } 3d. each; 2s. doz.
Mixed }

EUCHARIS.

Amazonica (Amazon Lily)—Beautiful snow-white flowers, very fragrant, useful for bouquets, requires to be grown in a greenhouse. 2s. 6d. each.

Candida—2s. each.

FREESIA.

All free-flowering and sweetly fragrant.

Leichtlina Alba—White }
Major—Yellow } 1s. 6d. doz.
Refractra Alba—Pure white }

139-141 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

GLADIOLI.

We have much pleasure in offering, from a magnificent collection, bulbs as under of these beautiful flowers. The prices of the older sorts are greatly reduced. 1s. 6d. each; 6s., 12s., and 15s. doz. Our own selection.

GLOXINIAS.

Many fine varieties. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each; 15s. to 21s. per doz.

HYACINTHS.

We cannot supply Hyacinths after 15th April. Best named, single or double varieties, 1s. each; 10s. per doz. Mixed, 6d. each; 5s. per doz.

IRIS.

Kæmpferi (*Large Japanese Iris*)—A splendid named collection, single and double, many shades of this superb Iris, which can be grown as an aquatic. 1s. each; 10s. doz.

Germanica—Many varieties. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Fimbriata—Pale blue and white, beautifully fringed, and marked brown in centre. 1s. 6d. each.

Pavonia (Peacock Iris)—Blue and white. 2s. 6d. per doz.; 3d. each.

Robinsoniana (Wedding Flower)—Pure white. 1s. 6d. each.

Stylosa—Very beautiful, flowering in winter; pale blue, sweet scented. 5s. per doz; 6d. each.

Susiana—Enormous flowers of greyish blue colour, tinted dark brown and closely netted with black lines. 2s. each.

IXIA.

Viridiflora (The Green Ixia)—4d. each; 3s. doz.

Named varieties—2s. 6d. doz.

Mixed varieties—1s. 6d. doz.

LEUCOJUM.

(The Snowflake.)

Æstivum (The Snowflake)—White, tipped with green. 1s. per doz.; 5s. per 100.

Pulchellum majus—Similar to the above, but with larger blooms and flowering later. 5s. per doz.; 6d. each.

Obtainable March to May.

LILIUM (Lilies.)

Auratum (The Golden-rayed Lily of Japan)—1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Batemani—Orange yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

Bulbiferum (Orange Lily)—1s. each.

Candidum (The Great St. Joseph's Lily)—Pure white. 1s. each.

Concolor—Red. 1s. each.

Coriodon—1s. each.

Elegans—Bright red. 1s. each.

Elegans semipleno—Double red. 2s. each.

Longiflorum exemium (Christmas Lily)—Pure white. 6d. each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (The Bermuda Lily)—Large white. 1s.

Speciosum (Lancifolium) album—Pure white. 9d.

Speciosum rubrum—Deep pink, spotted crimson. 9d.

Speciosum melpomene—Dark red, spotted. 1s.

Tigrinum (The Tiger Lily)—Orange, spotted brown. 9d.

Tigrinum, Double-flowering—1s.

NARCISSI OR DAFFODILS.

DIVISION I.—MAGNI-CORONATÆ.

THIS GROUP CONTAINS ALL THE LARGEST TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Achilles—Perianth light yellow, trumpet rich deep yellow. 1s. each.

Albicans—Perianth white, trumpet primrose passing to white, and elegantly recurved at the brim. 1s. each.

Ard Righ (Yellow King)—Perianth full yellow, trumpet handsome deep yellow, very early. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.

Bicolor (of Howorth)—Perianth white, trumpet primrose, late. 1s. each.

Blondin—Deep yellow. 9d. each.

Breviflos—Perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow, 1s. each.

Cambricus—Pale perianth, deep yellow trumpet. 1s. each.

Cernuus—Pure white, very fine. 1s. each.

Cernuus pulcher—Pure white, large spreading trumpet. 1s. 6d. each.

Corbularia citrinus (The Hoop-Petticoat Daffodil)—4d. each; 3s. doz.

Countess of Annesley—Perianth sulphur yellow, deep rich yellow trumpet, early. 1s. each.

Dean Herbert—Primrose perianth, rich yellow trumpet. 1s. each.

Edward Leeds—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow. 1s. each.

Emperor—Perianth deep primrose, trumpet rich full yellow, very large flower, extra fine. 1s. each; 8s. doz.

Empress—Perianth pure white, trumpet rich yellow, flowers extra large and fine. 1s. each; 8s. doz.

Exquisite—Perianth sulphur white, trumpet pale primrose, passing to white, very distinct. 1s. each.

Golden Spur—Deep soft yellow, early. 1s. each.

Golden Plover—Orange yellow, early. 1s. 6d. each.

Grandis (Grandee)—Large and finely imbricated, pure white perianth, trumpet full yellow; the flowers are very large and extra fine, late flowering. 1s. each.

Henry Irving—Broad spreading yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet, extra fine. 1s. each.

Horsfieldi—Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow, very early. 1s. each.

James Walker—Sulphur white perianth, deep yellow trumpet. 1s. each.

John Bright—Deep yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

Johnstoni Queen of Spain—Of a uniform pale yellow, the trumpet is extra long and the perianth reflexed, very graceful. 1s. each.

Lorifolius—Uniform deep yellow. 1s. each.

Maximus—Rich deep golden yellow, perianth elegantly twisted, one of the best. 1s. each.

Major (True)—Deep yellow. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Michael Foster—Sulphur white perianth, rich yellow trumpet, early. 1s. each.

Nanus—Yellow, a neat dwarf free-flowering variety. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Obvallaris—Perianth and trumpet full yellow, a free-flowering early variety. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

Propinquus—Deep yellow. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Pseudo (English Lent Lily)—Perianth white, trumpet yellow. 1s. each.

Princeps—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow; large showy flower; one of the best Daffodils in cultivation; vigorous grower, early. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

Queen Margherite—Perianth white, with sulphur-white bands; early. 9d. each.

Rugilobus—Large primrose perianth, large yellow trumpet; a very fine variety, resembling Emperor, but smaller. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.

Spurius—All yellow; broad perianth, large trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Tortuosus—Perianth pure white, twisted, shorter than the trumpet, which is sulphur, passing to snow-white; very handsome. 1s. each.

Tottenham Yellow—Clear golden yellow. 1s. 3d. each.

Wm. Goldring (the Swan's Neck Daffodil)—Long, snow-white, tapering and twisted perianth gracefully drooping over the primrose trumpet; a very distinct and elegant Daffodil. 1s. 6d. each.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

DIVISION II.—MEDII-CORONATÆ.

In the flowers of this section the crown is only about half the length of the divisions of the perianth.

Incomparabilis auranteus — Perianth yellow, cup edged, with orange-red. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

„ **Cynosure** — Large primrose perianth, changing to white, cup stained orange scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

„ **Figaro** — Perianth yellow, cup large and spreading, orange-red. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

„ **Frank Miles** — Large flower, soft, clear yellow. 1s. each.

„ **Glow** — Yellow perianth, scarlet cup; early. 1s. each.

„ **Goliath** — Large white perianth, yellow cup. 1s. each.

„ **Leedsii** — Perianth yellow, rich orange-scarlet cup. 6d. each; 4s. 6d. doz.

„ **Lorenzo** — Perianth soft primrose, changing to white, clear yellow cup. 9d. each.

„ **Princess Mary** — Broad creamy-white perianth; large and expanded cup, suffused with orange. 1s. 6d. each.

„ **Queen Bess** — Pure white perianth, with large much expanded light yellow cup; very beautiful. 1s. each.

„ **Semi-partitus** — Perianth pale primrose, cup sulphur; very distinct. 1s. each.

„ **Sir Watkin** — Perianth rich sulphur; cup yellow, slightly tinted with orange; the giant of chalice-cupped Daffodils; the bold handsome flower lasts long in water when cut; a strong sturdy grower; extra fine. 9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

„ **Stella** — Large white perianth, with yellow cup; a bold showy flower. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

Barrii (Type) — Yellow perianth, broad short cup. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

„ **Conspicuous** — Large broad spreading perianth, broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange-scarlet; last a long time in water as a cut flower; extra fine 9d. each; 8s. doz.

„ **Golden Mary** — Bright golden-yellow; late flowering. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.

„ **Orphee** — Primrose perianth, cup heavily edged bright orange-scarlet. 1s. each.

Backhousei William Wilks — Closely imbricated spreading perianth, with striking orange-yellow trumpet, filled brim. 6d. each; 4s. 6d. doz.

Burbidgei (Type) — Perianth clear white, cup margined with cinnabar-red; very early. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

„ **Mary** — Perianth white, cup frilled and stained orange. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

„ **Robin Hood** — Perianth white, cup lemon, stained with orange. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Leedsii (Type) — Silvery-white, starry flowers; sweet scented. 6d. each; 4s. 6d. doz.

Leedsii Amabilis — Spreading white perianth and long silvery-white crown; sometimes shaded primrose. 6d. each; 4s. 6d. doz.

„ **Elegans** — Large drooping white perianth, long white cup. 6d. each; 4s. 6d. doz.

„ **Gem** — Perianth white; beautifully formed flower, white cup. 1s. each; 9s. doz.

„ **Gloriosa Major** — Perianth white, cup lemon; flowers large and fine. 1s. 6d. each.

„ **Superbus** — Perianth white; large and drooping; long white cup. 1s. each.

Nelsoni Major — Perianth white, with large bright yellow cup; very fine. 1s. each.

„ **Minor** — Perianth pure white, cup bright orange; very pretty; dwarf. 6d. each.

„ **Pulchellus** — Perianth white, cup yellow, very fine. 1s. each.

„ **Wm. Backhouse** — Broad white perianth, yellow cup. 9d. each.

Poeticus (The Poets' Daffodil or Pheasants' Eye Narcissus) — Perianth pure white, cup edged purplish-scarlet; late. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

„ **Ornatus** — A superior variety of the above, the flowers are much larger, whiter, and the cup or eye beautifully coloured; very early flowering. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

„ **Angustifolia** — Perianth white, cup margined orange-red; early; starry flowered. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

„ **Recurvus** — Perianth white and recurved, cup stained orange-red. 1s. each.

NARCISSUS DOUBLE-FLOWERING.

Albus auranteus plenus (Orange Phoenix) — Pure white, with orange nectary. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

Albus sulphureus plenus (Silver Phoenix) — Pure white, large flowers. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Auranteus plenus (Butter and Eggs) — Yellow, with yellow nectary, very fine. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Double Jonquil (Odorus Plenus) — Clear, deep yellow. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Double Roman — White, with orange centre. 1s. doz.

Minor plenus (Rip Van Winkle) — A dwarf double yellow Daffodil, petals numerous and pointed. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Plenissimus (Rosea Plenus) — The largest and richest yellow of all. 1s. each.

Pseudo grandiplenus — Double pale yellow, large flowers, having several centres. 1s. each.

Poeticus plenus (The Double-white Gardenia Narcissus) — Pure white, late. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Telamonius plenus (The Double Yellow Daffodil) — 1s. doz.

Telamonius plenus Minor — Pale yellow, dwarf. 1s. each.

SINGLE JONQUILS.

Odorus (Campernelle Jonquil) — Perianth and cup rich golden yellow, several flowers on a stem. 1s. 6d. doz.

Odorus Rugulosus — Rich golden yellow with broad imbricated perianth and wrinkled cup, a very fine Jonquil. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Jonquilla — Deep yellow. 3d. each. 2s. doz.

Tenuior (The Silver Jonquil) — Sulphur-white, yellow cup. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

NARCISSUS TAZETTA.

Polyanthus, or Bunch-flowered Section.

Dubius or Paper White — Pure white; a good early variety for cut flowers, and valuable for scent making. 1s. doz.

Bazelman Major — White, with yellow cup, very large flower. 1s. each.

Bathurst — Yellow, orange cup, early. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Gloriosa — White, orange cup, early. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Grand Monarque — White, clear yellow cup, very large spikes, late. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Grand Primo — White, yellow cup, late. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Grand Soliel d'Or — Yellow, orange cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Hermoine — Pale straw colour, very early and useful for cutting. 1s. doz.

Mozart — White, orange cup. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Multiflora — White, lemon cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Sulphurea — Pale yellow, orange cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

White Pearl — Pale straw colour, changing to white, large spike, late, very fine. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

NERINE.

Radiata (Lycoris radiata) — Rich crimson; from Japan. 1s. each.

Humilis — Rose colour, very free flowering. 6d. each; 3s. doz.

Sarniensis — (See Amaryllis).

ORNITHOGALUM. (Star of Bethlehem.)

Arabicum — Large white flowers, with black centre, very attractive. 2s. 6d. doz.; 3d. each.

Niveum — White, very showy. 2s. 6d. doz; 3d. each.

PANCRATIUM.

Calathinum (Ismene) — The Sea Daffodil — Large, pure white, fragrant. 1s. each.

Littorale — Pure white, with deep green stamens. 1s. 6d. each.

Maritimum — White, very beautiful, highly fragrant. 1s. each.

RANUNCULUS.

Persian—Named, 2s. doz.; mixed, 1s. 6d. doz.

French—Mixed, 1s. 6d. doz.

Turban—Named, 2s. 6d. doz.; mixed, 1s. 6d. doz.
Obtainable March to May.

SPARAXIS.

A fine collection of these showy Spring flowers. 2s. doz.

SCILLA (Wood Hyacinth).

Campanulata—Blue. 2s. doz.

Non-Scripta—Blue. 2s. doz.

SNOWDROPS.

(*Galanthus*.)

The old English Snowdrop is one of the oldest of flowering bulbs, and is a most interesting little flower; should be planted in a cool situation not later than 15th April.

Nivalis (single Snowdrop). 8d. each; 6s. doz.

Nivalis flora plena (double Snowdrop). 9d. each; 6s. doz.

SNOWFLAKE.

(See *Leucojum*.)

TIGRIDA.

(Mexican Tiger Lily.)

Grandiflora alba—Very fine ivory-white flowers, with a large brown-red blotch on yellow ground in the centre. 1s. each.

Pavonia—Scarlet and yellow, very gorgeous and showy. 3s. 6d. doz.; 6d. each.

TRITONIAS.

Named, 2s. 6d.; mixed, 2s. doz.

Obtainable February to May.

TRITOMA (Torch Lily).

Handsome flowering plants, and very hardy. Plants ready from May to August.

Uvaria (The Fiery Poker Flower)—Flowers orange and scarlet, on very tall stems. 1s. each.

Media—Splendid. Hybrid form, between *T. Grandiflora* and *T. MacOwani*. 1s. each.

TUBEROSE.

Tuberosa—Single, sweet-scented Tuberose, white, very fine. 5s. doz.; 6d. each; in pots, 1s. each.

Tuberosa flora plena—Double Tuberose, rich and powerful perfume. 5s. doz.; 6d. each; in pots, 1s. each.

Tuberosa flora plena (The Pearl)—1s. each.

Dry Bulbs obtainable May to July.

TULIPS.

Early Single.

Named varieties, 3s. per doz.; mixed, 2s. per doz.

Early Double.

Named varieties, 6d. each, 4s. per doz.; mixed, 3s. per doz.

Gesneriana—Brilliant scarlet. 6d. each.

Parrot or Dragon.

Named varieties, 4s. per doz.; mixed, 3s. per doz.

WATSONIA

Flowering in early Summer, these hardy bulbs are deserving more extended cultivation; they succeed well in the open border in a light rich soil.

Alba O'Brieni—A lovely plant, with pure white flowers, tall and handsome. 1s. 6d. each.

Coccinea—Scarlet. 2s. doz.

Rosea—9d. each.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.

This section contains many interesting and beautiful plants.

Allium Neapolitanum—Pure white. 2s. doz.

Allium Molly—Bright yellow. 6d. each. 5s. doz.

Amorphophallus Rivieri—A remarkable plant, the stem is elegantly marbled, surmounted by a deep blood-coloured flower which emits a peculiar fragrance. 2s. 6d. each.

Anthericum elegantissimum—1s. 6d. each.

Anthericum variegatum—1s. 6d. each.

Showy variegated foliage plants, suitable for hanging baskets, etc.

Arum sanctum (The Black Calla of Jerusalem)—1s. each.

Astilbe Japonica, generally known as the *Spiraea Japonica*—A very handsome herbaceous plant, with dark green much-divided leaves, and pure white feather-like flowers. 1s. each.

Astilbe Japonica aurea reticulata—The leaves are beautifully reticulated, and variegated with yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

Brodiaea grandiflora—Dwarf blue. A very pretty blue-flowering bulb. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Calla Æthiopica (Lily of the Nile)—Large white flower, may be grown in water. 9d. each; 4s. 6d. doz.

Calla Æthiopica Little Gem—Small white blooms, plant of dwarf habit, fine for cutting. 1s. each.

Crinum Moorei—Blush pink, large flowers, very beautiful. 2s. each.

Crinum pedunculatum—Quite a giant species, producing large spikes of pure white flowers. 2s. each.

Crocsmia aurea (*Tritonia aurea*)—Bright orange flowers, flowering in Autumn. 6d. each.

Dietes quadricolor—White, yellow, blue, and brown. 9d. each.

Dietes bicolor—Yellow and brown. 9d. each.

Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—One of the most beautiful of the Spring-flowering plants; flowers rose-coloured and white, hanging like rose-coloured ear-rings. 1s. 6d. each.

Doryanthes Palmeri—Red and white. 2s. each.

Doryanthes Excelsa—Scarlet. 2s. 6d. each. (The Gigantic Queensland Lily); very handsome when in flower.

Eucomis regia—Green and white, fragrant. 1s. each.

Hedychium Gardnerianum—Yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

Hemerocallis fulva, fl. pl. (Day Lily)—Flowers showy, tawny yellow. 1s. each.

Hemerocallis flava—Bright yellow, very fine. 1s. each.

Hyacinthus Candicans—A Cape bulb, distinct from the common Hyacinth, tall stem, pendulous flowers, pure white, of great value for bouquets, very beautiful. 1s. each.

Lachenalia aurea—Orange yellow. 9d. each.

Lachenalia tricolor—Red and yellow. 9d. each.

Libertia Formosa—White, pretty. 1s. each.

Lycoris aurea (The Golden Lily)—Beautiful golden flower from China. 2s. each.

Muscari Botryoides (Grape Hyacinth)—Dark blue. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

„ **Major**—Blue. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

„ **Pale Blue**—3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

„ **Alba**—White. 6d. each.

„ **Comosum** (Feathered Hyacinth)—Blue. 3d. each. 2s. 6d. doz.

Schizostylis coccinea—Very fine hardy Cape plant, most useful for cut flowers in late Autumn; quite hardy. In bloom at all seasons. Has a sort of *Gladiolus* look, but is not so tall. It seems the more flowers are cut from it, the more spikes the plant throws up. It is a plant for everybody, and all who have a rood of ground should obtain it. It is adapted for out-door or for pots. Any light soil suits it. 1s. each.

Sternbergia lutea—Yellow, Autumn flowering. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Triteleia uniflora—White, shaded with porcelain. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.

Tropæolum tricolor—Scarlet, yellow and black. 2s. each.

Vallota purpurea—(See *Amaryllis*).

Zephyranthes atamasco—Pure white. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.

Zephyranthes carinata rosea—Shaded rose, very fine. 6d. each.

Law, Somner & Co., Seed & Plant Merchants,

COLLECTIONS OF BULBS.

Collection No. 1. An assortment of 22 unnamed bulbs. Price 1s; per post, 1s. 7d.

Collection No. 2. Value Two Shillings and Sixpence, including Anemone, Ranunculus, Narcissus, Freesia, etc.; per post, 2s. 9d.

Collection No. 3, Value Five Shillings, including Anemone, Babianas, Chlidanthus, Freesia, Hyacinths, Ixia, Muscaria, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Sparaxis, and Ornithogalum.

Collection No. 4, Value Ten Shillings, including the same species as No. 1, but greater quantity and more variety.

Collection No. 5, Value Twenty Shillings, including Anemone, Arum, Babiana, Gladiolus, Hyacinth, Iris, Muscaria, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Tritonia, Tulip, Lilium, Ixia, Freesia, Ornithogalum, Snowflakes.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Early Albert—Fine early variety. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Stott's Monarch—Very superior; the stems and leaves grow to a very large size. 2s. each; 20s. per doz.

Myatt's Linnæus—An excellent thin-skinned early variety; crisp, tender, well flavoured, and prolific. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Hogan's Shillaleh—Very hardy and prolific, large, and of good quality. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Myatt's Victoria—Large and prolific; excellent flavour. 1s. each; 10s. doz.

Topp's Winter—This is an extraordinary variety, being unlike other Rhubarbs; it is in the greatest perfection during the Winter months, from May to September, when all other varieties are at rest. It is hardy, being unharmed by the severest frost. It is very prolific, the stalks long, rather small, colour intensely scarlet and crimson; when cooked the pulp and juice is highly coloured, and the flavour excellent. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Webb's Buninyong—Of large size and extra length; good quality, very hardy and prolific, and has never been known to seed. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Topp's Winter Improved—This variety is of a much better habit than the original, being more erect and compact, with stronger stalks, and of a bright scarlet and crimson colour. It is equally as hardy as the parent. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per doz.

For Rhubarb Seeds, see page 38.

Miscellaneous Roots and Plants.

Artichoke, Jerusalem — 3d. per lb.; cheaper in quantity.

Artichoke, Globe—9d. each; 6s. per doz.

Artichoke, Chinese—See page 20.

Asparagus—5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

Hops—6s. per doz.

Horseradish—3s. per doz.

Sea Kale—5s. per doz.

SWEET AND POT HERB PLANTS.

Horehound—6s. per doz.

Hyssop—6s. per doz.

Lavender—6d. each.

Marjoram—6d. each.

Mint—3s. per doz.

Rosemary—6d. each.

Rue—6d. each

Sage—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Savory—Summer, 6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Tansy—6d. each.

Tarragon—1s. each

Thyme—Common, 1s. 6d. per doz.

„ Silver variegated, 6d. each.

„ Lemon, 6d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

Wormwood—6d. each.

VERANDAH PLANTS.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging their hobby except on a verandah garden, that we add a short list of the many plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way:—

Ferns. Many hardy varieties in pots
STAGHORN FERNS. On the walls are very beautiful.

BEGONIA REX. Ornamental foliage varieties.

AZALEAS. Very Showy.

CALLA (Lily of the Nile).

FUCHSIAS.

PALMS, KENTIAS and others

ASPIDISTRA.
PELARGONIUMS.
HYDRANGEA
BOUVARDIAS, white and pink.
CACTUS.
EPIPHYLLUM.
MIMULUS and MUSK.
PRIMULA (Chinese Primrose.)
COLEUS, &c.

NOTE.—All the above will thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air from blowing on the plants. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

TREES SUITABLE

... FOR ...

SPECIMEN PLANTS

... FOR ...

LAWNS OR SELECTED

PROMINENT POSITIONS.

For Prices, see General List.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.
(Norfolk Island Pine), near the Coast.

ARAUCARIA BIDWILLI.

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

CEDRUS DEODORA.

PINUS INSIGNIS.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS.

QUERCUS (Oak).

ABIES EXCELSA.

THUJA AUREA.

We shall feel much obliged if you will kindly recommend our Firm to the notice of any of your friends who are likely to require Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants, and shall, when requested, have great pleasure in sending Catalogues, free of charge, to their addresses.

CORRESPONDENCE :—Our customers having occasion to write to us respecting any order previously sent by them, would much facilitate attention to their letters if they would kindly state the date on which the order was sent, and name amount remitted with it; this would enable us more readily to identify their orders on reference to our Registers.

ADDRESSES :—Full name and Address should be sent with every communication, and both Postal and Rail Address should accompany all orders, as much time is thereby saved to us, especially in our busiest Season, when we are receiving numerous letters daily.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.,

139 and 141 Swanston Street,

Melbourne.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.'S KITCHEN GARDEN CALENDAR.

Showing the proper time to Sow Vegetable
Seeds (in the Open Ground).

Cultivation for each variety is given in this Cata-
logue under their respective headings (see Index)

FOR EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

This Calendar applies to the Melbourne District only; allowance should therefore be made for early and late Districts.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.																																				
Beans— Dwarf & Runner Borecole Brussels Sprouts Broccoli Cabbage " Savoy Cress Cauliflower Celery Endive Kohl Rabi Lettuce Mustard Onion Potatoes Radish Spinach Turnip	Borecole Beet Brussels Sprouts Broccoli Cabbage " Savoy Cress Cauliflower Celery Endive Kohl Rabi Lettuce Mustard Onion Potatoes Radish Spinach Turnip	Artichoke Broad Beans Beet Broccoli Cabbage " Savoy Cress Cauliflower Celery Endive Kohl Rabi Lettuce Mustard Onion Potatoes Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Turnip	Artichoke Broad Beans Beet Broccoli Cabbage Cress Carrot Leek Lettuce Mustard Onion " Bulbs Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Scorzonera Spinach Turnip	Broad Beans Broccoli Cabbage Cress Carrot Leek Lettuce Mustard Onion " Bulbs Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Scorzonera Spinach Turnip	Broad Beans Broccoli Cabbage Cress Carrot Leek Lettuce Mustard Onion " Bulbs Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify	Asparagus Broad Beans Broccoli Cabbage Cress Carrot Leek Lettuce Mustard Onion Parsnip Peas " Sugar Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Scorzonera Sea-Kale Spinach Tomato Turnip	Asparagus Broad Beans Beet Broccoli Cabbage Cress Carrot Leek Lettuce Mustard Onion Parsnip Peas " Sugar Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Scorzonera Sea-Kale Spinach Squash Tomato Turnip Vegetable Marrow	Artichoke Beans— Dwarf & Runner Beet Borecole Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cape Goose- berry Caper Cress Corn, Sweet Capsicum Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Herbs Leek Lettuce Melons Mustard Onion Okra Parsley Peas " Sugar Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash Tomato Turnip Vegetable Marrow	Beans— Dwarf & Runner Beet Borecole Brussels Sprouts Cabbage " Savoy Cress Corn, Sweet Capsicum Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Herbs Leek Lettuce Melons Mustard Parsley Peas " Sugar Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash Tomato Turnip Vegetable Marrow	Beans— Dwarf & Runner Borecole Brussels Sprouts Broccoli Cabbage " Savoy Cress Cauliflower Corn, Sweet Celery Kohl Rabi Lettuce Mustard Peas Radish Spinach																																					
We grow the Bulk of our Vegetable Seeds from the very purest stocks only, and thoroughly test all before offering them to our Customers.						Our Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds offer special values for your money ; refer to pages 10 and 45.						Three Good Onions—Somner's Triumph, Record, and Mammoth Silver King—see pages 31 and 32.						All Seeds should be sown during proper planting season. Be careful not to sow your Seeds too deep. Cover to about their own depth is a good rule.						New Peas—Early Challenge, Model, Prima Donna. See coloured pages.						New Lettuce Continuity—the longest standing grown. All should try it. See coloured pages.						New Cabbage—Giant Early Marrow. The best in the world. See coloured pages.						Try the Cauliflowers, Gilt Edge, Mont Blanc, and Snowball, unexcelled by any others in cultivation.—see page 20.					

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MELBOURNE